GAZETTEER OF INDIA

MYSORE STATE

BIJAPUR DISTRICT

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BY

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PREFACE

AN attempt was made as early as 1843 in Bombay Presidency, which had Bijapur as one of its districts, to publish the statistical accounts of the different districts of the Presidency and the Revenue Commissioner requested the Collectors to furnish full information regarding their districts. But no such publication seems to have been brought out. In October 1868, the Bombay Government, at the suggestion of the Secretary of State for India, took up the compilation of a Gazetteer of the Presidency and appointed the Bombay Gazetteer Committee to supervise and direct the preparation of the Gazetteer. The work was entrusted to Mr. James M. Campbell who, with the assistance of the Collectors of the districts, compiled the gazetteers which were published between the years 1877 and 1904. The Gazetteer of Bijapur district was published in 1884 as Volume XXIII of the Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency.

The old gazetteers were mainly intended to give background information to the foreign administrators about the district and the people. After the attainment of independence, this outlook has undergone a change and the gazetteers have now to focus attention on the history and culture of the people and pinpoint the progress achieved and benefits that have accrued to the people as the result of the implementation of the successive Five-Year Plans.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, drew up an all-India scheme and requested the State Governments to take up the compilation of District Gazetteers as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and promised a grant-in-aid. The Government of Mysore sanctioned a scheme for the compilation of a gazetteer for each one of the district of the State. An Advisory Board consisting of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore as the Chairman and Dr. D. C. Pavate, M.A. (Cantab), Sri V. L. D'Souza, B.A., B.Com. (Lond.), Sri P. H. Krishna Rao, M.A., Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., and Dr. S. C. Nandimath, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.) as Members was also constituted to scrutinise the chapters compiled by me and to guide me in the work.

The Gazetteer of Bijapur district is the second to be published in the series of District Gazetteers of Mysore State, the first being that of Coorg district. The chapter headings and contents are in accordance with the pattern laid down by the Government of India. Its publication was held up for some time in order to include the figures of the 1961 Census. The available Census data

of 1961 have been given and in other cases the figures of the 1951 Census had to be depended upon. Every attempt has been made to include the latest figures as far as possible.

I have received valuable co-operation and assistance from various sources and I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Advisory Board, the Indian Meteorological Department, the Survey of India, the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications, and the departments of the State Government. I have also received valuable assistance from the members of my staff consisting of Sri A. Ramakrishnan, Administrative Officer, Sriyuths P. B. Srinivasan, K. Puttaswamaiah and J. N. Kamalapur, Editors, Abdul Wadood and B. R. Prahlad, Stenographers, N. K. Neelakantaradhya, Assistant, and M. Rudrappa, Junior Assistant, Sriyuths K. Abhishankar, J. G. Alavandar Naidu, M. A. Narasimha Iyengar and K. C. Bheemaiah, who later joined the staff as Editors, have also rendered assistance at the stage of revision and printing of the gazetteer. To all of them, my gratitude is due.

I will be failing in my duty, if I do not express my thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Editor, District Gazetteers and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, for their effective role in planning and co-ordinating the work of preparation of the District Gazetteers. The Unit scrutinised the draft of this volume with great care and made several helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. It may also be mentioned here that a portion of the expenditure incurred on the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being met by the Government of India.

BANGALORE,
Dated 16*th February*, 1966.

B. N. SRI SATHYAN,
Chief Editor.

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BIJAPUR DISTRICT

CHAPTER I

General

Origin of name

THE district derives its name from its headquarters town, Bijapur, as do many other districts in the State. Bijapur is also called in Kannada as Vijapur which is the shortened form of the Sanskrit term 'Vijayapura', meaning 'city of victory'. It is not known when exactly the place was named 'Vijayapura' and which victory it was intended to perpetuate. But the massiveness and the character of the ornaments of a stone pillar, probably a victory pillar, found east of the main gate of the citadel, Ark-killa, in the town, suggests that the pillar may be of not later than the seventh century. The town seems to have been a place of some importance during this period and there may be some connection between the victory pillar and the name Vijayapura, 'city of victory', given to the town. In that case, the origin of the name goes back to the seventh century.

Some inscriptions discovered near about Bijapur reveal that the name 'Vijayapura' was current from as early a period as 1036 A.D.* For instance, an inscription belonging to the reign of the Chalukya King, Jagadekamalla or Jayasimha II (A.D. 1018-1042), records a gift to the deity, Narasimha Deva of 'Vijayapura' by Anandapala Mahapradhana Senadhipati of Jagadekamalla. The town was also referred to as 'Rajadhani' or 'Raya-Rajadhani', meaning that it was a royal seat, and as 'Dakshina Varanasi', Benares of the South, which gives the impression that it must have been an important religious centre of the Hindus. There is a reference to Vijayapura in the Kannada work, 'Mallinatha Purana', written by Nagachandra about 1100 A.D. and the late Sri R. Narasimhachar, who was the Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore, is of the opinion that it refers to the present Bijapur town. This view is further supported by one of the inscriptions found near about Bijapur and now kept in the

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* "Studies in Inscriptions-III" by Dr. S. C. Nandimath, published in the Journal of the Karnatak University, Vol. III No. 2, June 1959.

Bijapur museum, which contains a verse from Nagachandra's works.

The Bijapur District Gazetteer published by the Bombay Government in 1884 mentions that Bijapur is on the site of the old village of Bichkanhalli. According to another version, seven villages, namely, Gajakanahalli, Bajakanahally, Chandankeri, Kyadgi, Khatarkeri, Kurubanhatti and Kujankuti, were amalgamated to form one town named Bijjanhalli. When this town grew into a city, it is said, 'halli' was changed to 'pur' and by dropping the 'n' it became Bijjapur or Bijapur. Dr. S. C. Nandimath is of the view that it does not seem to be quite correct to call Bijapur, Gijaganahalli or Bijjanhalli, as the name Vijayapura is undoubtedly very ancient.

There were several attempts during the Adil Shahi rule to change the name of the town. Ibrahim II named it Badyapur and Sultan Muhammed renamed it Muhammedapur. In an inscription found on the wall near Ibrahim Roza, Bijapur is called Vidyapur, the city of learning. In an old Persian manuscript map, Bijapur is called Darul-Zafar, 'Abode of Victory'. But the place has retained the original name of Bijapur or Vijapur in Kannada.

Location

The Bijapur District is in the northern part of the Mysore State. It is situated well in the interior of the Deccan Peninsula and is about 130 miles from the West Coast. It lies between North latitude 15°20′ and 17°28′ and East longitude 74°59′ and 76°28′.

General Boundaries

It is bounded on the north by the Sholapur district and on the north-west by the Sangli district, both of Maharashtra State, and on all other sides by the districts of Mysore State.

On the north and north-east, the Bhima river is a boundary between it and the Sholapur district; a stretch of the river separates Bijapur from the Gulbarga district. On the east and south-east, the boundary runs up to about 150 miles and is purely administrative, dividing this district from the Gulbarga and Raichur districts. On the south, it is bordered by the Ron and Nargund taluks of the Dharwar district; and on the west by the Athani, Raibag, Gokak, Ramdurg and Parasgad taluks of the Belgaum district. It is, on the whole, a compact administrative unit.

Area and Population

Bijapur is the largest of all the districts in the State and occupies an area of 6,566.9 square miles or 17,008.3* square kilometres. Its north-south extension is about 110 miles and its

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*According to the figures furnished by the Survey of India, the area of the District is 6,591.55 square miles or 17,071.98 square kilometres. See also Appendix Table I.

east-west extension is about 90 miles. With a population of 1,660,178 (1961 census), it ranks fifth among the districts of the State. In density, with a population of 253 persons per square mile, it ranks eleventh and is below the State average of 319.

Administrative History of the District

Bijapur formed a part of the Gulbarga province of the Bahmani Kingdom founded by Alla-ud-din Hassan Gangu Bahmani in 1347. A new province called the Bijapur province was created in the Bahmani Kingdom about the year 1478 and it was assigned to Khwaja Mahmud Gavan. When he was executed in 1481, Yusuf Adil Khan was put in charge of the province. When the Bahmani dynasty lost its strength in the last decades of the 15th century, the kingdom was broken up and Yusuf Adil Khan of Bijapur was one of the provincial Governors who declared their independence. Bijapur thus became a separate kingdom under the Adil Shahi rulers in 1489. During their reign, there were about sixteen administrative divisions called Sircars under the direct control of Bijapur. The metropolitan division called Aval Sircar, Bijapur, consisted of 30 parganas. In 1686, Bijapur capitulated to Aurangzeb and was under the Mughals upto 1723 when it became a part of the Nizam's Dominions. In 1760 it was ceded by the Nizam to Balaji Peshwa who placed it under a Governor responsible to him. It remained under the Peshwas till 1818 except for a brief period of nine years from 1778 to 1787 when the southern portion came under the supremacy of Haidar Ali and Tippu.

After the fall of the Peshwas in 1818, the areas comprising the present Bijapur district fell to the British under the proclamation of the 11th February 1818. Of these, Bijapur taluk was made over to the Raja of Satara. Indi and Muddebihal taluks which together contained 345 villages were placed under the Sub-Collector of Bagalkot who was subordinate to the Collector of Dharwar. The sub-collectorate was abolished in 1820 and the two taluks formed part of the Dharwar Collectorate till 1825 when they were transferred to Poona. They were again retransferred to Dharwar in 1830 and when the Sholapur Collectorate was formed in 1838, they were made over to Sholapur. On the death of Siddoji Rao Nimbalkar, Chief of Nipani, 31 villages of the Chandkavathe and Nidgundi parganas were attached to the Sholapur Collectorate in 1839. The addition was so important that a new taluk with its headquarters at Hippargi (Sindgi) was formed in 1839 by transfers from Indi and Muddebihal. In 1842 there was another large addition in consequence of an exchange of territory with the Raja of Satara and another taluk with headquarters at Mangoli (Bagewadi) was formed in that year. On the death of the chief of Kagvadi, 14 villages of the Chimalgi pargana were included in Mangoli or Bagewadi taluk. When the Raja of Satara died without heirs, Bijapur was taken over by the British and incorporated

with Satara Collectorate in 1848 and later in 1862 it was transferred to Sholapur. These five taluks or sub-divisions as they were known then, namely, Indi, Muddebihal, Hippargi (Sindgi), Mangoli (Bagewadi) and Bijapur, which lie to the north of the Krishna, belonged to the Sholapur Collectorate till the end of November 1864.

The three taluks of Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund which had also come under the British after the fall of the Peshwas, formed part of Dharwar Collectorate from 1818 to 1837 when they were made over to the new district of Belgaum. Two important additions to these three taluks between the period 1818 when they came under the British and 1864 when the new Kaladgi (Bijapur) district was formed, were the fifteen villages which lapsed in 1839-40 on the death of Govind Rao Patvardhan of Chinchili and another fifteen villages that were annexed in 1857-58 on the conviction of Bhaskar Rao, the chief of Nargund. There were, besides the eight taluks, two sub-taluks or petty subdivisions as they were called then, namely Bilgi, subordinate to Bagalkot taluk and Kerur subordinate to Badami taluk.

Mr. W. Hart, the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division, recommended early in 1864 that, for administrative convenience, a new district should be formed. In sending his proposal for the formation of the district, Mr. Hart wrote :—

"Most of these sub-divisions are so remote from Sholapur and Belgaum, the headquarters of the Collectorates to which they belong, that the Collector's personal observation of their requirements is necessarily small, and no zeal on the part of assistants and deputies can be expected to make up for the want of the frequent presence of the chief revenue and magisterial officers whether as regards mere revenue management or the exertion of influence over the people to induce them to assist in providing for their local requirements."

In order to remedy these defects, a new Collectorate comprising the eight taluks of Indi, Hippargi (Sindgi), Bijapur, Mangoli (Bagewadi), Muddebihal, Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund, was formed on the 1st of December 1864 with its headquarters at Kaladgi. Of these the first five lying between the Bhima on the north and the Krishna in the south were taken from the Sholapur Collectorate and the last three from the Belgaum Collectorate to form the new Kaladgi district. Bilgi continued to remain a petha or sub-taluk, while Kerur sub-taluk attached to Badami was abolished on its transfer to Kaladgi. In 1868 Hippargi was named Sindgi and Mangoli as Bagewadi.

The revenue officers in charge of the sub-divisions (taluks) were called Mamalatdars and that of the petty division (petha or sub-taluk) as Mahalkari. There was no major change in the composition of the district till 1947, except that the headquarters of the district was shifted from Kaladgi to Bijapur in 1885 and the district came to be known as Bijapur district. The names of taluks, their area, number of villages and population as they existed in 1881 are given below:—

Name of Taluk	*Area in sq. miles*	*No. of villages*	*Population*
Indi	871	136	71,940
Sindgi	812	150	72,650
Bijapur	869	108	76,896
Bagewadi	764	126	86,743
Muddebihal	564	161	65,024
Bagalkot	683	200	96,156
Badami	676	236	89,047
Hungund	518	217	80,037
Total ..	5,757	1,334	638,493

There were several exchanges of villages from time to time between Bijapur and its adjoining districts for the sake of administrative convenience. Between 1941 and 1951, 28 villages were transferred from Badami taluk to Belgaum district, three villages from Bijapur taluk to Jath taluk of former Satara South district, one village from Indi taluk to Mangalwedhe taluk of Sholapur district and two villages from Sindgi taluk to Gulbarga district and four villages were added to Bijapur district from Athani taluk of Belgaum district.

After the attainment of Independence, several princely States acceded to the Indian Union and such of the bigger States as

could conveniently be grouped together or independently formed into States were made into Part 'B' States under Rajpramukhs. Small States, which could not be attached to other States to form a State or independently made a State, were amalgamated with the adjoining districts of Part 'A' (former British Indian) States. In 1948, villages and towns of several such small princely States were also merged in the State of Bombay. The areas added to Bijapur district consisted of 17 villages of the former Aundh State, 52 villages and four towns of the former Jamkhandi State, nine villages of the former Kurundwad Senior State, 77 villages and two towns of the former Mudhol State, 13 villages of the former Sangli State. The former princely State of Ramdurg comprising an area of 476 square miles, after its merger with the former Bombay State, was first attached to Bijapur district in 1948 as a separate taluk but it was later on transferred to Belgaum district in 1950. However, one village comprising an area of 4.4 square miles, was retained in Bijapur district and was added to Badami taluk.

After these changes the district had in 1951 a population of 1,396,185 and an area of 6,600.7 square miles, according to the area figure furnished by the Surveyor-General of India. Jamkhandi and Mudhol, which had previously formed parts of the princely States, were reconstituted as separate taluks soon after their merger in 1948 bringing the total number of taluks to ten, besides Bilgi which continued as a petha or sub-taluk. Three villages from the Bilgi petha were added to the reconstituted Jamkhandi taluk.

As a result of the reorganisation of States in 1956, several adjoining Kannada districts and areas were integrated with Mysore State with effect from 1st November 1956 to form the New Mysore State.

The State, which by the addition of districts of Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara from Bombay, Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur from Hyderabad, South Kanara and Kollegal taluk from Madras and the Part 'C' State of Coorg had become large, was divided into Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions for administrative convenience.

Bijapur district along with Dharwar, North Kanara and Belgaum, which were popularly called the Bombay Karnatak areas of the former Bombay State, constitute the Belgaum Division.

Bilgi was converted into a taluk with effect from 1st October 1959.

Sub-Divisions and Taluks

The district has been, for purposes of revenue administration, divided into four sub-divisions which are again divided into 11 taluks. There are 1,245 inhabited villages in the district. The following statistical table gives the names of sub-divisions and taluks with their area and the population :—

Sub-Division	*Name of Taluk*	*Area in sq. miles*	*Area in sq. kilometres*	*Population (1961 census)*
1	2	3	4	5
Bijapur ..	Bagewadi ..	764.3	1,979.5	1,64,128
	Bijapur ..	1,027.8	2,662.0	2,50,907
	Muddebihal ..	570.4	1,477.4	1,34,641
Indi ..	Indi ..	854.3	2,212.6	1,76,090
	Sindgi ..	829.9	2,149.4	1,62,810
Bagalkot ..	Badami ..	531.9	1,377 6	1,55,900
	Bagalkot ..	351.5	910.4	1,20,420
	Hungund ..	512.0	1,326.1	1,60,168
Jamkhandi ..	Mudhol ..	349.1	904.2	99,235
	Jamkhandi ..	448.3	1,161.1	1,67,719
	Bilgi ..	327.4	848.0	68,160
	Total ..	6,566.9	17,008.3	1,660,178

Revenue Circles

The villages of the district have been grouped into revenue circles (hoblies) and there are 36 such circles in the district. The names of the revenue circles and the taluks to which they belong are given below :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Taluk*	*No. of Revenue circles*	*Name of circle*
1	2	3	4
1.	Bijapur	5	(1) Bijapur (2) Nagathan (3) Tikota (4) Bableshwar (5) Mamadapur
2.	Indi	3	(1) Indi (2) Chadchan (3) Ballolli
3.	Sindgi	3	(1) Sindgi (2) Almel (3) Devar-Hippargi
4.	Bagewadi	3	(1) Bagewadi (2) Kolhar (3) Huvin-Hippargi
5.	Muddebihal	4	(1) Muddebihal (2) Nalatwad (3) Dhavalagi (4) Talikot
6.	Hungund	4	(1) Hungund (2) Karadi (3) Aminagad (4) Ilkal
7.	Badami	4	(1) Badami (2) Kulgeri (3) Kerur (4) Guledgud
8.	Bagalkot	3	(1) Bagalkot (2) Sitimani (3) Kaladgi
9.	Mudhol	2	(1) Mudhol (2) Lokapur
10.	Jamkhandi	3	(1) Jamkhandi (2) Savalagi (3) Terdal
11.	Bilgi	2	(1) Bilgi (2) Anagawadi

Hills

This district shares, in many respects, the geographical and economic characteristics of the districts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Nasik lying to its north. Geographically, the whole district lies in one region, namely the dry and arid tract of the Deccan plateau. The lands of the district may be divided conveniently into two types separated by the Krishna until they meet and merge into one another in Muddebihal taluk. The Dhone valley has its own distinctive characteristics. Broadly, there are three distinct types of landscapes in this area. Firstly, the Deccan trap; secondly, that of the Kaladgi series; and thirdly, that of the peninsular gneiss.

The land between the Bhima and the Krishna rivers is mainly underlain by the traps. Only the eastern margins belonging to Sindgi, Bagewadi, Muddebihal, and Hungund taluks are marked by local outcrops of gneiss and other metamorphic types. Almost everywhere the trappean topography presents a uniform appearance of an undulating plain, extensively furrowed by streams. Wherever these streams are smaller and have a very gentle gradient, there the valleys are wide open areas as in the Dhone basin. But where the action of the stream is more powerful, there the valleys are narrow and deeper. The trap topography of flat table lands and steep sides is well presented here by the main upland chain which, as a continuation of the Mahadeo range in this district, extends from the Tikota environs to Bijapur town; and from here, it bifurcates into northern and south-eastern branches; the northern one has an easterly trend towards Hippargi town, while the south-eastern branch forms a broken and indistinct watershed trending towards Bagewadi and beyond.

The flanks of this central backbone show more varied topography and more remarkable features of earth sculpture. South of the Athani-Bijapur road, the landscape consists of highly eroded residual hills, standing prominently in the form of mesas. Nearer the Krishna river, there are several small knolls. On the other side of the Tikota upland a similar landscape pattern exists; the streams promote small well-formed valleys where running water is available for the major part of the year. These valleys are important in that they form the belts of agricultural development and human concentration. This upland topography continues east of the Bijapur town, but under drier climatic condition, the erosive action is less active, and the topography tends to be semi-arid. The road from Bijapur to Hippargi has such landscape on its flanks.

The general topography of the Deccan traps in this district is one of a rolling character. Nothing but poor grass grows and occasionally in good years and in better patches, *bajra*, because the soil is thin and poor. But down the valley, the soil improves in

colour and quality, and its fertility is well reflected in the cultivated belts bordered usually by *neem* trees and toddy palms. Near the junctions of tributary streams with the Krishna and Bhima, the soil cover outstretches to form open plains of black soil forming the vital agricultural areas of the district.

The Kaladgi Landscape

The area lying between the Krishna and Malaprabha rivers in this district presents a sharp change in landscape and its utilisation by man. The sedimentary and slightly metamorphosed rocks which are collectively known as the Kaladgi series, occur in nearly horizontal bands with a general WNW-ESE strike, though at the eastern end their occurrence is more complex, due to the presence of gneissic rocks. Due to the slight dip of these beds, almost all the hills present a dip-slope on one side and escarpment on the other, and they have a generally uniform crestline. Thus, the outcrops of Kaladgi quartzites occur in two broad bands which in their residual form are generally known as the North Ghataprabha range and the North Malaprabha range. The North Ghataprabha range begins at Terdal and runs as a low continuous chain, with a scarp-face towards the Krishna valley and a dip-slope to the south. The range is associated with historical places like Jamkhandi and Bilgi, and with places of sanctity. At two places, where the gaps are wider, the range is crossed by roads. East of Bilgi, the range loses its clear-cut appearance and where the Ghataprabha joins the Krishna, it is a subdued tract. But southeastwards, it continues its bold features in the region of Kadpati, from where it sends two branches, almost in the fashion of a horse-shoe, through which the Ghataprabha develops two gorges, one a little north-east of Bagalkot town and the other further north, near Herkal.

North Malaprabha Range

This range starts from the neighbourhood of Belgaum city and acts as a watershed between the Ghataprabha and Malaprabha rivers, bearing a close resemblance to the North Ghataprabha range in form and appearance. It has a mellowed uniform crestline, and dip-slopes and escarpments. It generally presents a scarp face on the Malaprabha side, and earns somewhat different local names for its various portions and minor off-shoots. Its western portion is known as the Kerur ridge. In the south-east, the Gajendragad range, mostly belonging to the Dharwar district, is prominent on the horizon. The Badami group of hills in the eastern portion displays a magnificent show of red sandstone, capped here and there by ancient Chalukyan temples. The Guledgud hills are more flat-topped in appearance due to their steep scarps. Weathering and water erosion have given these sandstones a much-broken 'bouldery' appearance and fantastic shapes. On the eastern margin lie the Hungund hills capped with sandstone resting on gneiss, stretching 20 miles east—south-east parallel with the Gajendragad ridge, and like it, end in a bold bluff

which overhangs the small town of Hanamasagar in the Raichur district.

The Gneissic Landscape

The Peninsular gneissic complex forms the basal rock for all the other types occurring in the Bijapur district. However, gneiss appears on the surface mainly in the south-east portions in the taluks of Hungund and Muddebihal. Here, the harder granite and granitoid outcrops have resisted erosion, and they develop a varied and craggy topography. In places, the topography resembles the topography of the Dharwar region with low 'hog-backs'. The lower reach of the Krishna river in this district traverses outcrops of gneiss and develops a scenery quite unlike that on the traps and the Kaladgis. The land is generally poor from the economic point of view.

Geographical Regions

This general sketch of the geography of the Bijapur district would not be complete without a brief description of the regional variations that characterise it. Differences in the physical setting and in economic development show the following well-marked geographical regions:—

1. The Bhima Basin;
2. The Central Uplands;
3. The Dhone Basin;
4. The Bijapur Urban Area;
5. The Krishna Basin;
6. The Southern Ranges and
7. The South-eastern Hills and the Hungund Plain.

(1) *The Bhima Basin* is a belt about 4 to 8 miles wide spreading out from the southern bank of the Bhima river. The river influences the local economy in two ways: (*a*) the areas that are flooded during the monsoons, and which receive annually good soil cover, also retain moisture, and hence these are well known for their agricultural products; (*b*) the immediate banks which are covered with Bhima waters for a longer duration. These are mainly the flooded terraces given to garden cultivation. The villages situated in this region are therefore generally large and prosperous. They are usually sited on the knolls that have escaped erosion.

(2) *The Central Uplands.*—South of this narrow belt of the Bhima basin, the landscape changes more or less abruptly into waving and bare uplands interspersed with small but well-wooded valleys. These are the Central Uplands. There is a gradual rise in height till the central parts marked by low residual chains of hillocks are reached. Separated in the centre by the Dhone Basin, the same landscape continues on the southern margins of the uplands where the land gradually falls to the level of the Krishna Basin. The bare aspect of the billowy uplands is

well reflected in the low density of population which resides in small and impoverished hamlets having mud and wattle houses. Most of these are shepherd villages inhabited by those who tend large flocks of sheep and cover a large area following their flocks, especially during the rainy season. Agriculture is restricted to valley courses, where the upper slopes are given to inferior crops like bajri and the lower ones, where the soils get richer, to jowar and wheat. Where irrigation is possible, gardens of sugarcane and other 'wet' crops can be seen. It is the better soil accumulated from the uplands as a result of sheet erosion and wind transport and not irrigation that makes the valleys agriculturally useful and inhabited by people. The threat of scarcity and famine persists. The villages cling to the valley sides, and generally most of them have a population between 500 and 1,500. Only the market villages are somewhat better populated. Downstream, near almost all the tributaries of the Bhima and the Krishna, the villages increase in their size, evidently under the influence of better agricultural conditions. Some of them gain a greater importance because of a road passing through, or better still, a road junction. Some of them have become important, because, they have been chosen as taluk headquarters. The population is essentially agricultural, but an appreciable percentage of it depends upon sheep-farming.

(3) *The Dhone Basin.*—Although a part of the central Uplands, the Dhone Basin must be considered as a separate geographical region because it has a distinctive landscape. Its wide expanse, its deep black soil cover that is furrowed by many gullies, the saline patches interspersed with bull-rush marsh, are in contrast with the deeply notched flanks of the uplands on either side. A bumper crop of jowar, wheat, pulses and safflower always awaits the farmer in years of good rain, but in years of scanty rainfall it becomes a notorious famine tract which takes a heavy toll of cattle and causes much distress and forced migration of the people. The villages are comparatively few but are large-sized.

(4) *The Bijapur Urban Area.*—It is situated practically at the terminal end of the Central Uplands. Standing slightly to the north of the Dhone Basin is the historical city of Bijapur. It is situated on the narrow crest of the Central Uplands and commands a magnificent view on all the four sides. Perhaps, it was this advantage, coupled with the availability of a copious underground water supply, that must have induced the Adil Shahi kings to choose this site for their capital. The famine tract on the north must have been a secondary factor. It must have acted as a protective apron against invading armies. Bijapur city has had a glorious past and an account of it will be found elsewhere in this volume. At the zenith of its prosperity, it must have occupied an area of not less than 30 square miles. With the fall of the Adil Shahi monarchy, towards the close of the seventeenth century, the city was deserted. What was once a flourishing urban area

became a desolate land, over-run by cacti and other scrub. In fact, with the extension of the British rule, Kaladgi was chosen as the headquarters and not Bijapur. Only in 1884, were the district headquarters transferred from Kaladgi to Bijapur, and ever since that date the town began to record some growth, though at a tardy pace. Bijapur even today is a city of monuments. The present town is essentially restricted to the area within the second wall. From the Jorapur end, the city has again grown northwards and southwards in a compact form, and it has a slender projection outside the wall on the west. After its selection as district head-quarters, trade has increased and the place is now getting to be well-known as an exporting centre for products like safflower, pulses, wheat and cotton raised in the surrounding areas. Industries are still few. But social and educational amenities are increasing. Compared with Sholapur and Hubli, its growth has been slow and this must have been probably due to the frequent incidence of famines.

Bijapur has had the privilege of being chosen for the location of the Sainik School Project, estimated to cost Rs. 90.00 lakhs. At present the first stage amounting to Rs. 43.84 lakhs has been sanctioned and is in progress. The works include construction of Administrative Block, Dining Hall, two Dormitories, quarters for officers and men, water supply, sanitary arrangements, internal roads, electricity, levelling of site, parade ground, playing fields and erection of Kittur Rani Channamma's statue. The first stage of work was targeted to be completed by December 1965 and the final stage by December 1968.

Some other major buildings that have been sanctioned lately and have been taken up for construction in Bijapur are Nehru Market, Polytechnic Building, Hostel for Polytechnic and Industrial Training Institute.

It is expected that Bijapur town will grow in importance as the result of the location of these institutions and several other schemes that are being implemented in the district, both under the Plan and non-Plan Schemes.

(5) *The Krishna Basin*.—The 1,750 feet level approximately marks off the Krishna valley as a distinct landscape from the adjoining trappean land on the north and the Kaladgi sandstones on the south. This is essentially the area covered annually by the flood waters of the river. There is very significant difference between the annually flooded lands and those which are left uncovered. The former area due to rich freshly-deposited silt and soaking of water, becomes one of the most highly prized agricultural lands, while the latter has a very thin soil cover and yields but poorer crops. Such seasonally flooded areas are best seen in

the neighbourhood of Algur in the Jamkhandi sub-division. These are open expanses underlain by deep cover of alluvium and then trap. The landscape is thus extensively furrowed by gullies and 'cut-off' channels, as near Jambgi, through which the river is trying to straighten its meandering course. The immediate banks of the river have terraces on both sides, but their extent depends upon the nature of the meandering course of the river. Generally, a concave bank tends to destroy them. These terraces are probably due to seasonal floods and their erosive effect on the banks. Such terraces are about 20 to 30 feet high from the river bed, and above them there is a narrow 'bench.' Above the bench there is again a steep slope which joins up the plain beyond. These topographical variations exercise a great influence on land use and human settlements. The steeper slopes are given to meadow and to shevri which protects the banks from erosion, and vegetable gardening, especially of brinjals and cucumbers. The flat terrace bench is much more prized for such type of farming. On the fodder crop of these terraces depends the famous Krishna breed of cattle. Recently, however, the region has been acquiring new agricultural importance as a sugar-producing area. The villages situated on the Krishna banks are large, compact and prosperous. They are essentially agricultural settlements, dairying playing an important role. Below Jainapur, however, the region loses its rich economic character under the growing influence of the sandstone topography. The river threads its course, develops a major arm below Takalki and after enclosing a large island of about 12 square miles, flows again as a single stream below Munagur. Because of its wide bed in this section, the river is a barrier to communication. The recently constructed bridge at Padasalgi is calculated to make the Bijapur-Belgaum road *via* Jamkhandi a major artery in transport.

(6) *The Southern Ranges.*—This region consists of the North Ghataprabha and the North Malaprabha ranges and offers a striking contrast in the scenery to the regions on the north and south. Harder rocks, sandstones and quartzites in particular prevail. The sandstones and quartzites, being harder, stand out as ridges, while other rock types like limestone and clay shales yield to water erosion to develop valleys. This is the general pattern of landscape of this region. It has an intimate reflection in the land use, settlements, and the economy of the inhabitants. The two ridges, on account of poorer stony soils, yield hardly anything but scrub, mostly consisting of *euphorbias* and *tarwad.* Hemmed in between these Ghataprabha and Malaprabha ranges, lies a very interesting tract drained by the Ghataprabha river. Here, the topography is very uneven, due to the geological structure and the nature of drainage.

(7) *The South-eastern Hills and the Hungund Plain.*—This region differs from its neighbouring parts of the Bijapur district

in several ways. It begins from the Sitimani hills. The landscape is typically that of gneiss and granite, with irregular rock exposures separated by black soil. On the north, the trappean topography merges somewhat abruptly with that of the granites. Wherever sandstones and quartzites outcrop, as near Muddebihal and Talikot, the topography consists of low lines of ridges. The valley widens out wherever the gneiss outcrops, and gives a good agricultural land capable of local irrigation. The Nandikeshwar-Mahakut section is most interesting in this respect. Locked in between two gorges, it was in the Chalukyan days a flourishing tract as could be seen from the extensive historical ruins. The valley is well protected all round by the steep scarps of sandstone ridges, and that must have been the principal reason for the choice of this site by the Chalukyan rulers. Pattadakal, right on the left bank of the Malaprabha, shows its ancient glory even today. Mahakut is an ancient shrine visited by thousands of devotees. Banashankari, situated in a small sandstone ridge valley, is an equally famous place. The approaches to Badami, four miles north of Banashankari, are heralded by numerous ruins. The Chalukyan glory is still vividly seen in the rock-cut temples and other structures. Nandikeshwar is a small village now. Another famous centre of Chalukyan antiquity, Aihole, is situated near. Further downstream, below the Aihole gorge, the Malaprabha opens out to form a broader valley, but here urban handicrafts become more important than agriculture.

Rivers

The area is drained by the Krishna river, which is the most important river of the district, and by its leading tributaries in the north and south. On the north, the Bhima drains the northern strip for about 20 miles; the river acts as a boundary for about 95 miles. In the centre, the land is drained by the Dhone river, which too joins the Krishna just outside the administrative limits of the district. Several small streams drain the immediate borders of the Krishna, but on the southern side the Ghataprabha and Malaprabha are the leading tributaries. The lowest levels are recorded by the Krishna water course which runs at about 1,800 to 1,750 feet above sea level, but the base levels of the other tributaries are not very much higher. An obvious inference from this is that the whole network of drainage in this district has been developed almost at one and the same time. It is a paradox that there should be acute scarcity of water in this district in spite of the fact that five rivers flow through it.

Krishna River

This river rises among the Mahabaleshwar section of the Sahyadri hills. It flows south-east through the Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur districts of Maharashtra State and Belgaum district of Mysore State. It enters the Bijapur district a little east of the Southern Railway bridge at Kudachi. It has a course of about 125 miles in this district. In the first fifteen miles of its course, the river forms the boundary between the Bijapur district and the Belgaum district; further downstream, it divides the

Bijapur district into two parts, the northern one being slightly larger in size. The course of the river from the point where it enters the district to its confluence with the Ghataprabha is marked by broad and meandering sweeps; its bed and flanks clearly show the influence of the flood regime in the shape of alluvial terraces on both sides. There is tremendous gully erosion during the monsoons. In this part, the river also develops threaded channels, which become prominent during the dry season. At several places the meandering course is being straightened by the river under the influence of the floods. Only at a few places, the river touches exposures of harder rock, as near Padasalgi where it has given a good foundation to the new and important bridge connecting the town of Jamkhandi with Bijapur. On the northern side, the river has a topographical outline of subdued lava uplands and on its left flank runs the smooth chain of hills developed on the sandstones and quartzites of the Kaladgi series. All these features of drainage are important from the point of view of human development in this region. After joining the Ghataprabha near Chimalgi, the river develops a different topography under the influence of the metamorphic and harder sedimentary rocks. It splits into a number of channels; and projecting rocks appear as small islands in the middle of an expanding span of flowing water. The banks are rugged. The scenery is wild. During the monsoons the waters run in a torrential form, while in other seasons, the small shrunken water course exposes the varied nature of the surrounding topography. Before passing into the Jaladurg hills, the river forces its way through granite hills and develops a series of cascades over a stretch of a quarter of a mile, and records a total fall of about 300 feet in its level. At its meeting with the Ghataprabha, the Krishna is about 500 yards broad in the rainy season and the current runs at about 2½ feet per second. About 2½ miles east of its meeting with the Malaprabha at Dhannur, the stream is about 600 yards broad in the rainy season and about 700 yards where the river leaves the district. Mud, silt and sand continually gather along its banks. During the hot season, the stream water is small and in its black sandy bed may be found pebbles swept from the various rocks through which the river has passed. Among these pebbles brought down by the hill freshes, nodules of a reddish brown and white carnelian jasper, chalcedony and mocha stones are occasionally found. Ten feet below, the rock of the river bed is generally reached.

In the historical and cultural development of the country, the great rivers have played a vital role. Legend and tradition have sanctified these perennial sources of water, which have given an immense impetus to civilisation and prosperity of the land. These beneficient rivers have exercised a strong influence on the life and imagination of the people. Picturesque spots on their banks have been also abodes of spiritual 'Sadhana'.

The Krishna is one of the three great rivers of South India, the other two being the Cauvery and the Godavari. All these three take their birth in the west and flow across the peninsula. Of the three, the Krishna with its main tributaries commands the largest drainage area and is linked up with the well-being of three States, Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. It is also called 'Hire Hole' (big or great river) in Kannada.

Its Mythical Association

There have been ample references to the Krishna in the old literature of the country. The puranas speak of the Krishna as Krishnavenya or Krishnavena. The Jatakas know it as Kanhapenna and in the Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela it is mentioned by the name of Kanhapemna.* The Skanda, Padma and Brahma Puranas narrate the 'merits' and benefits that accrue to those who live in the vicinity of the banks of this river and speak of it as the mother of rivers and as the fountain-head of holy places. She is described as the Ganga of South India. On particular holy occasions, the Ganga and other mighty rivers, it is said, come to the Krishna and live with her.

According to the Skanda Purana, which has a Krishna Mahatmya, a section devoted for the glorification of the Krishna, this river was brought to the earth from the heavens. A legend says that in the early part of the Kaliyuga, the rishis were greatly depressed by the decrease of righteousness and increase of evil deeds. They approached the resourceful Narada who assured them that a remedy would be found to help the good and the saintly. Narada conveyed the grievances of the rishis to his father, Brahma. The latter created a number of teerthas and also suggested to Vishnu to go to the assistance of the rishis. Then Vishnu created the Krishna out of his own body.

Meanwhile, the king of Sahya Mountain had come to know that a holy river was to be created on the earth. He wanted to have the privilege of giving rise to such a sacred river so that he may attain salvation. Hence he did severe penance praying that that river may be born on the Sahyadri. His prayer was granted and accordingly the Krishna appeared on this mountain. God Vishnu invested the river with 'marvellous' powers. Since Vishnu, i.e., Lord Krishna created this river, it is said, the latter received the name of Krishna. The name, according to some, is derived from the river's "power of drawing away the sins". The confluences where this river is joined by the Malaprabha and the Ghataprabha are highly venerated by the Hindus. At Kudala Sangama, where the Krishna is joined by the Malaprabha, Jataveda Muni had his ashrama and Basaveshwara, the great social

*Immortal India—Vol. IV by J. H. Dave, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay 1961, pp. 42, 44.

and religious reformer, had his earlier spiritual education here and after his return from Kalyana, it was here that he became one with Kudala Sangama Deva, according to a tradition.

Bhima River

This river rises in the Sahyadris and flows east for about 150 miles across the district of Poona. It then turns south-east, and after acting as a boundary between the Poona and Ahmednagar districts over a stretch of about 35 miles, and between Poona and Sholapur for about 60 miles, it flows through Sholapur for about 80 miles. It touches the Bijapur district at Desur. Below Desur it flows east, and acts as a boundary between Bijapur and Sholapur districts for about 30 miles, and between Bijapur and Gulbarga districts for another 30 miles downstream. On its left it receives the waters of the Sina which drains the south-eastern parts of Sholapur and on its right several small streams which drain northern Bijapur, of which the most important is the Bhutnal stream. The river empties its waters into the Krishna about 150 miles further downstream.

The Bijapur district therefore has only the right bank of the Bhima river within its administrative limits. In this section, the banks are overlain by layers of gravel. The bed of the river has a cover of alluvium, about 10 feet thick, below which the hard trap rock is reached. The streams which drain northern Bijapur have a parallel drainage pattern. These afford an ample supply of water for general purposes and in some cases they are useful for irrigation a'so. After seasons of favourable rainfall, these streams contain shallow threads of running water even during the hot season. During the rainy months, the tributaries of the Bhima river overflow the normal channels and spread over a wider area, which is thereby rendered extremely fertile. In the Indi sub-division, the land along the Bhima river is a rolling plain. Its monotony is partly relieved by small hamlets. The Sindgi portion of the Bhima bank has a rich alluvial and black soil cover, and hence this part has promoted several prosperous large-sized villages. The immediate banks of the Bhima are agriculturally rich areas, where garden crops and wet fodder can be raised. This fodder supports the well-known local breeds of cattle and horse. In the drier months of the year, the river can be forded at several points. The railway bridge between Hotgi and Lachyan stations used till recently, to be the only link that could be used all the year round. The new bridge on the Bijapur-Sholapur main road is an important link between these districts.

The Bhima has figured in the Matsya, Brahma and Vamana Puranas and also in Mahabhharatha. It is considered a sacred river and is spoken of as a Maha Nadi, a great river. Near the source of this river in the Western Ghats, there is the Jyotirlinga of Bhimashankar, which is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas highly venerated by the Hindus. It is one of the chief tributaries of the Krishna.

Bhima means a terrific form. The term in its feminine sense is one of the attributes of Parvati, the consort of Shiva. The river Bhima is also known as Bhimarathi. Daksha Prajapati is said to have performed a great sacrifice on the bank of the Bhima at Dhulkhed and the legend further says that Parvati, daughter of Daksha, killed herself there since Shiva, her husband, had been humiliated.

It is said that Bhimaka, a legendary king of Ayodhya, had killed two saintly persons when they had taken the forms of deer. Struck by remorse by his deed, he performed penance at Bhimashankar to obtain a boon from Lord Shiva. When the latter, who was tired and had come to Bhimashankar (in Maharashtra, on the Sahyadris) after overthrowing Tripurasura, who had been tormenting the people, appeared before him, the devotee observed drops of perspiration on Shiva's forehead and prayed that those drops be turned into a river.* This request was granted and thus appeared the Bhima. The river, it is said, got its name Bhima since king Bhimaka was instrumental in bringing it into existence. The banks of the river are dotted with several religious places such as Pandharapur, Agarkhed and Dhulkhed which draw a large number of pilgrims.

Dhone River

With a drainage area of about 400 square miles, the Dhone, also called Dhoni, Dhona and Don, rises in the upland region of Sangli district, about four miles to the south of the town of Jath. It flows east and then south-east till it reaches Talikot in the Muddebihal taluk. South of Talikot, the river passes through a rocky tract and joins the Krishna river about thirteen miles east of the eastern boundary of the Bijapur district. In this district, it has a length of about 100 miles showing certain interesting drainage characteristics. First, it drains the upland portion that forms the water-shed between the Krishna and Bhima. This is a slightly undulating area, the flanks of which exhibit striking erosional scarps developed by the swift-flowing seasonal streams. In between these scarped walls, runs the sluggish Dhone river, draining the seasonal waters of the central belt. The black soil of the trap, the intensely seasonal nature of the rainfall and the consequent long dry period, and the very low gradient of the river, all these contribute towards making the river basin a distinctive region by itself. Its meandering course has saline waters during the drier months of the year and salt encrustation on the banks and dry bed. Reeds and grass, tarwad bush and toddy palms are typical features of the immediate banks. The bed is alluvial and at places deep and treacherous. The course is extremely meandering. The outer portions of the basin have a deep black soil cover that is extremely fertile and gives the Dhone basin

*Immortal India, Vol. IV by J. H. Dave, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1961, p. 71.

its well-merited reputation as a rich food-producing area during the years of good rains. The Dhone, accordingly, is famous for its rabi crops, especially wheat and saffiower. The Talikot area is a particularly rich agricultural tract, but south-east of Talikot, the limestone outcrop introduces a sudden contrast in the scenery of the Dhone basin.

The river develops a series of rapids and this part of the basin is generally poor and economically backward.

The water of this river is generally brackish except during the rainy season when it is used for drinking purposes. The basin experiences scarcity of drinking water in other seasons. This is particularly true of the little Dhone, a tributary, in the Bagewadi taluk. Communication across the Dhone has always been a problem. During the rainy season, the river is subject to sudden spates, which make crossing extremely dangerous. After the rains, too, the river cannot be forded except where there are gravel patches, because the banks and the drying bed are full of deep mud or slush, about as deep as 30 feet in certain places; that denies a foot-hold to men or animals, and reports have been common that men, animals and even fully laden carts just vanish into this deep slush.

The Dhone valley was the granary of old Bijapur. The importance that was attached to it is borne out by an adage "*Don pike, kon khayega? Don na pike, kon khayega?*" i.e., if the Dhone bears crops, who can eat them? If the Dhone does not bear crops, who can eat?

There is another popular saying about this river which runs as follows:

"ಡೋಣಿ ಬೆಳೆದರೆ, ಓಣೆಲ್ಲ ಜೋಳ"

which means that if the Dhone yields crops, every place would be full of jowar.

Malaprabha River

The Malaprabha has its birth near a village called Kulakumbi and has an easterly course of about 120 miles through the Belgaum district, and enters the Badami taluk of the Bijapur district near Karalkop. From this point, it flows east for about 20 miles, forming the southern boundary between the Bijapur district and the Dharwar district. The river has a course of nearly 65 miles in the Bijapur district. From the point of view of its general pattern in drainage in this area, the Malaprabha is a minor counterpart of the Krishna as a stream flowing at the geological junction; in the case of the Malaprabha, it is the Kaladgi rocks on the north and peninsular complex on the south, but this junctional feature ceases to continue beyond Aihole where the river flows across the Kaladgi series through a succession of rapids and gorges. The northern

flank of the river is marked by the low residual chain of hills developed on the Kaladgi sandstones and quartzites, and there are no major streams of note. The southern flank, on the other hand, commands a large drainage area underlain by the peninsular gneiss and Dharwar rocks, and here the Bennihalla, a leading tributary with almost a similar hydrology as that of the Dhone, meanders to join the Malaprabha a little to the east of Hole-Alur. Much of this undulating tract on the southern flank of the Malaprabha lies outside the administrative boundary of the Bijapur district. The river shows abundant evidence of its historical importance. Pre-historic sites have been recently discoverd along its bank between Hole-Alur and Khyad. Aihole, Nandikeshwar and Pattadakal are well-known for their magnificent Chalukyan architecture. Badami, the capital of the Chalukyas, is not far away from the river.

The river Malaprabha* is also called Malapaharini, Malapahari and Malini. It is described as a sacred river in the Banashankari Mahatmya. After Cholachagud and Munavalli, it flows from the south to the north and legends attribute great importance to the flow in such a direction, calling it as Uttaravahini.

It 'carries off sins' of the people and so it is named Malapahari or Malapaharini. Malini is probably a shortened form of Malapaharini. 'Mala' here stands for 'sin'.

According to a legend, god Brahma, after performing a sacrifice, came to this river for his Avabhrita Snana and this helped to sanctify the river. Legends associate god Shiva also with this river in connection with the occasion of killing of Tripurasura and naming of Rudrapadateertha.

Parashurama after defeating his enemies, it is said, washed his weapons in this river and worshipped god Ishwara at Aihole situated on the bank of this river.

Ghataprabha River

The Ghataprabha rises near the edge of the Sahyadris in a place called Ramaghat about 25 miles west of Belgaum city. After an easterly course of about 120 miles, it enters the district in the Mudhol taluk, about eight miles west of Mudhol town. Its length in the Bijapur district is about 70 miles. Through Mudhol and Bagalkot taluks it runs a course of about 50 miles, first southeasterly till the village of Budini, and then easterly up to Bagalkot town. From here it flows in a region of sandstone and quartzite hills. It develops a beautiful gorge near Herkal, and

*The old Bijapur District Gazetteer published in 1884 mentions that Malaprabha means mud-shining, Mala-parva signifies 'full of mud' and the meaning of Malapaharini is mud-robbing.

joins the Krishna near Chimalgi. At the confluence, the river is nearly 100 yards broad, the expanse being much wider during the rainy season.

The Ghataprabha river drains a hilly area. It is forded at some places, the more important being at Mudhol and Yadhalli. Recently, its impounded irrigation waters from the Dhupadal tank are being distributed through a network of canals over tracts where rainfall is uncertain.

Geology

The oldest rocks in the district consist of schists, phyllites, banded hematite-quartzites, occurring as distinct bands mainly to the south-east of the district. The schists include hornblende-schist, mica-schist, chlorite-schist, talc-schist and hematite-schist.

The granites and granite-gneiss of Archaean age intrude into the pre-existing schistose rocks and occur as big, rounded, massive boulders and small isolated hills and knolls near Bilgi, Rolli, Chimalgi, Guledgud, Pattadakal, and Muddebihal. These show considerable variation in texture, from fine and coarse granites to coarse porphyritic and gneissic types and generally vary in colour from greyish to pink. Intrusions of pegmatite and quartz veins and basic dolerite dykes are seen throughout the granitic country.

The Archaean rocks to the south-west of Bijapur are overlain by a series of unfossiliferous, metamorphosed, sedimentary rocks known as the Kaladgi series, corresponding in age with a part of the Cuddapah rocks of Andhra Pradesh.

The Upper Kaladgi series consists of conglomerates, quartzites, shales, limestones, and hematite-schists about 3,500 feet in thickness, occurring in folds in the Kaladgi basin in the vicinity of Kaladgi, Lokapur and Bagalkot. The Lower Kaladgi series, about 8,000 to 10,000 feet thick, comprises basal conglomerates, arkoses, sandstones, quartzites and mud-stones overlain by siliccous limestones, hornstones and shales. Basic doleritic dykes have intruded the Upper Kaladgi rocks near Lokapur and Arakeri.

Another set of unmetamorphosed sediments, known as Bhima series, overlies the ancient gneissic rocks north of Muddebihal. These differ considerably from the Kaladgis which are older in age. The Bhima series is divided into upper and lower divisions. The former includes shales and limestones and occurs around Talikot; the latter comprising quartzites, grits, sandstones and shales, shows a considerable variety in colour and is seen along the southern fringe of the Deccan trap north of the Krishna.

Almost the entire region north of the Krishna river is covered by the sub-aerial Deccan lava flows of Lower Eocene age, in the form of nearly horizontal beds, overlying the earlier formations. The traps vary from a hard, compact, blueish and dark-grey basalt to the comparatively softer, purple, amygdaloidal and scoriaceous types with vesicular cavities generally filled with zeolities, calcite, and quartz.

Economic Minerals

Though the district, as a whole, is poor in mineral deposits, a few minerals of economic importance like limestone and asbestos, occur in Mudhol and Bagalkot taluks. Asbestos occurs near Yalligutti. A few hundred tons of asbestos have already been taken out from the existing pits and further systematic prospecting may prove the existence of a few important veins in this area.

Building Materials :—Various rocks suitable for constructional purposes occur in large quantities in the district. These include many kinds of building and ornamental stones, sands, limestones and *kankar,* roofing and flooring slates, road metal and railway ballast.

Numerous quartzite and sandstone ridges to the south of the Krishna river and the sandstone ridges north of Muddebihal afford enormous materials for building stones. The Lower Kaladgi limestones in shades of pink, green, purple, grey and cream colours, found near Kaladgi and Bagalkot, the Upper Bhima limestones near Talikot, the hard mudstones near Mareguddi and a light pink sandstone found at various places, could be used as ornamental stones. The beautiful granites of light grey to pink colour occurring near Bilgi, Rolli, Gani, Pattadakal, etc., are capable of taking a high polish and could be used as ornamental stones. Greyish-black slates found near Lokapur afford excellent material for roofiing and paving purposes. The compact quartzite quarried at different localities is best suited for use as road metal.

Calcite.—Large pockets and veins of calcite are found near Bagalkot and Gaddanakeri in the Lower Kaladgi limestones.

Copper ore.—Traces of copper ore are noticed on the laminae of talcose limestone at Khajjidoni, four miles from Kaladgi.

Glass Sand.—A medium to fine grained, sugary white sandstone found south of Guledgud may be suitable for making medium to low quality glass. Another band of a whitish quartzite, probably suitable for glass making, occurs in the railway cutting south of Lakshmapur.

Limestone.—The district is endowed with very rich deposits of good quality, high-grade limestone in the taluks of Mudhol and Bagalkot. Recent surveys have proved that the quantity of limestone in this district is plentiful. The Bagalkot Cement Company has been utilising the vast limestone deposits for the manufacture of cement.

Iron ore.—The banded-hematitc-quartzites and schists occurring near Bisnal, Herkal, Yalligutti, Kamatgi, Kadlimatti and north-west of Amingad contain occasional bands of rich hematite. One such bed near Ramthal is being largely worked and high grade iron ore obtained and railed from Bagalkot, situated eighteen miles from the area. Thin bands of hematite schists, ironstones, breccias and shales in association with the Lower and Upper Kaladgi rocks occur in the neighbourhood of Lokapur. It is doubtful whether these have any economic importance. Recently reported nodules of ferruginous matter, derived from laterite, from Salotgi, Vibhuti Halli and Masali, are stated to be suitable for local smelting only.

Manganese ore.—Small quantities of manganese ore occur in the hillocks near Kagalgomb, about eight miles south-west of Bagalkot. Traces of the ore are also met with near Kamatgi. Lateritic manganese ore of no economic value is present at Ingaleshvar.

Ochre.—A bed of fine, white and red clay in sandstone is reported at the top of a spur from the Sitadonga hills, overlooking the Ghataprabha river, to the east of Bagalkot. Red, purple, violet and yellow clays, associated with the Kaladgi limestones, occur in the *nalla* sections north of Lokapur in the Mudhol taluk. These find only local use and have not been exploited to any appreciable extent.

Slate.—About a mile north-east of Kadarkop in Mudhol taluk, there are a few quarries of slate. Similar quarries of slate are found a mile and a half south of Kaladgi. The rocks are well-cleaved and jointed, thus facilitating quarrying and dressing operations. The material is very good for making slates and table tops. The inferior varieties could be made use of for flooring and roofing purposes. Other localities which hold out promise of similar deposits are one mile west-south-west of Lakshanahatti and in the *nalla* half a mile north of Varchagal. Slates are also reported from Sillikeri and Talikot.

Flora

Very little of natural vegetation cover can be seen in this district, one of the reasons being that much of the land has been brought under cultivation since historical times. The

present day forest cover, according to the latest statistics occupies only about 5 per cent of the total area. Most of this is restricted to the stony uplands and ranges and is of an inferior type of scrub. Thorny shrubs like *Zizyphus* (*bor*) and various *Mimosae* are also to be seen. *Euphorbias* are extensive, but the all too familiar cactus (Opuntia dilenii) has disappeared totally after the introduction of the cochineal insect, and this has added to the bareness of the landscape. The river beds are characterised by *Tamarix*, *Eugenias*, etc. On the larger river banks where inundation takes place, *Babul* (*jali*) is familiarly seen. There has been a good deal of experimentation for the regeneration of the sandstone hills for promoting better vegetation cover with a view to increasing the supplies of underground water. Indiscriminate grazing of sheep and cattle is an impediment to such effort. The real remedy would appear to lie in controlled grazing and re-afforestation.

Except in its southern and western portions, the district has not much forest, the total area for the whole district during 1963-64 being only 2,03,645 acres distributed over the taluks as follows :——

Taluk	*Acres under forest*
Badami	77,253
Bagalkot	28,759
Bagewadi	2,826
Bijapur	2,060
Bilgi	29,063
Hungund	24,174
Indi	..
Jamkhandi	26,440
Muddebihal	..
Mudhol	13,070
Sindgi	..
District Total	2,03,645

Several schemes have been implemented in the district for developing the forests. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 2,20,000 was spent against an allotment of Rs. 2,50,000 for implementing nine schemes including afforestation of denuded areas and afforestation of waste lands with firewood species. During the Third Plan period, it was proposed to rehabilitate the forests, degraded due to over-exploitation, by means of planting suitable tree species in 500 acres in Bagalkot, Badami, Mudhol and Hungund taluks ; to have an effective check on illicit transport of forest produce ; to raise road-side, railway side and canal side plantations ; to form farm forestry ; to create fuel reserve and to

provide fodder and grazing grounds for village cattle; to undertake soil-conservation by means of afforestation; to prevent torrent damages and erosion and to plant Agave Hedges in areas vulnerable to soil erosion.

Recently, an afforestation range has been set up with headquarters at Bijapur for the purpose of creating forests in the denuded waste areas and 'Gairanas' of Bijapur, Indi, Muddebihal and Sindgi taluks which have practically little or no forests. Now nearly ninety per cent of the existing forests has been brought under systematic management as per prescriptions of the working plans. Protection, exploitation and regeneration of forests are being carried out according to sanctioned working plans and also under the Five-Year Plan Schemes.

Some of the works that are being undertaken relate to marking of standards, regeneration in felled coups, tending and other silvicultural operations. Since the last about six years, extensive denuded areas are being taken up for afforestation.

In the reserve forests of the district, no rights are granted to the villagers except the facilities of way and water. There are no roads maintained by the Forest Department in the district.

Due to the several measures adopted by the Forest Department, the acreage has gone up and the area under forests is now (1965) estimated to be 2,14,266 acres.

The percentage of forests of this district to the total area is only 5.12 and due to scanty rainfall, the forest is of a poor type and consists entirely of scrub.

The taluks of Bagalkot, Badami, Hungund, Mudhol, Jamkhandi and Bilgi have the largest areas accounting for 90 per cent of the total forest area of the district. Bagewadi and Bijapur taluks have less than 3,000 acres of forest area and the three remaining taluks of Indi, Muddebihal and Sindgi have no forests at all.

The forests of Bijapur district are in the nature of "dry tropical thorn forest" of two categories, the 'hill forest' on the dry slopes with scrubby tree growth and the 'plain forest' of fuel and fodder reserves, which is mainly confined to river banks and midstream islands. The forests of Jamkhandi, Badami, Mudhol and Bilgi are richer than those in the remaining taluks of the district.

The hill forest is composed of the following species—Mashwal (Chloroxylon swietenia), Tugli (Albizzia amara), Kakai

(Cassia fistula), Tembhurni (Diospyros melanoxylon), Halgatti (Wrightia tinctoria), Dindal (Anogeiessus latifolia), Bevu (Azadirachta indica), Khair (Acacia catechu), Ballad (Acacia leucophlaea), and Sandal (Santalum album). Mashwal and Tugli are the most prominent and wide-spread species in the composition. Dindal occurs in fair quantities mainly in the forests near Sitimani, Arkeri, and Janmatti of Bagalkot Range and Mudkavi of Badami Range. Khair is the predominant species on the forest blocks in the Kaladgi and Mudhol areas. Sandal which had a marked incidence in the past is rarely found in these forests at present. The undergrowth mainly consists of Bandati (Mundulea suberosa), Tarwad (Cassia auriculata) Kavali (Carrissa species), Kanguni (Gymnosporia montana), Karvi (Ganthium parviflorum) and Euphorbia species (Cacti) often form a gregarious mass on open denuded lands. These are seen to give shelter to natural regeneration of indigenous species. The tree-growth comprising this forest type is generally stunted and often bushy. The hills near about Kaladgi, Bagalkot Kamatgi, Guledgud and Badami are almost bare. The vegetation is better preserved in the hills of Badami, Hungund, and parts of Gudur and Kerur and in the Mudhol taluk.

The predominant species of the plain forest is Jali (Acacia arabica). The other associate species growing naturally are Hulgal (Pongamia glabra), Neeral (Eugenia jambolana), Bevu, Sandal, Hunshi (Tamarindus indica), and Bor (Zizyphus jujuba). The undergrowth consists of Alu (Vangueria spinosa) and Tarwad. At present, scattered tree growth of Jali (Acacia arabica) raised artificially at some stage or the other occurs only in patches.

The open areas mostly harbour grasses which are not very nutritious as cattle feed. Kusal (Andrapogon contertus) is by far the most common species and is widespread. In places close to moisture-retaining bunds, one finds Sophia (Cymbopogon martinii) variety of Rosha grass growing. Amongst the chief minor forest produce are the leaves of the Tumri which are used for making beedis, Tarwad and Kakki, Hulgal seeds, Jali pods, Bandurgi leaves (Dodonea viscosa), Ulpi sticks (Grewia salvifolia), honey, wax and tamarind fruits.

Fauna

The types of wild animals that exist in Bijapur district are very few indeed. Reduction in tree cover in recent years due to extension of cultivation, and the ever-increasing pressure on the forest lands have deprived the wild animals of their natural protection. Added to this, the extinction of the prickly pear has had a disastrous effect on the wild life of the tract as a whole. The development of the country by opening roads, making even the remotest areas easily accessible, the advent of fast-moving vehicles equipped with powerful lights, and increase in the number and indiscriminate use of fire arms have hastened the pace of

destruction of wild life once abundant in this district. Last but not the least, wholesale, unregulated trapping and netting by *haran-shikaris*, *waddars* and *pardhis* and other communities have greatly reduced the number of table animals like the buck, chinkara and hare and birds like partridges. With the destruction of vegetation and consequent faster pace of erosion, even the big tanks as those of Mamdapur and Kendur have silted up and are only seasonal pools of water. This has affected the water bird population, especially the seasonal visitors from cooler regions. The tiger (*Huli* in Kannada) is not at all seen in this district. In the past, it is said to have existed in the Gudur and Badami hills, especially near the Hullikeri forest near Chiknal. But this must have been the condition obtaining over a century ago and then too, it is believed, the tiger used to come from forests of Dharwar. The bear (*karadi*) and the panther (*chirathe* or *chirachu*) are not now seen in Bijapur district. The member of the cat family available in these parts is the wild cat (*kadu bekku*), which is found throughout the hills. Their number is, no doubt, fast dwindling due to decrease in protective cover and their trapping by some wandering tribes who eat them. Of the canine tribe, the following animals are met with in the district: The hyaena (*katte kiruba*) has decreased considerably during the last 20 years. It is almost scarce in the Muddebihal and Jamkhandi taluks. A few are found in the forests of Adgal, Badami, Mahakut and Gudur and a few more in the Bagewadi taluk. The wolf (*thola*) had almost become extinct about two decades ago, but now it is seen here and there. The jackal (*kunni nari* or *kappal nari*), like the wolf, has been in recent years, causing great damage and even becoming a menace to the villages. On Badami side, the animal is trapped and eaten by some communities and its numbers have remained somewhat in check. The fox (*kempu nari*) is also found all over the district. The animal is trapped and eaten by certain tribes. Of the rodents, the porcupine (*mulluhandi*) is found all over the district and lives in burrows on rocky hillsides and causes great damage to the crops especially in groundnut fields at night. It also causes much damage to the tender seedlings in afforestation areas. Its flesh is edible and is very much relished by certain communities. Its numbers have somewhat decreased during the last few years. Some ferocious dogs have been responsible for killing a great number. The other member of the rodent group is the hare (*mola*) which was in plenty all over the district, but its numbers have greatly decreased due to uncontrolled netting and shooting. Of the deer tribe, there are only two—the black buck (*chigari*) and gazelle (*madari*), commonly called *chinkara*. Both the species have dwindled both in their overall population and in the size of individual herds. The chinkara is seen all over the district in the hilly areas whereas the black buck or the *chigari* is found on hard stone ground. The wild pig (*kadu handi*) which was once a pest and nuisance to agriculturists is now scarce. It is

not seen in the Jamkhandi, Mudhol and Bilgi taluks and very rarely makes its appearance in the other parts. Since its flesh is highly priced, no opportunity is lost of killing one whenever it appears. Two types of monkeys are found in the district; the larger *langur* and the smaller brown monkey. In Kannada both are termed "manga" (*kothi*). Both the varieties have increased beyond all proportion. The big langur is a pest to agriculture, especially in the groundnut fields. The small brown variety is very trouble-some even in houses since large numbers have infested almost every village in most of the taluks. Being held in veneration and not being shot, there seems to be no easy way at all to combat this menace. Hundreds of flying foxes (*toglu bavli*) are found dangling head down at day time from the branches of big trees, specially near Kolur, and are a nuisance to local orchards.

Birds

The district abounds in birds, both permanent residents and migratory ones. The pea-fowl (*navilu*) which was plentiful in the old days has dwindled during the last two decades. It has practically disappeared from the Bijapur and Bilgi taluks. Loss of protective cover with the extinction of prickly pear and merciless shooting have resulted in such fast depletion. Even the eggs are rarely found since they are always sought after as food. Both the painted partridge and the grey one (both called *kaujaga* in Kannada) are available in the district, the former being somewhat more abundant than the latter. Here again, uncontrolled and unregulated heavy trapping and shooting have been responsible for the depletion of their numbers. The bird is available throughout the hilly scrub areas of the district as also in the barren and undulating ground between Kolhar and Bijapur. There are three or four varieties of quail in the district. The grey quail and the rain quail are more plentiful, especially in the scrubby, hilly areas. Like partridge, these have also suffered considerable depletion. The bustard is seen throughout the district, though it is more common in the black cotton areas, especially in the vicinity of the banks of the Krishna. The breeding season of this bird is from September to October. Since it is easy to catch the bird, its numbers have gone down considerably. Two varieties of sandgrouse are available, the common sandgrouse and the painted sandgrouse. The bird is extensively trapped by *Pardhis*, specially in the Jamkhandi and Mudhol taluks. The green pigeon is available in the Badami taluk only along some big tanks wherever the Indian fig tree grows. There are two varieties of wild pigeon—the big one which has ash colour and a black ring round its neck, and the smaller one which has fawn colour. Both are available in plenty since they are not commonly shot except for medical purposes. The stone fowl (*kalkoli*) is available in the hilly areas, though very rare. The rosy pastor (*kabbake*) is seen in the district from November to May and in particularly large swarms when the jowar crop is ripening. Though small, it is said to be very delicious food. Of

the water birds, two varieties of cranes, the common crane (*baka*) and the domicile crane (*kraunch*), are cold weather visitors. The common crane is somewhat larger and has a bald red patch on the nape and no ear tufts. Immense flocks of these are even now seen in the wheat fields along the banks of rivers, big nallas and tanks. Two varieties of snipe, the common snipe and the jack snipe (*ulangi*) are cold weather visitors, but at some places like Mamdapur and Kendur, they are available throughout the year. Snipe is a delicacy of the westerner, but is not much sought after by the local people. Many kinds of ducks visit the district and some stay permanently. The most common ones are the common grey duck, the widgeon, the common teal, the blue winged teal, the shoveller bird, and the pintail bird.

Snakes

Though the snake population is not very large in the district, it nevertheless has quite a few poisonous snakes. The number of persons dying from snake-bites has not been very high. Amongst the non-poisonous varieties, the *Python molurus* (*hebba-havu*) is found near places of vegetation and rocks. It grows to about 18 feet in length and at times weighs more than 200 lbs. It kills its prey, consisting mostly of birds and mammals, by constriction. The colour is brown with patches of deep brown dorsally, a lance shape on the head and pinkish colour at the side of the head. The dust snake (*mannu mukkuhavu*) is so named because of its habit of rolling about in the dust. It is sandy grey, with a dorsal series of large dark brown, black-edged spots. It is often handled by snake-charmers who give it out that it is poisonous. *Ptyas mucous* (*kyare havu*) is a long agile snake and is a friend of the farmer, in that it keeps the rat population down. It is brown with irregular cross-bars on the posterior half of the body. The *Natrix piscator* (*neera havu*) is an olive-coloured snake with dorsal black spots and white belly edged with similar spots and grows up to three feet. It is a prolific breeder and is often found near water. *Boiga triagonata* and *Boiga gokool* (*chingi havu*) are cat snakes growing to about 4 feet in length and feed on lizards. The *Dryophis nasutus* (*hasara havu*) is verdant green above and pale green below. It is essentially a tree snake, found near green vegetation. The bite is not poisonous to human beings.

Among the poisonous varieties, the cobra (*Nagara havu*) is common in the district. This common cobra is both brown and also in certain places blackish in tint. There is a V-shaped mark on the hood but in some cases this may be absent. It raises its hood at the slightest disturbance. It feeds on rats and frogs. The bite is often fatal to humans and can only be cured by a proper antivenom. This snake grows to above five and a half feet in length. The *Bungarus caeruleus* (*mandalada havu*) is a quiet-looking dark snake with white double series of cross bars. It is not very common but can occasionally be seen near human habitations. The bite of this snake is very

poisonous and the poison acts upon the nervous system. The Russell's viper (*Balivadak havu*) is brown in colour with three dorsal rows of deep brown spots and hisses very loudly. The fangs are very big and the bite causes intense burning pain, swelling and other kinds of vascular disorder. The *Echis carinatus* (*phoorsa*) has been observed in dry soils. This is a small snake with deep brown marks and an arrow sign on the head. It rubs the scales on its body which gives out a sound akin to hissing. The bite causes vascular disorders.

Climate

The climate of this district, in common with the adjoining districts in the Deccan, is generally dry and healthy. The large variations in the rainfall from year to year both in the amount and in its distribution through the seasons render the district liable to drought and famine. The main seasons follow the pattern for the Deccan. The hot season begins by the middle of February and extends to the end of May or the beginning of June followed by the south-west monsoon season extending to the end of September when the weather is cool and damp. The north-east or the 'retreating' monsoon season is the period between October and November while the cold season is from December to the middle of February.

Rainfall

The district has a well-distributed network of a dozen rain gauge stations with records extending over seventy years. The details of the rainfall at the 12 stations and for the district as a whole are given in tables 1 and 2. The special variations in the annual rainfall over the district are small, being less than 10 per cent of the normal for the district which is 55.01 cm. (21.66"). Though the total rainfall is not high, the district benefits both from the south-west and the north-east monsoons. The south-west monsoon reaches the district by about the first week of June. The rainfall amounts are practically the same for the months of June, July and August. There is a steep increase in rainfall in September; during this month, the district gets more than double the average rainfall of each of the preceding three months. The September rainfall constitutes 27 per cent of the annual rainfall. October and November bring the north-east monsoon rains which fail in some years; 68 per cent of the annual rainfall occurs during June to September (south-west monsoon) while 21 per cent occurs in October and November (north-east monsoon-.

The variation of rainfall from year to year is large. During the period of 50 years (1901-50), the district experienced the highest rainfall of about twice the normal in 1916; the lowest rainfall amounting to about two-thirds of the normal occurred in 1905, 1920, 1923 and 1942. Considering the individual stations, there have been years when the rainfall at a station was as high as two and a half times the normal or as low as two-fifths of the normal. For the district as a whole, during the fifty-year period, there were 13 occasions when the rainfall was less than 80 per cent

of the normal. Two consecutive years of deficient rainfall occurred on three occasions during this period. In the case of individual stations, records show that rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal has occurred consecutively for 3, 4 or even 5 years. For instance, Bagewadi experienced low rainfall for all the five years from 1922 to 1926.

On the average, there are 37 rainy days (i.e., days of at least 2.5 mm—10 cents—or more of rain) in the district. As in the case of rain-fall amount, there is very little spatial variation in the average number of rainy days. The two monsoon seasons together account for about 80 per cent of the rainy days.

The highest rainfall in 24 hours recorded over the district was 215.9 mm (8.5 inches) at Indi on September 7, 1895.

The actual rainfall in the district during the five-year period from 1957 to 1961 was as follows :—

Year			Rainfall
1957	..	..	670.6 mm
1958	..	..	531.2 mm
1959	..	..	496.4 mm
1960	..	..	639.4 mm
1961	..	..	493.1 mm

The taluk-wise rainfall and the district average for the year 1963 is given below :—

Taluk			*Actual rainfall in mm*
Badami	..	..	705.6
Bagalkot	..	..	706.0
Bagewadi	..	..	530.6
Bijapur	..	..	721.0
Bilgi	..	..	783.7
Hungund	..	..	730.8
Indi	..	..	895.3
Jamkhandi	..	..	524.8
Muddebihal	..	..	721.9
Mudhol	..	..	503.8
Sindgi	..	..	685.2
District average : 682.6 mm			

Temperature

The only meteorological observatory in the district is in Bijapur town. As temperature and other meteorological conditions are fairly uniform throughout the district, the data for Bijapur town can be taken as representative of the district. Table 3 gives the temperature and humidity data based on the observatory records. December is the coldest month of the year when the average minimum temperature is 14.8° C (58.6°F). Temperature begins to rise rapidly from the latter half of February. The mean maximum temperature attains the highest level of 38.6°C (101.5°F) in the month of May. With the onset of the monsoon, weather becomes cooler. The mean maximum temperature in the monsoon months does not differ appreciably from that of the

winter months. The diurnal range of temperature is least (about 9°C) during the monsoon months and highest (about 15°C) during the summer and winter months. The highest maximum temperature ever attained in the shade at Bijapur was 42.8°C (109°F) recorded on May 12, 1951, the lowest minimum was 6.7°C (44.1°F) recorded on December 18, 1897. The Bagalkot-Badami region of the district is reported to be hotter than other parts. The intensity of the summer heat is occasionally relieved by thunderstorms in the afternoon.

Humidity

The district on the whole enjoys a dry climate. The months from December to May are the driest, the average relative humidity in the afternoons being about 30 per cent and even as low as 10 per cent on individual days. Even during the monsoon months, the average humidity is appreciably below the saturation level.

Cloudiness

Skies are generally clear or lightly clouded during the months, December to March. Cloudiness begins to increase progressively from April and during the monsoon months, the skies are heavily clouded on most of the days.

Winds

Most parts of the district, the Dhone valley in particular, are exposed to strong winds almost throughout the year. By the end of October, a fairly constant wind, which gets cooler with the progress of the season, sets in from the north-east. From November to January, dry and blighting winds blow from directions between north-east and south-east. In February, northerlies and north-westerlies are also common in the forenoon and these become more and more predominant in March and April. The afternoon winds are variable in all these three months. With the advance of summer, dust-raising winds add to the discomfort of the hot weather. During the second half of May, winds increase in force and blow from directions between south-west and north-west. Although they do not bring rain, these winds are cool and refreshing. With the onset of the monsoon, winds strengthen further and blow from west to south-west. By the latter half of September, winds begin to weaken and come more and more from directions between north and east.

Special Weather Phenomena

Occasionally during the post-monsoon months of October and November, storms and depressions from the Bay of Bengal which weaken after crossing the coast and move westwards into the Arabian sea affect the weather over the district, causing widespread and locally heavy rain and strong winds. Being well inland, this district does not experience any full-fledged cyclonic storm. Duststroms occur occasionally in May and at times in April and also in the beginning of June. Hailstorms occur in some years in February and March and more rarely in January. Thunderstorms occur in the pre-monsoon months of April, May and June and also in September and October. The maximum thunderstorm activity is in May. Tables 3, 4 and 5 give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and frequency of special weather phenomena, respectively, for Bijapur.

TABLE I.

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall.

Station		*No. of years of data*	*January*	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*September*	*October*	*November*	*December*	*Annual*	*Highest annual rainfall as per cent of normal and year***	*Lowest annual rainfall as per cent of normal and year***	*Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours** *Amount (mm)*	*Date*
Bijapur	..	50	a 5.8	2.3	7.1	19.6	29.5	76.2	58.7	65.8	141.5	76.7	30.7	6.6	520.5	190 (1916)	47 (1918)	143.8	1949 Sep. 22
			b 0.3	0.2	0.7	1.7	2.5	5.1	4.5	4.2	8 0	4.7	1.9	0.6	34.4				
Indi	..	50	a 3.3	4.1	6.9	15.5	21.8	74.7	74.9	72.1	173.2	73.7	36.6	7.6	564.4	229 (1916)	42 (1942)	215.9	1895 Sep. 7
			b 0.3	0.4	0.7	1.5	2.2	5.2	5.6	5.2	8.8	4.6	2.0	0.6	37.1				
Sindgi	..	50	a 5.1	4.1	6.3	14.7	27.9	82.8	72.4	75.2	150.1	74.2	29 0	9.7	551.5	168 (1916)	53 (1936)	148.6	1924 Sep. 26
			b 0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.5	5.4	5.5	5.0	8.1	4 4	1.9	0.5	36.0				
Bagewadi	..	50	a 3.1	5.3	7.4	16.3	36.3	75.9	63.3	69.9	151.6	89 7	32.5	9.7	561.0	184 (1933)	45 (1920)	150.4	1952 Sep. 24
			b 0.2	0.4	0.5	1.8	2.9	5.5	5.3	4.9	8 8	5.1	2.0	0.7	38.1				
Muddebihal	..	50	a 2.8	4.1	4.8	20.3	34.3	71.1	68.1	73.9	165.1	75.7	28.7	4.6	553.5	172 (1916)	62 (1923)	145.8	1949 Sep. 22
			b 0.2	0.3	0.4	1.8	3.2	5.2	5.8	5.7	8.4	4.8	1.8	0.5	38.1				
Bagalkot	..	50	a 1.3	4.6	5.6	19.8	41.7	67.8	71.1	62.5	143.8	84.1	33.8	8.4	544.5	225 (1916)	42 (1945)	163.6	1938 Sep. 14
			b 0.2	0.3	0.5	1.8	3.5	4.9	6.2	5.2	7.9	5.0	2.1	0.4	38.0				
Bilgi	..	50	a 2.5	2.8	5.1	19.3	39.1	63.7	59.9	60.5	137.9	74.2	34.0	7.9	506.9	231 (1916)	38 (1905)	159.8	1921 Nov. 3
			b 0.2	0.3	0.4	1.7	2.7	4.1	5.2	4.4	7.5	5.0	2.0	0.5	34.0				

Badami	.. 50	a 1.3	2.8	4.3	22.1	49.5	60.5	64.5	71.1	145.5	91.7	45.0	7.9	566.2	241 (1916)	42 (1908)	160.0	1916 Jul. 17
		b 0.2	0.3	0.3	1.8	3.6	5.0	5.9	5.5	7.5	4.8	2.1	0.6	37.6				
Hungund	.. 50	a 4.1	4.3	5.3	24.6	41.9	64.0	68.6	80.5	148.1	86.6	38.3	7.1	573.4	181 (1916)	56 (1923)	182.9	1937 Apri. 18
		b 0.3	0.3	0.4	1.9	3.5	4.8	6.1	5.8	8.2	5.1	2.0	0.5	38.9				
Ilkal	.. 50	a 2.8	3.3	4.3	27.2	46.0	60.5	69.3	81.3	150.6	87.1	40.6	7.0	580.6	196 (1916)	42 (1923)	177.8	1916 Oct. 31
		b 0.2	0.3	0.4	2.0	3.5	4.5	5.8	6.2	8.1	5.4	2.3	0.5	39.2				
Jamkhandi	.. 50	a 6.1	1.3	6.1	24.6	40.6	69.9	67.3	59.9	142.5	90.4	32.0	8.1	548.8	192 (1916)	50 (1942)	134.6	1897 June 16
		b 0.2	0.1	0.5	2.1	3.2	5.2	6.3	4.7	7.7	5.6	2.1	0.6	38.3				
Mudhol	.. 49	a 2.8	2.0	7.1	22.6	41.9	71.4	65.0	62.0	134.1	78.0	35.3	8.1	530.3	231 (1916)	52 (1922)	152.4	1933 Sept. 6
		b 0.2	0.2	0.6	2.0	3.2	4.9	5.7	4.7	7.4	5.4	1.8	0.5	36.6				
Bijapur District	.. ..	a 3.4	3.4	5.9	20.5	37.5	69.9	66.9	69.6	148.7	81.8	34.7	7.8	550.1	201 (1916)	64 (1905)	..	..
		b 0.2	0.3	0.5	1.8	3.1	5.0	5.7	5.1	8.0	5.0	2.0	0.5	37.2			..	..

a-Normal rainfall in mm. b-Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more). *Based on data up to 1957. **Years given in brackets

TABLE 2.

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District.

(Data 1901-1950).

Range in mm.	*No. of years*	*Range in mm.*	*No. of years*
301—400	8	801— 900	1
401—500	12	901—1000	0
501—600	13	1001—1100	0
601—700	12	1101—1200	1
701—800	3	1201—1300	0

TABLE 3.

NORMALS OF TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature	Highest Maximum ever recorded		Lowest Minimum ever recorded		Relative Humidity	
							0830	1730*
	°C	°C	°C	Date	°C	Date	%	%
January	30.1	15.8	39.4	1948 Jan 16	7.2	1945 Jan 7	59	32
February	32.7	17.7	41.1	1943 Feb 28	8.9	1930 Feb 15	51	27
March	36.1	21.2	41.1	1910 Mar 31	13.3	1910 Mar 6	48	27
April	38.2	23.7	42.2	1931 Apr 23	16.1	1905 Apr 3	51	27
May	38.6	23.7	42.8	1951 May 12	17.8	1940 May 8	59	27
June	33.3	22.3	42.2	1923 June 1	17.2	1903 June 5	73	53
July	30.3	21.7	36.7	1901 July 7	16.1	1902 July 15	77	62
August	30.4	21.2	35.6	1902 Aug 7	16.7	1906 Aug 21	78	60
September	30.7	20.9	36.7	1896 Sep 22	16.1	1901 Sep 26	79	59
October	31.4	20.4	37.2	1896 Oct 7	12.2	1897 Oct 31	68	47
November	29.8	17.2	35.0	1896 Nov 4	8.3	1904 Nov 23	61	40
December	28.9	14.8	33.3	1936 Dec 22	6.7	1897 Dec 18	61	34
Annual	32.5	20.1	..	..	..	..	64	41

*Hours I.S.T.

TABLE 4—MEAN WIND SPEED IN KM/HR.
(*Bijapur*)

January	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*September*	*October*	*November*	*December*	*Annual*
4.6	5.4	6.2	7.5	10.8	13.9	12.4	14.0	9.9	5.1	4.0	3.8	8.1

TABLE 5—SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA.
(*Bijapur*)

Mean No. of days with	*January*	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*September*	*October*	*November*	*December*	*Annual*
Thunder ..	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	7.8
Hail ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dust storm	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7
Squall ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fog ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

BIJAPUR district is one of the richest districts in the State from the point of view of history, tradition and legend. It is but natural that this district, which is well supplied with all the basic requirements of life in the form of a number of rivers and streams, a rich soil bearing sufficient, if not luxuriant, vegetation and a dry and healthy climate, has been the dwelling place of man since very early days.

Pre-history

A number of palæolithic sites have meen found on both banks of the Malaprabha river stretching between Cholachagud and Hole-Alur. Of these, the site at Khyada in the Badami taluk is the most important. It has yielded hundreds of tool specimens and it is said that it has still quite a large reserve in its gravel. It does not seem to be unreasonable to assume that there was a large palæolithic factory here, since the tools not only occur in large number, but are also of different sizes and types. The Malaprabha basin had all the necessary advantages for an early stone-age settlement, and an inexhaustible supply of raw material of the best type was readily available within a few yards of the river for making stone implements[1]. The remains of an extinct type of rhinoceros together with some large ovate hand-axes and cleavers of quartzite have also been found in the shingle bed of this river.

Herkal, on the bank of the Ghataprabha in the Bagalkot taluk, has yielded fine specimens of neoliths and microliths, polished and painted pottery, shell ornaments, terra-cotta figures, and iron-slag in large quantities. Herkal was thus one of the big centres of iron-smelting in the Deccan in the period following the stone-age[2].

A number of villages on the Krishna river in Bilgi taluk contain fragments of painted pottery and conch-shell ornaments which have been assigned to the Maurya and Andhra periods. Megalithic tombs called dolmens and cairns are found in large numbers in and round about Badami and Aihole.[3]

Remains of pre-historic drawings

There is a small rocky elevation called 'Gombi Gudda' or 'Hill of pictures', about one mile in circumference, between Asangi and Kulahalli, about two miles from the latter, the western, north-western and eastern slopes of which contain the most interesting finds in the district[4]. They are linear drawings cut 1/8" deep into the rocks, including figures of fighting bulls with prominent humps and long and pointed horns, men, camels with riders, elephants, deer, antelope, palanquin-bearers, etc. The unusual style of these drawings and their typically archaic appearance have given room to the surmise that they are the works of pre-historic man, whose existence in the district has been amply proved by the pre-historic sites referred to above. This surmise finds some support in the striking analogy between these drawings and the pre-historic carvings on the Kuppagallu hill, six miles north-east of Bellary, in style as well as contents[5]. There are, however, some modern drawings also along with the pre-historic ones both at Gombi Gudda and Kuppagallu. "Though these linear pictures are not works of consummate art" says R. S. Panchamukhi "they are, no doubt, the beginnings of picture-drawings in India and as such are very valuable to a student of Indian Art"[6].

There is another hill called Bhandigani, near Yelahatti, which has a spacious natural cavern, the rocky roof and sides of which contain linear pictures in white paint of men in different poses standing round a temple or temple-car. The picture seems to narrate the story of some festival.[7] The cavern is called Nural-phadi, Nural meaning hundred persons. In Panchamukhi's opinion, it has possibly something to do with the name Satakarni, which in Tamil classical works is paraphrased as Nuravar Kannar.[8]

Legendary history

When we come to the legendary history of this district, we find seven places, namely, Aihole, Badami, Bagalkot, Dhulkhed, Galagali, Hippargi and Mahakuta, associated with legends of sages and demons, perhaps a memory of early fights between some intruders and local chiefs. These legends agree in describing these places as in the great Dandaka forest or Dandakaranya of the Ramayana. Local legends place a demon called Ilvala at Ilal, near Aihole and another called Vatapi at Badami, who were a terror to new settlers in Dandakaranya, until they were destroyed by the great sage Agastya. Bagalkot is said to have belonged to a musician of Ravana, the mythological demon-king of Ceylon. Dhulkhed on the Bhima river is said to have been the scene of the great sacrifice offered by Daksha Prajapati, at which Daksha's daughter, Parvati, killed herself for the reason that her husband, Shiva, had been insulted. Galagali on the Krishna river is said to have been the residence of the sage Galava, and Hippargi in Sindgi taluk has a temple which is said to have been originally built by Parashurama's father, Jamadagni.

Early Greek notices

During the second century after Christ, the area comprising this district seems to have contained at least four places of sufficient importance to be noted by the Greek geographer, Ptolemy (A. D. 150). But it must be admitted that the identifications are more or less doubtful. The *Badiamaei* of Ptolemy, though much too far to the east, is perhaps Badami which is referred to in the inscriptions of the sixth century both as Badavi and Vatapi. '*Indi*' is perhaps the sub-divisional town of that name, thirty miles north-east of Bijapur, '*Kalligeris*' in Ariaca may be Kalkeri in Sindgi taluk. '*Petirgala*' in Ariaca is apparently Pattadakal, 10 miles north-east of Badami, an old town mentioned in copper-plates as the head of a sub-division and still having a number of ancient temples and many early Hindu stone inscriptions.

As in most parts of North Karnataka, the earliest local historical records belong to the sixth century after Christ. For the 800 years between the fifth century and the Muslim inroads in the early years of the fourteenth century, materials exist in the shape of a number of inscriptions, of which many were discovered, deciphered, and translated chiefly through the efforts of the late Dr. J. F. Fleet of the Bombay Civil Service. His *History of the Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts of the Bombay Presidency* offers abundant historical material about this district.

So far as is known, the oldest place in Bijapur seems to be Badami. As has been said before, this place is called Vatapi and Badavi in the inscriptions of the sixth to the sixteenth centuries, and is, perhaps, referred to by Ptolemy as Badiamaei. An early record dated in the Saka era 465 (A. D. 543) mentions the fortification of Badami by Pulikeshin I.

From the Chalukya acquisition of Badami till the Muslim invasion, the history of the district can be divided into four periods, early Western Chalukya[9] period lasting from about A.D. 535 to about A.D. 757, Rashtrakuta period from A.D. 757 to A.D. 973; later Western Chalukya, Kalachuri and Hoysala periods from A.D. 973 to about A.D. 1200, and Devagiri Yadava period from A.D. 1185 to the Muslim conquest of Devagiri in A.D. 1312.

Early Western Chalukyas

In the inscriptions of the Chalukyas of Badami, the name of the family is written as Chalkya, Chalikya and Chalukya (rarely Chalukya), sometimes with ḷ for l. In the later records of the branch lines, however, it appears as Chalukya and sometimes as Chalukki and Salukki, the latter, in particular, resembling the form Solanki. Whatever it may be, the name, in all probability, was derived from that of an ancestor or a local family, resembling the word Chalka, Chalika or Chaluka. The

modern clans of Sulkis, Solgis or Solaghs of the Punjab are supposed to be descendants of the Chalukyas[10]. When later the original significance of the word was forgotten, there were suggested, as usual, fanciful interpretations to explain the name. According to the Handarike inscription of the time of Vikramaditya VI, the Chalukyas were born in the *Chuluka* (meaning the 'water-pot' or 'hand hollowed to hold water') of the sage Hariti-panchashikha when he was pouring out a libation to the gods. Another version has it that they sprang from the *Chuluka* of Brahma, when the god, at Indra's request, desired to create a hero who would be a terror to the evil-doers[11].

As to the original home of the family, if we reject the purely Puranic myths of little authority or value, the legendary history contained in the records of the Chalukyas of Kalyana ascribes the origin of this dynasty to Manu or the Moon and associates it with Ayodhya, capital of Uttara-Kosala. But modern scholars are inclined to think that the family had a local origin. Thus, according to N. Lakshminarayana Rao[12], 'there are reasons to believe that the Chalukyas were natives of Karnataka'. He further opines that the Chalukyas might have even belonged to the same stock as the Kadambas. The theory identifying them with the Gurjaras or associating them with the Chalikas of Uttarapatha is held by scholars to be untenable[13].

An inscription on a stone tablet in the temple of Meguti at Aihole throws much light on the political history of the country at the time of the early Chalukyas[14]. The inscription is of the time of the Badami Chalukya king, Pulikeshin II, and bears the date A.D. 634-35 (Saka 556).

Jayasimha and Ranaraga

The earliest authentic names in the Chalukya family are those of Jayasimha and his son, Ranaraga. They are mentioned in a few early records of the family; but they are not known for any outstanding achievement. According to the Aihole inscription, Jayasimha himself was preceded by a number of rulers of the Chalukya lineage.

Pulikeshin I (c. 535-566)

The first noteworthy ruler in this family was Pulikeshin I[15], son of Ranaraga. He was the first Maharaja in the family and may be considered as its real founder. The Aihole inscription says that he became the lord of Vatapipuri or Badami[16]; another inscription dated A.D. 543 at Badami states that he fortified it and presumably made it his capital.

His Badami inscription calls him Vallabheshvara and states that he performed the *Ashvamedha* and other sacrifices and celebrated the *Mahadana* called *Hiranyagarbha*. He enjoyed the titles, Shri Prithvi Vallabha, Satyashraya and Ranavikrama.[17]

Kirtivarman I (566 to 597-98)

Of Pulikeshin I's son, Kirtivarman I, three copper-plates were discovered by Dr. S. C. Nandimath at Godachi in 1927. These copper-plates are said to form the earliest copper-plate documents of this family. The record introduces the king Kattiarasa, who has been identified by P. B. Desai with Kirtivarman I[18]. The date of the record has been fixed at A. D. 578 and its subject is the grant of some land to a Brahmin named Vyaghraswami. An inscription of his younger brother Mangalesha in Cave III[19] at Badami states that the construction of the cave-temple originated with Kirtivarman. While according to the Mahakuta pillar inscription of Mangalesha, Kirtivarman I defeated the rulers of Vanga, Anga, Kalinga, Vattura, Magadha, Madraka, Kerala, Ganga, Musaka, Pandya, Dramila, Choliya, Aluka and Vaijayanti, a claim which appears to be more a boastful exaggeration than a factual statement, in the Aihole inscription, which gives a far more reliable account, he is described as the "night of destruction" to the Nalas[20], Mauryas[21] and Kadambas.

Mangalesha (597-98 to 610-11)

Of the next ruler Mangalesha, the younger brother of Kirtivarman I, three inscriptions have been found in or near Badami. The earliest inscription, dated in the fifth year of his reign, is on a large fallen column which was at Mahakuta, three miles east of Badami but which has been now removed to Bijapur. The second inscription, inscribed on a plaster in the verandah of the Vaishnava cave at Badami, records the completion of the cave-temple and the grant of a village in honour of the installation in it of an image of Vishnu. The third, on the rock outside the cave, records a grant to another cave-temple. His greatest achievements were the victory over Katachuris (Kalachuris) and the conquest of Revatidvipa (*i.e.*, the sea-fort of Redi, south of Vengurla in the Ratnagiri district). According to a copper-plate found at Miraj, Mangalesha succeeded as regent during the minority of his nephew Pulikeshin II, who was the eldest son of Kirtivarman and peacefully resigned the throne when Pulikeshin II came of age[22]. But the Aihole inscription speaks of a desire on the part of Mangalesha to secure the succession for his own son, and of a civil war between him and his ward, Pulikeshin II, in the course of which Mangalesha lost his life, which was probably about 610 A.D.

Pulikeshin II (610 to 642)

Pulikeshin II, who succeeded to the throne early in 610, was the most powerful and illustrious ruler of this early Chalukya dynasty. Of his inscriptions, the most important is the one found at Aihole, which has already been referred to above. At the time of his succession, his kingdom had been engulfed in chaos and confusion owing to the risings of enemies on all sides. Even his home province was threatened by an attack led by two rebels named Appayika and Govinda. But Pulikeshin II, by the strength of his arms, not only faced the existing situation

successfully but also built up an empire which included the entire area from the Vindhyas to the Cauvery and from the eastern to the western sea.

First of all, he quelled the internal rebellion by winning over Govinda who became his ally and defeating and expelling Appayika. Then he began his chain of conquests. The kingdoms and dynasties overthrown by him were the Kadambas of Banavasi, the Gangas of South Mysore, the Alupas who are supposed to have ruled at Humcha in the Shimoga District, the Mauryas of the Konkan, the Latas, the Malavas and the Gurjaras of Northern India, the Kosalas, the Kalingas, and Pishtapura[23] in the east, and the Pallavas, the Cholas, Keralas and the Pandyas in the south. His greatest victory, however, was the one he secured over Harsha or Harshavardhana, also called Siladitya, of Kanyakubja or Kanauj, whom the inscriptions call 'the war-like lord of the north'. By his defeat of Harsha, Pulikeshin II gained the title of Parameshvara[24], or Supreme Lord, which, with his other name of Satyashraya, became one of the hereditary titles of his descendants.

The above-mentioned conquests secured for Pulikeshin II the sovereignty of three Maharashtrakas (*i.e.*, great kingdoms) comprising 99,000 villages. This vast empire he ruled with such ability and skill that his fame spread far and wide.

The Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang, who was in India from A. D. 629 to 645 and who visited the capital and the kingdom of the Chalukyas (*Mo-ho-la-ch'a* or Maharashtra, the king of which was named *Pu-lo-ki-she* or Pulikeshin II), has left a vivid description of some parts of the Chalukya kingdom, which presents a fascinating picture of the political, military, religious, social and economic conditions obtaining in the Deccan under Pulikeshin's rule. According to Hiuen Tsang, the Chalukyan kingdom was nearly 1,200 miles (6,000 lis) in circumference and the capital, which was near a large river, about six miles (30 lis). The people, he says, were tall and proud, simple and honest. Whoever did them a service might count on their gratitude; he who offended them would not escape revenge. They would risk their lives to wipe out an insult and forget to care for themselves in helping the distressed. Whenever they had an injury to avenge, they always warned their enemy. In the battle, they pursued the fugitives, but did not slay those who gave themselves up. About the king, the traveller says that he was of the race of the Tsa-ti-li or Kshatriyas. Proud of his champions and elephants, the king despised and slighted the neighbouring kingdoms. His ideas were large and profound, and he spread abroad his sympathy and benefactions. His subjects served him with perfect devotion. Men loved study, the foreigner remarks, and followed the teachings both of heresy and of truth. A convent

contained nearly 5,000 devotees, who studied both the Mahayana and the Hinayana. There were hundred temples of the gods, and heretics of various sects were exceedingly numerous. He also speaks of five relic mounds or stupas 'made by king Wu-yeu or Ashoka', and of a stone statue of 'Kwan-tsen-tasai-pu-sa or Avalokiteshwara Bodhisatva' in the middle of an ancient convent, a short distance to the south of the capital.

The reputation and influence of Pulikeshin II were not confined to India. An Arabic chronicle records that in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, Khusru II, King of Persia, interchanged presents and letters with Pulikeshin II, and some scholars have suggested that painting No. 17 in Ajanta cave I, in which an Indian king receives presents from Persians, is a record of this mission from Khusru II to Pulikeshin II. The Muslim historian, Tabari, who speaks of the embassy from India, gives the name of the Indian king as Prmesa, *i.e.*, Paramesha or Parameshwara which is known from epigraphic evidence to have been the second name of Pulikeshin II.

Towards the close of Pulikeshin II's reign, a great calamity overtook the Chalukya kingdom. About A.D. 642, Pulikeshin II was defeated and probably killed by the then Pallava king, Narasimhavarman I, who, in retaliation to Pulikeshin's attack on the Pallava capital, led an expedition against Badami and captured it. According to the evidence of some Pallava grants, Pulikeshin II was repeatedly defeated by the Pallava king who appears to have pursued his foe right upto his capital. That the Pallava king was actually in possession of Badami is attested by his inscription on a rock behind the temple of Mallikarjuna in Badami and also by his title Vatapikonda[25].

This was, indeed, a crisis in the history of the Chalukyan kingdom. The feudatories of the empire declared their independence and even two of Pulikeshin's sons who were ruling as viceroys sought to follow the same course. Another son, Vikramaditya I, however set himself to the task of repelling the Pallava invasion and restoring the unity of his father's empire. He compelled Narasimhavarman to retire from Badami and defeated his own brothers and the other feudatories who wanted to divide the empire among themselves. He then proclaimed himself king of the restored kingdom and rewarded his younger brother, Jayasimhavarman, who had stood by him all along, with the viceroyalty of Lata in southern Gujarat.

We know, from epigraphical evidence, of four sons of Pulikeshin II, namely Adityavarma, Chandraditya, Vikramaditya I and Dharashraya Jayasimha; it also appears that he had a daughter named Ambera. Of Adityavarma, a copper-plate grant has been found dated in the first year of his reign. It gives no

historical information and does not even expressly state that Adityavarma was the eldest son of Pulikeshin II. Chandraditya is known from two grants of his wife, Vijayabhattarika[26]. They state that Chandraditya was an elder brother of Vikramaditya I. Whether Chandraditya reigned is not clear; perhaps he might have enjoyed a feudatory status. Dharashraya Jayasimha was placed by Vikramaditya I in Lata Mandala in Gujarat, where the former appears to have had a successful career. According to a Chalukya record dated 685 A.D., he defeated and exterminated the whole army of Vajrata in the country between the Mahi and the Narmada.

Vikramaditya I (655-681)

Vikramaditya ascended the throne in 654-55. The gap between the death of Pulikeshin II and the accession of Vikramaditya I, acts as a pointer to the troubled state of affairs and the time taken by the latter to consolidate the kingdom before proclaiming himself as the king. He is described as having obliterated the fame of Narasimha, destroyed the power of Mahendra (his son) and surpassed Ishwara, (*i.e.* Parameshwaravarman I, grandson of Narasimha) in statesmanship and thus crushed the Pallavas. Later records also represent him as having humbled the Chola, Pandya and Kerala kings and as getting obeisance done to him by the Pallavas. Some records add the Kalabhras also to the list of peoples subdued by him. Inscriptions also speak of the great assistance that was rendered to him by his son, Vinayaditya, and grandson, Vijayaditya, in his wars.

Vinayaditya (681-697)

In about 681, Vikramaditya I, was succeeded by his son Vinayaditya, who was also called Vinayaditya Satyashraya, Rajashraya and Yuddhamalla and he continued to reign till about the middle of 697. In several of his records, he is described as having arrested the exalted power of the Pallava lord of Kanchi and brought the Kalabhras, the Haihayas, the Vilas, the Malavas, the Cholas and the Pandyas to the same state of subjugation as that of the Aluvas (Alupas) and the Gangas, who were here literally subjected to his family. Later records credit him with having levied tribute from the very powerful rulers of Kavera (the Cauvery region) and Parasika or Persia and Simhala or Ceylon. Although this claim appears to be extravagant, Dr. Sircar observes that it is not improbable, in view of the troubled condition in both Simhala and Persia about this period, and that a Ceylonese prince and a Persian chief had taken refuge at the Chalukya court.[27] He is also said to have acquired the Palidhvaja and other regal insignia, by crushing the lord of the entire Uttarapatha, whose name, however, is not specified. Vinayaditya thus seems to have fully restored the old power and prestige of his dynasty.

Vijayaditya (697-733)

Vinayaditya was succeeded by his son, Vijayaditya, in 696-97, who continued to reign till 733. His reign appears to

have been more or less peaceful, except for his conflict with the Pallavas, in which he was assisted by his son. In his time, the temple of god Vijayeshvara, now called the temple of Sangameshvara, was built at Pattadakal. He donated villages to Jaina teachers.

Vikramaditya II (733-34 to 744-45)

Vijayaditya was succeeded by his eldest son, Vikramaditya II, who reigned till about 745. Vikramaditya is said to have made a sudden attack on the Pallava country and put to flight the Pallava King, Nandipota-varman. After entering Kanchi, he is said to have donated heaps of gold to the Rajasimheshwara and other temples there. He also destroyed the power of the Pandya, Chola, Kerala and Kalabhra kings and set up a pillar on the shores of the southern ocean[28]. The Pattadakal inscriptions show that Vikramaditya's wife was Loka-mahadevi, of the Haihaya (Kalachuri) family, and that the famous temple of Lokeshvara (now called the Virupaksha temple) of Pattadakal was built by her in memory of her husband's three victories over the Pallavas of Kanchi. Another of his queens, Trailokya-mahadevi by name, constructed another great temple (that of Trailokyeshvara) near the Virupaksha shrine. The king, pleased with the work of the architect (Gunda by name) of the Virupaksha temple, is said to have conferred upon him a badge of honour called the 'Mumeperjerepu Patta.'

Kirtivarman II (744-45 to 757)

Kirtivarman II, who succeeded Vikramaditya II, was the last ruler of this family. His power was steadily undermined by the Rashtrakuta subordinate, Dantidurga, who made the final assault on Kirtivarman II in 752 or 753. The Chalukya king, however continued to rule for two or three years more, after which, in 757, he was completely overthrown by the Rashtrakuta king, Krishna I.

Rashtrakutas (c 757 to 973)

Of the Rashtrakutas, who overthrew the Western Chalukyas, the earliest trace in Bijapur district is an undated inscription of the Rashtrakuta king, Dhruva (780-792), on a pillar in the temple of Lokeshvara, which calls the king Dharavarsha Kalivallabha and records that he conquered and imprisoned a Ganga king and humbled the pride of the Pallavas. Dhruva was the fourth Rashtrakuta ruler, the first three being Dantidurga (c 752-756), Krishna I (756-775) and Govinda II (775-780). Of Dhruva's successor, Govinda III (792-814), who was one of the most powerful of the Rashtrakutas and whose dominions stretched from the western to the eastern coast and from the Vindhya mountains in the north to at least the Tungabhadra in the south, no inscription seems to have been found in the Bijapur district. The same is the case with his son and successor, Amoghavarsha I (814-880).

Of the next ruler, Krishna II or Akalavarsha I (880-915), however, a few inscriptions have been found, one at Nandavadige and another at Aihole. The former, dated 902, calls the king Akalavarsha. The latter, dated 911, records the building of a cell for a saint. Another inscription[29] found at Aihole refers to the reign of Akalavarsha. But, as the record is very badly damaged and the date portion lost, it is difficult to know whether it belongs to the reign of Krishna II or Krishna III.

Of the remaining Rashtrakuta kings, a stone inscription of Krishna III (939-966) dated 947 has been found at Salotgi near Indi. From this inscription we learn that in Salotgi (mentioned as Pavittage in the inscription) a college was located in a big hall attached to the temple of Trayi-purusha, which was built by Narayana, a minister of Krishna III. The record states, among other details, that the college attracted students from far and near and 27 boarding houses were necessary to accommodate them, and that an endowment of 12 nivartanas (roughly 60 acres) was necessary to defray merely the lighting charges of the institution. Another inscription of Krishna III, dated 957, in this district, is found at Kajrol. The importance of this record lies in the fact that it introduces a Tailappayya as a subordinate of Krishna III.

Western Chalukyas of Kalyana (973-1198)

During the period of the Rashtrakuta domination, the Chalukyas still lingered on in a feudatory capacity in different parts of the empire, as can be seen from inscriptional and literary evidence. In 973, Tailappayya already mentioned above or Taila II, a Western Chalukya prince, who was one of Krishna III's officers ruling in a portion of the Bijapur district, taking advantage of the weak rule of Kakkala, younger brother of Krishna III, killed him and occupied the Rashtrakuta kingdom, thus bringing to an end the 220-year old rule of the Rashtrakutas. Taila II (973-997) first established himself at Manyakheta, the Rashtrakuta capital, and then changed to Kalyana in the Bidar district[30]. Along with the Rashtrakuta king, he is also said to have killed Munja of the Paramara dynasty of Malwa and Panchala, a Ganga prince of Talakadu. His inscriptions, of which only one has been found in the Bijapur district (at Bhairanamatti), seem to show that he re-established Chalukya sway at least in Karnataka. Of Taila II's eldest son and successor, Satyashraya II (999-1008), one inscription has been found in this district, at Tumbige, 20 miles from Bagewadi, and bears the date 1004 A. D. Of Satyashraya's successor, Vikramaditya V (1008-1014), no inscription seems to have been found within Bijapur limits. But of his youngest brother and successor Jayasimha II (1015-1042) inscriptions have been found at Arasibidi, Belur, Bhairanamatti and at other places in north Bijapur. In 1022, Jayasimha II's elder sister, Akkadevi, was

entrusted with the government of the Kisukadu or Pattadakal Seventy, and she seems to have ruled upto 1050. Two of his leading Bijapur subordinates appear to be Dandanayaka Barmadeva and Nagaditya. Of Jayasimha II's successor, Someshvara I (1042-1068), two inscriptions have been found at Arasibidi and Devur. Of Someshvara I's successor, Someshvara II (1068-1076) two inscriptions have been found at Arasibidi and Bijapur. His chief Bijapur vassal seems to have been the Dandanayaka Nakimayya, who, in 1074, was governing the Taddevadi Thousand. Of Someshvara II's successor, Vikramaditya VI (1076-1126), perhaps the greatest of the Western Chaluykas of Kalyana, inscriptions have been found scattered over the whole of Karnataka and beyond. He established a new era in which all his grants are dated and which was in use in the Chalukya territory for nearly a century. Though he had his capital at Kalyana, and a second minor one at Etgiri, the modern Yatgiri (Yadgiri or Yadgir) in the Gulbarga district, he also enlarged Arasibidi, eight miles south of Aihole, and made it another of his capitals under the name of Vikramapura. In 1122, his chief Bijapur vassal was the Sinda, Mahamandaleshwara Achugi II, who had a number of victories to his credit. Vikramaditya VI is said to have successfully resisted the Hoysala Ballalas (who had invaded the Chalukya territories under Vishnuvardhana), put to flight the Pandyas, taken over Gova or Goa and seized the Konkan. Of Someshvara III (1126-1138), the second son and successor of Vikramaditya VI, inscriptions have been found in Dharwar, Mysore, Andhra and at Chiknal, fifteen miles south-west of Hungund. One of his Bijapur vassals was the Kalachuri, Mahamandaleshwara Permadi, who, in 1128, was in charge of the Taddevadi region. Of Vikramaditya's son and his successor Jagadekamalla II (1138-1150), inscriptions in this district have been found in Badami, Nalatvad and other places. His Bijapur vassal, the Sinda Mahamandaleshwara Permadi I, who was ruling over a fairly large territory, is said to have repelled a Hoysala Ballala invasion and successfully met the Kadambas of Goa. Of Jagadekamalla's younger brother and successor, Taila III (1151-1163), an inscription has been found at Pattadakal. His Bijapur vassal was the Sinda Mahamandaleshwara Chamunda II who was in charge of a large territory. His commander-in-chief was the Kalachuri[31], Mahamandaleshwara Bijjala, and as the Kalachuri inscriptions record that Bijjala destroyed all the Chalukya kings and gained the whole of Kuntala it is clear that he abused the trust placed in him and used his sovereign's armies to deprive him of his kingdom[32].

Basaveshwara

Basaveshwara's life story has come down to us in various versions. But without entering into any controversy, his life may be narrated in short as follows. Basaveshwara[33] was born in a high-placed and well-connected Aradhya[34] family in a place

called Ingaleshwara-Bagewadi in Bijapur district. Young Basaveshwara was a precocious child given to religious meditation. Basaveshwara took up his residence in the vicinity of the temple of Sangameshwara at Sangama, at the confluence of the Malaprabha and the Krishna, and received religious instruction there from a learned ascetic named Jataveda Muni, according to Singiraja. Meanwhile, Baladeva, who was much impressed by his nephew's piety and devotion, gave his daughter Gangambika in marriage to Basaveshwara. According to one tradition, an adopted sister of Bijjala himself had also been given in marriage to Basaveshwara. On the death of Baladeva, king Bijjala appointed Basaveshwara as the Prime Minister, Lord of the Treasury and Commander-in-Chief.

Basaveshwara's saintliness, charity, piety and learning made his Veerashaiva creed very popular. Men and women from many parts of the country, including princes and other eminent personalities from far-off places, came to Kalyana and accepted the preachings of Basaveshwara and other Sharanas.

As time went on, king Bijjala began to view with suspicion and increasing alarm the rapid growth of the movement[35]. Basaveshwara's opponents were not slow in working to heighten the king's prejudice and poured poison into his ears against Basaveshwara. Meanwhile, the gulf between them widened perceptibly. Finally, the king was prevailed upon by the opponents of Basaveshwara to make use of his powers to suppress the Veerashaiva movement. About this time, a marriage was solemnised by Basaveshwara between the daughter of a Brahmin convert and the son of an 'untouchable' convert and this was severely frowned upon by the orthodoxy. Bijjala thought it an opportunity for taking rigorous measures against the Veerashaiva movement and its leaders. Accordingly, the two followers who were parents of bride and bridegroom were ordered to be dragged over the ground by yoked bullocks tied by ropes. This action of Bijjala, instead of striking terror into the hearts of the Veerashaivas, only infuriated them. Some of them lost their normal balance and decided to take revenge. Basaveshwara was sorely grieved at the unsavoury turn of events and tried to stem the tide of violence on both sides. When he found this impossible, he, overwhelmed by a sense of disappointment, left Kalyana and went to Kudala Sangama and sought refuge in his tutelary deity, Lord Kudala Sangama, and became one with Him. Along with Basaveshwara, many devout Sharanas also left Kalyana and dispersed to different parts of the country.

Freed from the restraining influence of Basaveshwara, according to Bhimakavi's Basavapurana, two Veerashaivas,

Jagadeva and Bommarasa, killed Bijjala in his palaçe and proclaimed their deed to the outside world together with the reasons that had prompted them to do it. Confusion reigned supreme in the capital. Insurrections and street-fights were common occurrences. Many of the insurrectionists left the city and they were pursued some distance by an army of Bijjala's successor.

Of Bijjala's eldest son and successor, Raya Murari or Someshvara (1167-1175), an inscription[36] is found at Ingaleshvara, six miles north of Bagewadi. We learn from this record that a grant of land was made to the Somanathadeva temple at Ingaleshvara and it was entrusted to Jnanashaktipandita, the *acharya* of the Svayambhu Keteshvara temple at Vijayapura. The Taddevadi Thousand (along with some other areas) was, during his reign under the Dandanayaka Keshava or Kesimayya. Few inscriptions of Someshvara's three brothers who succeeded him have been found in the Bijapur district, though the feudatory of one of them, Vikrama of the Sinda dynasty, is mentioned as governing the Kisukadu or Pattadakal Seventy in 1180. In 1182, the Western Chalukyas made a fresh effort to regain their lost power. Taila III's son, Someshvara IV, succeeded in establishing for seven years a semblance of Chalukya sovereignty. His inscriptions are found only in central and north-east Dharwar and do not seem to show that he held Bijapur. Shortly after 1189, the Western Chalukya dominions were for a time divided between the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra from the south and the Yadavas of Devagiri from the north.

The only two Hoysala[37] kings who seem to have attempted to hold the Bijapur territory were Vishnuvardhana (1106-1141) and his grandson, Ballala II (1173-c-1220).

Sindas (1120-1180)

The Sindas, who have been mentioned in connection with several of the Western Chalukya and Hoysala kings, were a family of local chiefs or Mahamandaleshvaras who, from the beginning to nearly the end of the twelfth century, played an important part in the history of Bijapur and Dharwar districts. They trace their origin to a certain king Sinda, who was born in Ahikshetra and had married a Kadamba princess. They claim to be of the Nagavamsha or serpent race. Their inscriptions occur at Aihole, Arasibidi, Pattadakal, Kodikoppa, Naregal, Ron and Indi. Their capital was Erambarge or Erambirge, the modern Yelburga. Their inscriptions do not give the name of the founder of the family. Important among these Sinda chiefs was Achugi II. He was governing the Kisukadu Seventy (the region round about Kisuvolal, or Pattada Kisuvolal, i.e., modern Pattadakal) and several other towns, the chief of which was Nareyangal (modern Naregal). He will ever be remembered in the history of South India as the saviour of the Chalukyan empire, which at the close

of the glorious rule of Vikramaditya VI, was attacked by the Hoysalas from the south, by the Goa Kadambas from the west, by the Karad Silaharas from the north and by the Uchangi Pandyas from the east. It was only through the help of Achugi that Vikramaditya VI was able to hold these refractory chieftains in check. Achugi's eldest son was Permadi I. His capital was Erambarge and he had the government of the Kelavadi Three-hundred, the Kisukadu Seventy and the Nareyangal Twelve, as the vassal first of the Western Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI and then of his son, Jagadekamalla II. Permadi, besides being a military genius, seems to have been an efficient administrator. He took great delight in enjoying poetry and singing and is called the second Bhoja. Permadi I, was succeeded by his younger brother, Chavunda II, a vassal of the Western Chalukya king, Taila III. He had two sons, Achugi III and Permadi II. Chavunda II was governing the Kelavadi Three Hundred, the Kisukadu Seventy, the Bagadage Seventy and other districts, while Demaladevi (his first wife) and Achugi III were governing as his regents at the city of Pattada-Kisuvolal.

There was at least one other branch of the Sindas. An inscription at Bhairanamatti, six miles east of Bagalkot, dated 1033, mentions Nagati or Nagaditya and Sevya of the Sinda-vamsha who were underlords of the Western Chalukya king, Jayasimha III (1015-1042). The Tidgundi grant of the Western Ch. lukya king Vikramaditya VI (1076-1126), dated 1082 (Saka 1004), mentions as his vassal a certain Munja of the Sinda family. Munja seems to be of the same branch of Nagaditya and Sevya, and like them, claims to belong to the 'Naga' race.

Devagiri Yadavas (1185-1312)

The Devagiri Yadavas were a dynasty of powerful kings who held almost the whole of Western Deccan before the Muslim conquest. Their capital was originally at a place called Tenevalage identified by some with modern Teligi and by others with Tadavalaga, (both in Bijapur district), then at Vijayapura or Bijapur, and lastly at Devagiri, the modern Daulatabad. According to Hemadri's Vratakhanda, Bhillama (1185-1191) founded the city of Devagiri, but it is doubtful if it became the capital during his period. The earliest reference to this city, as the capital, is in an inscription of Bhillama's son, Jaitugi I, dated A.D. 1196. Bhillama, the first independent king of the family, tried to push himself southwards and came into conflict with the Hoysalas. He fought with Hoysala Narasimha, killed him and acquired the country north of the Krishna. During the closing years of his reign, however, the Hoysala king, Ballala, inflicted on him a heavy defeat and established his authority over Belvala and other districts. More than half a dozen inscriptions of Bhillama are found in this district, in places like Nimbal, Mutgi, Madbhavi and Pirapur. Some of them are dated in Saka years while

others in the regnal years of the king. Though the latter inscriptions are not unanimous so far as the initial year of his reign is concerned, it can be presumed that he came to the throne in A.D. 1185. Of Bhillama's son, Jaitrapala or Jaitugi I (1191-1210), we have about ten inscriptions and all of them come from Bijapur district. Jaitugi made a successful attack on the Kakatiya kingdom defeating and killing the Kakatiya king, Rudradeva. He alo killed the next Kakatiya king, Mahadeva, and took his young son, Ganapati, prisoner. Later on, however, the latter was released and placed on the throne. Jaitugi also succeeded in subduing the Paramaras of Malava and Chalukyas of Gujarat. Singhana (1210-1247), the son of Jaitugi I, was the most powerful king in the dynasty. A large number of his inscriptions are found in Bijapur district and elsewhere. As in the case of Bhillama, in the case of Singhana too, inscriptions differ in counting his regnal years, though a good number of them count the beginning of his reign from A. D. 1210. Some inscriptions tend to show that he began to rule from A. D. 1200. He succeeded in pushing back the Hoysalas from the regions north of the Tungabhadra and extended his territory upto the river Cauvery in the south. He subdued the smaller chiefs like Kadambas, Rattas, Silaharas and established his authority over the whole of Deccan. He also defeated the Paramaras of Malava and the Chalukyas of Gujarat, and his kingdom extended upto Khandesh in the north. Krishna or Kannara (1247-1260), the grandson of Singhana, succeeded the latter in 1247. Out of a number of inscriptions we have of him, more than a dozen are found in Bijapur district, in places like Agarkhed, Takali, Kalkeri, Salavadigi and Nidoni. Kannara continued his encounters with the Hoysalas and Paramaras. Jalhana, the author of *Suktimuktavali*, was his minister and the commander of the army. Krishna was succeeded by his brother, Mahadeva. He defeated the Silahara, Someshvara, and annexed northern Konkan to his territory. Hemadri, the celebrated author of *Chaturvarga-chintamani*, was his minister. A particular style of architecture goes by the name of this minister as Hemadpanti style. The inscriptions of this king which are found in Bijapur district are from Tadalbagi and Ingaleshwara which are dated in his regnal year 10 (A.D. 1269) and Saka 1177 (A.D. 1265), respectively. Ramachandra, the son of Kannara, succeeded Mahadeva, by-passing the claims of the latter's son Ammana whom he put to death. This was the last of the great Yadavas of Devagiri. Though the earlier part of his reign was peaceful, the later part was fraught with dangers which ultimately resulted in the downfall of the kingdom.

Muhammadan inroads and the conquest of the Deccan by Delhi

In 1294, a Muslim army, led by Ala-ud-din, the nephew of Jalal-ud-din Khilji, the emperor of Delhi (1290-1296), appeared in the Deccan, sacked Devagiri, stripped Ramachandra of much of his wealth and forced him to acknowledge the supremacy of the Delhi emperor[38]. According to a local history of doubtful

accuracy, between 1301 and 1307, Bijapur was under the Government of Aiz-ud-din Abin Jaha, who is said to have built a mosque at Bijapur for the benefit of Muslim settlers[39]. In 1306, Ala-ud-din, who, murdering his uncle, had usurped the Delhi throne, sent 1,00,000 horses under his general Malik Kafur, who subdued a great part of the Maratha country, besieged Devagiri and again forced Ramachandra to submit. Ramachandra died in 1310. He was succeeded by his son Shankara. Before the year was over, Malik Kafur entered the Deccan for the third time, laid waste the Hoysala kingdom, defeated and captured Ballala III (1292-1342) and took and plundered his capital at Dwarasamudra. In 1311, Malik Kafur returned to Delhi with rich spoils. He entered the Deccan for the fourth time, put Shankara to death, and laid waste Maharashtra and Karnataka. In the confusion at Delhi, which followed the assassination of Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1316, Harapala, the son-in-law of Ramachandra, is said to have restored the former Devagiri territories to independence. But his success was only partial as Bijapur seems to have remained subject to the Delhi emperors. In 1316 and again in 1320, Karim-ud-din is mentioned as the emperor's governor at Bijapur, and this is supported by the appearance of his name on one of the mosques at Bijapur[40]. In 1318, the emperor Mubarak (1316-1320) led an army into the Deccan, captured Harapala and flayed *him* alive[41]. In 1327, the emperor Muhammad Tughlaq (1325-1351) subdued Karnataka.

It was not till the reign of this king that the regular and effective colonisation and occupation of the Deccan by the northern Muslims took place. During the first part of the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq, the Emperor of Delhi had effective control over the country as far south as Madurai and even further. That the conquest was systematic can be inferred from Barani's statement that as soon as a new territory was added to the empire, it was forthwith furnished with a hierarchy of officials and even the farthest provinces were kept under control[42]. At that time, the land was divided into 23 provinces, each of which was under a provincial governor, who was both a revenue collector and a military commander and who was allowed a great latitude in local matters.

Beginning of Vijayanagara

About this time (1328-1335) the Vijayanagara empire was founded by Hukka or Harihara and Bukka and their three brothers.

Though there are conflicting theories about the origin of this empire, there are no two opinions about its significance in the history of India, particularly the Deccan, that it stood for the Hindu religion and culture of the country and saved these from being engulfed by the onrush of Islam.

Harihara Raya spread his power also to the north of Vijayanagara, as a Kannada inscription at Badami dated 1339-40 (Saka 1261) records the grant of the village of Badami and of Mundanur to the two thousand Mahajanas of Badami and the building of a fort, presumably the northern part of Badami fort, by one of Harihara's Nayakas or captains. Harihara's conquests, it appears, did not pass north of the Krishna as Bijapur continued under the authority of the Delhi emperors.

Beginning and growth of Bahmani kingdom

Among the new nobilities whom the Deccan viceroy of the Emperor Muhammad Tughlaq summoned to Devagiri in 1347, and whom the latter's mad tyranny drove to rebellion, was the *amir* or Chief of Bijapur. This rebellion ended in the establishment of an independent Muslim kingdom at Gulbarga under an Afghan named Hasan, entitled Zafar Khan. Hasan, in fact, claimed descent from the famous Persian hero, Bahman, and his dynasty, therefore, came to be known as the Bahmani dynasty. He also, out of respect for his Brahmin patron, Gangu, assumed the title of Ala-ud-din Hasan Gangu Bahmani[43]. Within a short period, the whole country between the Bhima and Adoni, about 40 miles north-east of Bellary and between Chaul and Bidar, the northern part of Mysore and the central Konkan was brought under the authority of Ala-ud-din the first Bahmani ruler (1347-58). Constant fighting continued between the Vijayanagara and the Gulbarga kings. During the wars between the Bahmani and Vijayanagara rulers, the peace of the district, which was part of the Bahmani kingdom, remained generally undisturbed, though the southern part, being nearer to the scenes of these wars, could have hardly escaped occasional plunder. During this period, the kingdom had been divided into four provinces centered round Daulatabad, Berar, Bidar and Gulbarga, of which the province of Gulbarga, which included Bijapur, was regarded the most important and was usually entrusted to the person who commanded the confidence of the king to the greatest degree and hence was called Malik-Naib or Viceroy.[44]

In 1424, Ahmad Shah, the then ruling prince, changed his capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.

In 1435, during the regin of Ala-ud-din II, his brother Muhammad Khan, after ravaging the Vijayanagara country, claimed one half of the Bahmani territories from the king, and with the aid of the Vijayanagara army, seized Bijapur and other places. But he was soon routed by Ala-ud-din who regained possession of Bijapur[45]. In 1444, Deva Raya of Vijayanagara having strengthened his troops in archery, entered the Bahmani territories, and plundered the country as far as Bijapur. To repel this attack, Ala-ud-din and Khan Zaman, Governor of Bijapur, marched with an army of 50,000 horse and 60,000 foot

and a considerable train of artillery. Three actions were fought in two months, and in the end, Deva Raya asked for terms which were granted on his agreeing to become a tributary to the Bahmani king.

Bijapur played an important part in the rebellion of prince Hasan Khan, the younger brother of Sultan Humayun Shah (1458-1461). When the rebels (a divine named Habib Ulla and prince Hasan Khan) arrived with 800 horses near the mud fort of Bijapur, they were received with apparent respect by the commandant, Siraj Khan Junaidi. At night-fall, Siraj Khan surrounded the fort and in the scuffle that followed Habib Ulla was killed. Next day, the prince and his supporters were sent to Bidar, where the prince is said to have been thrown to a tiger that tore him to pieces[46].

General results of the Muslim penetration into South

From the beginning of the Bahmani dynasty, the Deccan had been cut off from the north by the very fact of its independence of the Tughlaq empire and by the intervention between Delhi and Gulbarga of large territories arising out of the independence of Gujrat, Khandesh and Malwa. Consequently, the connection of the Deccan with Delhi during the short political relationship with the Khiljis and the early Tughlaqs faded away gradually. This made the handful of the Muslims in the Deccan look for moral and material help from the Islamic countries across the seas and during this time we find an increasing influx of new-comers from the coasts round the Persian Gulf and from further north round the Caspian Sea. These new-comers came to settle down in the Deccan, some at the invitation of the Bahmani Sultans and others of their own accord. This immigration of Arabs, Persians and Turks had naturally a great effect upon the culture and future history of the Deccan.

According to Colonel Meadows Taylor[47], except Humayun Shah, the Bahmani kings protected their people and governed them well. Instead of interfering with the local institutions and hereditary offices of the Hindus, they allowed them to continue and turned them to their own use. Persian and Arabic education was extended by schools attached to mosques which were endowed with lands. This naturally helped the spread of the literature and the faith of the rulers. It was a tradition of the Bahmani kings to invite men of learning to their capital and to patronise them. We read of Shaikh Ibrahim Fathullah Qadiri who came from Multan and dedicated to the Sultan his book named *Maariful-Ulum* wherein he catalogued all the known sciences and gave their exact definitions. Another and much greater person who came to Bidar in 1453 and made it his home was Mahmud Gavan who made a mark in the history of the Deccan as a minister, commander, royal adviser, literary man and martyr. A large foreign

commerce centred at Bidar, the capital of the Deccan, which was visited by merchants and travellers from many countries. Taylor tells us that the Bahmani kings made few public works; there were no water-works, no new roads or bridges and no public inns or ports. Their chief works were huge castles "which after 500 years are as perfect as when they were built." A constant stream of foreigners poured in from Persia, Arabia, Tartary, Afghanistan and Abyssinia and these foreigners, who served chiefly as soldiers, married locally and there was created a new Muhammadan population of the Deccan.

Nicolo Conti, the Italian traveller, who was in this country about the middle of the fifteenth century, has left to us a description of certain aspects of the contemporary Indian life. What he saw of Indian ships interests us in particular as they must have been the ships lying at anchor in the ports of the Deccan.[48] He says that they were much larger than those built in the shipyards of Italy. He further observes that some of them were built in such a manner that if a part were shattered by the tempest, the remaining portion would safely accomplish the voyage to port.

The birth of Adil Shahi dynasty

In 1478, the Bahmani minister, Khwaja Mahmud Gavan, introduced several far-reaching fiscal and military reforms, which are said to have greatly improved the state of the people. The number of provinces of the kingdom was raised from four to eight, the province of Bijapur with many districts along the Bhima, together with Mudgal and Raichur, being assigned to the minister. These reforms excited the jealousy of the officers and nobles of the court and the result was a conspiracy against the minister. He was falsely accused of treason and, under Muhammad Shah's order, was executed in 1481[49]. Bijapur, the estate or jagir of the late minister, was conferred on Yusuf Adil Khan, the future founder of the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur, and he was appointed tarafdar or provincial governor of Bijapur. The death of Mahmud Gavan was a grievous blow to the Bahmani power, as he alone was able to control the rivalries and disaffection of the ambitious nobles of the court. The kingdom was soon torn by the rivalries and intrigues of two great parties, the Deccanis, chiefly naturalised foreigners under the leadership of Nizam-ul-Mulk, and the foreigners including Turks, Arabs, Persians, Afghans and Mughals, under the leadership of Yusuf Adil Khan. These factions led to the division of the Bahmani kingdom into five independent Sultanates, namely, the Adil Shahi of Bijapur under Yusuf Adil Khan, the Nizam Shahi of Ahmadnagar under Malik Ahmed Bhairi, the Qutb Shahi of Golconda under Sultan Qutb-ul-mulk, the Barid Shahi of Bidar under Qasim Barid and the Imad Shahi of Berar under Fatullah Imad-ul-mulk[50]. Though kings, nominally supreme, continued to rule

upto as late as 1526, the supremacy of the Bahmanis may be said to have ceased from 1489, when Yusuf Adil Khan threw off his allegiance and established himself as an independent ruler at Bijapur.

Yusuf Adil Shah (1489-1510)

Yusuf Adil Shah, the founder of the Bijapur kingdom, was a younger son of Agha Murad of Constantinople (1421-1451). He was born there about 1443. According to the custom in the Sultan's family to allow only one male child to survive his father, the new Sultan, Mahmud II, ordered the destruction of his father's all other male children, including Yusuf. His mother urged that the boy's life might be spared and when her request was refused, she resolved to save him by stratagem. Putting another child in place of her own, she gave the boy Yusuf to the care of a Persian merchant named Khwaja Imad-ud-din, who was then in Constantinople, and extracted a promise from him that he would protect him through life. Khwaja Imad-ud-din nobly fulfilled his promise. He took the boy with him to Sava in Persia and carefully attended to his rearing and training. Some careless words of his nurse made known the secret of Yusuf's birth and they were forced to leave Sava. He fled to Kum Ispahan and from there to Shiraz and finally to India. When, in 1461, he reached the port of Dabhol in Ratnagiri, he was about 17, handsome, of pleasing manners and well-educated. A Persian merchant invited him to accompany him to Bidar, then the capital of the Bahmani kingdom. Here Yusuf was sold to the minister, Mahmud Gavan, who appointed him to the royal bodyguard. He rose rapidly in favour, and being an expert in the use of arms and in the management of troops, he was appointed to the command of the guard, and soon after became Master of the Horse. He then got himself transferred to the province of Berar, where he distinguished himself and gained the title of Adil Khan. Mahmud Gavan appointed him governor of Daulatabad and on Mahmud's death, he was transferred to Bijapur. He governed Bijapur as a half-independent chief till 1489, when he threw off the last remnant of allegiance and assumed the signs of royalty. He possessed himself of the country from the Bhima to Bijapur, fixed on Bijapur as his capital and began the construction of a fort, now known as the Ark-killa.

His wars

Yusuf Khan frequently came into conflict with the Vijayanagara kings. In his war with Narasa Nayaka in 1492-93, though at first he was decidedly defeated, he later played a trick on Narasa Nayaka in which, after inviting him to a peace conference, he treacherously attacked him and his followers and gained victory over the Hindus. In the reign of Vira Narasimha (1505-1509), he was defeated by the Vijayanagara generals. In the reign of Krishnadeva Raya (1509-1529), he attacked the Vijayanagara army, when Krishnadeva Raya was

returning to his capital after defeating Mahmud Shah II, the Bahmani king. In this engagement, he sustained a defeat and lost his life. He was always at war with the Muslim kingdoms also. His public profession of the Shia creed was responsible for many of his troubles. His education in Persia had given him a liking for that sect, which none of the neighbouring kings was likely to look upon with favour. Hence, the Ahmadnagar king, Ahmad Bhairi, Qutb-ul-Mulk of Golconda and Amir Barid of Bidar combined against him on religious grounds and invaded his kingdom. Finding that he could not meet the allies in a general engagement, Yusuf marched north trying to create a diversion of his enemies' attention. He also tried to obtain aid from Imad-ul-Mulk, king of Berar, who agreed to help him on the condition that he should recall his edict in favour of the Shia faith. Yusuf accepted the condition and the king of Berar succeeded in detaching Ahmad Bhairi and Qutb-ul-Mulk from the league. The only member of the alliance now in arms against Yusuf was Amir Barid of Bidar who also fled on the approach of Yusuf's troops. Thus ended "the Holy War of the Faithful Brethren." The object for which this war was undertaken was, however, not gained, because on his return to his capital, Yusuf re-established the public profession of the Shia faith.

Arrival of the Portuguese

The Portuguese, under Vasco de Gama, appeared on the west coast of India in 1498. While their ships were at anchor at Anjidiv, off Karwar, the Bijapur governor of Goa tried to surprise them; but the attempt failed. In 1506, Yusuf Adil Shah sent a fleet of sixty sail against Anjidiv, but the Portuguese defended their fort bravely and the Bijapur fleet had to withdraw. The Portuguese took Goa, which is said to have been poorly defended by a discontented garrison, in March 1510. Two months later, a Bijapur army under Kamal Khan entered into the Goa territory and forced the Portuguese to leave the island with their ships. But the town and island of Goa were retaken by the Portuguese in November the same year.

Foreign travellers —Varthema and Barbosa

Interesting records of the condition of Bijapur in the reign of Yusuf Adil Shah have been left by the Italian traveller, Varthema (1502), and the Portuguese traveller, Duarte Barbosa (1500-1514), who seem to have visited the Bijapur court. Varthema describes Bijapur as a beautiful walled city, very rich with splendid buildings. The king, who was rich, powerful and liberal, lived in great pride and pomp. "The people who were generally of a tawny colour, were Muhammadans," whose dress consisted of robes or beautiful silk shirts; they wore shoes or boots with breeches after the fashion of sailors. When the ladies went out, their faces were covered. The Bijapur army consisted of 25,000 men, horse and foot, the greater part of them foreigners. The king owned many vessels and "was a great enemy of the Christians." The island of Goa belonged to Bijapur and it was walled after the European manner.

Duarte Barbosa tells us that Yusuf Adil Shah was very fond of Goa and at one time thought of making Goa his headquarters. Under him, it was a great place of trade, with many Moors, white men, and rich merchants, and many great Gentile merchants.

Character and Administration

A point that is brought out by these records is that Yusuf Adil Shah, whether for statemanship or accomplishments, held probably the highest place amongst the sovereigns of the Deccan. His character and his administration have no trace of the cruelty, bigotry and licentiousness which marked some of the Bahmani kings. Even the proclamation of his Shia faith was so temperate and wise as to cause no permanent uneasiness or loss of power. He was a great patron of art and literature. He was just and merciful to his subjects of all creeds and classes. It is probable that his marriage with a Hindu lady gave him more sympathy with his Hindu subjects than was common at that time. He seems to have developed the revenue reforms introduced in 1478 by Mahmud Gavan. The country was parcelled into districts or *sirkars*. Each district was divided into sub-divisions which were generally known by the Persian names, *pargana, karyat, samat, mahal* and *taluka*, and sometimes by the Indian names like *prant, desh*, etc The revenue was generally farmed sometimes by the village. Where it was not farmed out, the revenue was collected by the Hindu officers. Though the chief power in the country was held by the Muhammadans, large numbers of Hindus continued in the service of the State. The garrisons of hill-forts consisted generally of Hindus, fortified towns and a few hill-forts of special strength being reserved for Muslim commandants called *Killedars*. Hindus of distinguished service were rewarded with titles like Raja, Naik and Rao.

Ismail Adil Shah (1510-1534)

Yusuf Adil Shah was succeeded by his son, Ismail Adil Shah, a boy of five. During the young king's minority, the minister, Kamal Khan, was appointed regent. One of the regent's first acts was to restore the public profession of the Sunni faith, apparently with a view to his own advancement. He next planned to depose the young king and seat himself on the Bijapur throne. But the project failed and he lost his life at the hands of one Yusuf Turk, appointed by Ismail's mother to destroy the minister.

One of the first measures of Ismail Adil Shah was to restore the Shia faith which was forbidden by the regent, Kamal Khan. In 1514, the kings of Ahmadnagar, Berar and Golconda leagued against him and, accompanied by the Bahmani king, Mahamud Shah II, the confederate army marched towards Bijapur, laying waste the country as they came. Ismail made no attempt to meet this invasion in the field. When the attacking force reached Allapur, a suburb of Bijapur, he led against them in person his own 12,000 foreign cavalry and gained a decisive victory. The Bahmani army fled, leaving Mahmud Shah Bahmani and his son,

Ahmad, in the victor's hands, who treated the royal captives with the greatest courtesy. This battle was followed by the marriage of Ismail's sister with Ahmad which was celebrated with great pomp at Gulbarga. In 1520, Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagara extended his conquests as far north as the Krishna and possessed himself of the Raichur Doab. In order to retake the Raichur Doab, Ismail attempted to cross the Krishna without due precaution. The result was a ruinous defeat for him. "The sultan of Bijapur thenceforth cherished a wholesome dread of Krishnadeva Raya and did not venture to renew the contest during his lifetime"[51]. Krishnadeva Raya and his successors were enabled for several years to keep Badami and probably other parts of South Bijapur. Krishnadeva Raya invaded the kingdom of Bijapur once again in 1523. This time he led his army to Bijapur, which for a time he occupied and left sadly injured[52].

War with Ahmadnagar (1524)

In 1524, Ismail's sister was married to Burhan Nizam of Ahmadnagar (1508-1553). As Ismail failed to keep his promise of ceding the fort of Sholapur and its five and a half districts as his sister's marriage portion, Burhan Nizam, aided by Imad Shah of Berar and Amir Barid, regent of Bidar, marched with 40,000 men to besiege Sholapur and to occupy the five and half districts. Ismail marched against them with 10,000 foreign troops and 3,000 archers. The archers were surprised by a body of the allied army and were defeated and dispersed. But rallying again, they approached the confederate camp and, after inflicting dreadful slaughter, effected their retreat. Ismail advanced next morning against the allies who had not recovered from their panic, and took their camp by surprise. Later, Bidar was captured and Amir Barid became practically the vassal of the Bijapur king. Shortly after, Ismail recovered the forts of Raichur and Mudgal.

Character

Ismail Adil Shah was just, prudent, patient and abundantly magnanimous. He was fond of the company of poets and learned men. He seldom used the Deccani language and was fond of Turkish and Persian manners, music and language, rather than those of the Deccan. This was due to the education he had received from his aunt, Dilsad Agha, who kept him as much as possible away from the company of Deccanis.

Mallu Adil Shah (1534)

Shortly before Ismail's death, the popular feeling was in favour of the younger son, Ibrahim, but Asad Khan, the Bijapur general, placed the eldest son, Mallu, on the throne in accordance with Ismail's earnest request. Mallu Adil Shah proved a disgrace to his dynasty. He led an extremely profligate life and disgusted all the great nobles of the court. His grandmother, seeing that his rule would ruin the kingdom, advised that he should be deposed. After a reign of six months, he was dethroned and blinded, and his brother was raised to the throne under the title of Ibrahim Adil Shah.

Ibrahim Adil Shah I (1534-1557)

He was the first Bijapur king who followed the Sunni faith. The change of faith was accompanied by a complete military change. The late king Ismail, warned by the rebellion of Kamal Khan, had greatly increased the foreign element in the army; but as these foreigners were Shias, they were obliged to give way to the Deccani and Abyssinian elements under Ibrahim[63]. This besides, as Ibrahim had a liking for the natives, the regional language took the place of Persian as the language of accounts and finance, and many brahmins and other Hindus rose to eminence in the royal service. He entertained 3,000 Deccan cavalry, and instead of the Bahmani system of self-horsed cavaliers or *siledars*, he enlisted men of low position who were supplied with State horses and were called *bargirs*.

His wars with the Muslim Kingdoms

In 1542, Burhan Nizam of Ahmadnagar and Amir Barid attacked the Bijapur country from the north. At Belgaum, Asad Khan (the Bijapur minister, who, on account of his being a staunch Shia, had been driven to his estate of Belgaum by Ibrahim) joined them, just to save his estate from being ravaged. The armies marched to Bijapur and Ibrahim Adil Shah, unable to oppose the invaders, fled to Gulbarga. Burhan Nizam and Amir Barid raised the siege of Bijapur, ravaged the suburbs and moved towards Gulbarga, where, however, they were completely defeated. In 1543, Bijapur was attacked on three sides, by Burhan Nizam on the north, by Jamsid Qutb Shah on the east and by Rama Raya on the south. While Burhan Nizam and Rama Raya were won over by concessions, Asad Khan faced and completely defeated Jamsid Qutb Khan. After reducing Golconda, Ibrahim turned his arms against Burhan Nizam and, in the battle of Urchan on the left bank of the Bhima, defeated him with immense loss.

Soon after this, however, Burhan Nizam regained his losses, defeated Ibrahim in several engagements and once more threatened to destroy his power. At this time, a conspiracy was set on foot for deposing Ibrahim and placing his brother Abdulla on the throne. The plot was discovered and Abdulla had to flee to Goa. Abdulla's flight to Goa roused the king's suspicions against Asad Khan who had to retire to Belgaum. In spite of the treatment he had at Ibrahim's hands, Asad Khan rejected the offer of Abdulla who was advancing supported by the Portuguese and by Burhan Nizam. Asad Khan continued his staunch support to the king and made others among the leading nobles follow his example. A large force was gathered to Ibrahim's aid and Abdulla and the Portuguese were forced to retire.

In 1551, Burhan Nizam of Ahmadnagar, with the help of the king of Vijayanagara, captured Kalyan and Ibrahim marched to relieve it. At first, he met with some success, but he was surprised by a sudden attack and had to flee for his life. Next year (1552) he lost Sholapur, Mudgal and Raichur, the last two

places falling into the hands of their former possessors, the Vijayanagara kings. On the death of Burhan Nizam in 1553, his successor, Hussain (1553-56) made peace with Ibrahim; but Ibrahim, in the hope of recovering Sholapur, espoused the cause of Hussain's brother and rival. A battle that ensued near Sholapur would have been won by Bijapur, but for the fact that Ibrahim fancied himself betrayed and fled the field.

Relations with Vijayanagara

About 1535, taking advantage of the troubled condition at Vijayanagara owing to the differences between Achyuta Raya and Rama Raya, Ibrahim marched against Vijayanagara. Both Achyuta Raya and Rama Raya were afraid that he would join forces with either of them. There were, therefore, negotiations and Ibrahim settled their quarrel before returning to his capital. Ibrahim was richly rewarded for his services. Ferishta, perhaps, means this when he says that "Ibrahim Adil Shah had so much influence in Vijayanagar that the Vijayanagar king paid a heavy tribute and acknowledged the supremacy of Bijapur"[54]. Next, when Achyuta Raya was succeeded by his minor son, Venkata I, and the latter's maternal uncle Tirumala was the regent, Ibrahim again invaded Vijayanagara; but this time, he was defeated by Tirumala. Lastly, about 1544 Ibrahim once again marched against Vijayanagara, only to be turned back by the generalship of Sadashiva Nayaka of Keladi. At the time of his death, however, Ibrahim was in a treaty of mutual alliance with Vijayanagara.

Character

Ibrahim was a brave man and a fearless soldier. By nature, he was very vindictive and suspicious. He once executed more than a hundred nobles, Hindu and Muslim, who were suspected of a plot to dethrone him in favour of his brother Abdulla. We have already seen how he suspected even Asad Khan, his old and trusted general. Though vindictive and suspicious by nature, Ibrahim is said to have treated his soldiers well and learned men respectfully. His special liking for the native people and language has already been referred to above.

Ali Adil Shah I (1557-1580)

In 1557, Ibrahim Adil Shah died. He was succeeded by his son Ali. At the time of Ibrahim's death, his two sons, both of whom had incurred their father's displeasure by their devotion to the Shia faith, were in confinement, the elder at Miraj and the second at Belgaum. When Ibrahim's life was drawing to a close, Muhammad Kiswar Khan, the son of Asad Khan, moved towards Miraj to secure the succession to prince Ali. To commemorate his accession, the king ordered a town to be built about three miles north west of Bijapur and called it Shahpur and at the same time rewarded Kiswar Khan by making him commander-in-chief.

His wars

Ali's great desire was to recover Sholapur from the Ahmadnagar king. With this object, he sent an embassy to the Ahmadnagar king, and at the same time despatched Kiswar Khan to Vijayanagara to negotiate an alliance with Rama Raya. The embassy to Vijayanagara was more successful than that to Ahmadnagar. The alliance between Bijapur and Vijayanagara became very close and when Ali paid a visit to Vijayanagara to offer his condolence to Rama Raya who had lost his son about this time, Rama Raya's wife 'adopted' him as her son. In 1558, the two kings invaded Ahmadnagar with complete success. Hussain Nizam Shah (1553-1565), after a time, managed to buy off the Bijapur king, but immediately afterwards, relying on the aid of Ibrahim (1550-1581), the king of Golconda, renewed hostilities. The result was that he was again attacked by the Bijapur and Vijayanagara forces, which were joined by the Golconda king. The town of Ahmadnagar was besieged by the confederate army. Various causes, one of the chief being the annoyance of the Muslims, it is said, at the 'overbearing' conduct of Rama Raya, resulted in the siege being raised.

Ali's alliance with Muslim Kings

On returning to his dominions which he had considerably increased, Rama Raya captured Bagalkot and probably was the complete master of the country south of the Krishna. Ali Adil Shah, it is said, was so 'disgusted' with the conduct of Rama Raya's army that two years later he formed a close alliance with the king of Ahmadnagar for the overthrow of Rama Raya and this alliance was cemented by the marriage of Ali Adil Shah with Chand Bibi, the daughter of Hussain Nizam Shah of Ahmednagar. The kings of Golconda and Berar also joined the confederacy. The power of Vijayanagara had made rapid strides and 'menaced' the existence of the neighbouring Muslim kingdoms. Several districts had been wrested from Bijapur and the kingdom of Golconda had also suffered severely from the encroachments of the powerful Rama Raya. It was not difficult for the allied powers to find grounds of quarrel and to give colour for a final breach. Ali Adil Shah demanded the restoration of Bagalkot and the Raichur Doab. His demand met with a stern refusal.

Battle of Rakshasa-Tangadgi

The four kings finally set out on their expedition against Rama Raya and marched to Talikot, a large village about 40 miles east of Bijapur and 25 miles north of the Krishna. Talikot was their headquarters and from this circumstance, the decisive battle which was afterwards fought is known as the battle of Talikot, though it was fought actually on the right bank of the Krishna, some 30 miles south of that village. The actual spot of the battle was nearer to a place called Rakshasa-Tangadgi than to Talikot. It would, therefore, be more appropriate to call it the battle of Rakshasa-Tangadgi.

Rama Raya, who knew well that the decisive trial of strength was to begin soon, faced the situation with utmost confidence. He soon gathered all his strength and encamped at Rakshasa-Tangadgi on the south side of the Krishna. Several partisan accounts have been written of this great engagement and it is not possible to reconstruct the exact course of events. Reports even about the duration of this battle are not uniform. Ferishta says that the confederate army overcame Rama Raya with great ease, and that the actual battle did not last for more than four hours. The veracity of this statement is doubtful. The other report contained in the 'Bakhair of Rama Raya'[55] says that the actual battle was fought out for more than a month. The battle was fought between the villages of Rakkasagi and Tangadgi on the bank of the Krishna river. In the first round, the Nizam Shah and the Qutb Shah were completed to retreat 20 miles from the field of battle, by the onslaught of Rama Raya's army. Ali Adil Shah kept neutral in this round but by persuasion and cajolery was won over and was made to give a solemn undertaking to set right the mischief done by his neutrality. Rama Raya was too strong to be attacked openly. The only resource that the Muslim kings could have was stratagem. After their latest defeat at his hands, the Nizam Shah and the Qutb Shah were naturally expected to sue for peace, and they took advantage of this and pretended to petition him for peace. At the same time they also seem to have got into touch with the Muslim officers in Rama Raya's service. Rama Raya who fully believed that these kings were suing for peace, neglected to take the necessary precautions to safeguard his army and camp. When the allies found that their plan was working successfully, they concerted measures to deliver an attack. Though utterly unprepared to meet the attack, Rama Raya boldly faced the enemy and fought so vigorously that victory appeared to favour him; but two incidents are said to have occurred that changed the fortune of war. In the first place, according to one version, two prominent Muslim nobles who were in Rama Raya's service and had under their command about 1,50,000 men, deserted their master. Secondly, in the midst of the confusion caused by the desertion of Muslim nobles, a chance shot from one of the guns of Hussain Nizam Shah carried off Rama Raya's head[56]. The Vijayanagara army immediately gave up fighting and in great panic they attempted to flee. But they were surrounded and cut down to pieces. The army was so completely wiped out that there were no men to defend the capital,[57] which was taken and given over to plunder and destruction.

Other Wars

Thus, with that day—the day was Tuesday, 23rd January, 1565—ended one of the most glorious chapters in India's history. But strangely enough, the Hindu rulers failed to learn from even so great a disaster as this defeat and destruction. Within not more than three years, Rama Raya's son Tirumala

invoked the aid of Ali Adil Shah against his uncle. The sultan first marched to Vijayanagara and then sent an army to Penukonda. Penukonda resisted the army whereas Tirumala appealed to Nizam Shah, who invaded Bijapur and brought about the retreat of Adil Shah. Soon after this, in 1568, Tirumala was called upon by Nizam Shah to join him and Qutb Shah against Bijapur and did so. But the Adil Shah made peace with his Muslim neighbours and fell upon Tirumala. He laid siege to Adoni and sent a force to Penukonda. Penukonda again faced his army with success, but Adoni fell.

Siege of Goa (1571)

In 1570, Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, the Zamorin of Calicut, and the king of Achin in Sumatra, leagued together to drive the Portuguese out of the east. According to the arrangements, Ali Adil Shah was to take Goa, and Murtuza Nizam Shah (1565-1588) Chaul in Kolaba. The Bijapur army is said to have numbered 1,00,000 fighting men, with 35,000 horses, 2,140 elephants and 350 pieces of cannon of extraordinary size. To oppose this overwhelming force, there were not more than 700 European soldiers, which number was raised to 1,000 by the enlistment of 300 friars and priests. During March and April 1571, the Goa garrison was reinforced by several squadrons of fighting men. With this they attacked the Bijapur army, ruining their works, burning villages and killing numbers of men. About the middle of April, a fight took place near Goa, which ended in a victory for the Portuguese. The siege dragged on till August, when Ali Adil Shah retired, with a loss of about 12,000 men, 300 elephants, 4,000 horses and 6,000 draught bullocks. Chaul was similarly defended against the Ahmadnagar army with no less heroism and consequently the position of the Portuguese was greatly strengthened. Though their league against the Portuguese proved a failure, it led to a more friendly feeling between Bijapur and Ahmadnagar.

Attempt to take Penukonda

In 1576, Ali Adil Shah, in an attempt to take Penukonda, laid siege to the fort from Adoni. But Penukonda stood a three months' siege, within which time Sriranga, the Penukonda ruler, bought over one of the Shah's lieutenants. As a result of this, the Sultan suffered a defeat.

Character

In 1580, Ali Adil Shah was assassinated in a brawl with one of his servants. The king was gentle and good-natured, and of a very religious turn of mind. He was fond of the company of learned men, whom he invited to Bijapur from Persia and elsewhere, and sent them well-rewarded. It is said that he was not particular about his dress, it only costing him about two 'hons'. He used to dress as a fakir, calling himself 'Ali Sher Qulander'. He was a munificent patron of architecture and many of his buildings at Bijapur remain to this day. According to Ferishta, the Jama mosque, the large masonry pond near the Shahpur gate, the city wall and the water-courses which formerly

carried water through all the streets of the city were constructed during Ali's reign. A word or two about the personal relations of Ali Adil Shah with Rama Raya would not be out of place here, as they would prove helpful to understand his character better. Ali, as we know, was the 'adopted' son of Rama Raya and it appears that throughout his life he was loyal to his adoptive father. Though Ferishta makes the Adil Shah (and naturally enough, the Golconda and the Ahmadnagar historians make the Qutb Shah and the Nizam Shah, respectively) responsible for the combination of the Muslim rulers against Vijayanagara, according to the Bakhair referred to already, the actual responsibility rests with the Mahaldar of Bijapur, while the Adil Shah is shown loyal in his alliance with the Hindu ruler. The very fact that he remained neutral even in the midst of war and had to be won over by persuasion and cajolery of his Muslim colleagues, shows that this war had been forced upon him and that he had joined it because he had no alternative. Almost upto the end of the battle, he kept hovering between his allegiance to a Hindu friend and his obligation to his Muslim colleagues. At the last moment, however, he succumbed to religion and decided to fight. Thus, the part played by Ali in this battle clearly reflects the indecisiveness of a conscientious person who hesitated between two sentiments.

Towards the close of his reign, ambassadors from the Delhi emperor, Akbar, (1556-1605) visited Bijapur. Perhaps, in the Mughal court plans were already on foot for the conquest of the Deccan.

Ibrahim Adil Shah II (1580-1626)

Ibrahim was only nine years old at the time of his uncle's (Ali Adil Shah) death, and therefore a regency was formed whose head was Chand Bibi, the widow of Ali Adil Shah. The first eight or ten years of Ibrahim's reign were disturbed by the struggles for power of the leading nobles. Kamal Khan, the Prime Minister, was detected in an attempt to usurp the whole power of the State, and under the orders of Chand Bibi, was executed by Kiswar Khan, who became now the leading noble, and to render his power more secure, he confined Chand Bibi, under circumstances of great personal indignity, in the fort of Satara. The Abyssinians in the army effected her release, and Kiswar Khan was forced to fly. He was shortly after assassinated at Golconda.

In 1582,taking advantage of the confusion at Bijapur, the kings of Ahmadnagar, Golconda and Bidar laid siege to the capital. In the face of foreign danger, the nobles rallied round the king, united their forces, and obliged the besieging armies to retire. The supreme power was now grasped by Dilawar Khan, who had taken the leading part in ridding the kingdom of the invaders. Dilawar Khan ruled the kingdom for eight

years with ability and success. He concluded a peace with the kings of Ahmadnagar and Golconda. During this period, Bijapur seems to have enjoyed great prosperity. Two English travellers, Fitch and Newberry, described it as a very large town and as rich as it was large. The houses were lofty, handsome and built of stone. Most of the inhabitants were 'idolators' and idols were very numerous in the groves about the city. There were numbers of elephants and great stores of gold, silver and precious stones.

In 1592, Ibrahim, who was wearied of the tutelage under his powerful minister, joined a party opposed to Dilawar Khan. The latter fled to Ahmadnagar, where his cause was espoused by Burhan Nizam Shah and an army was entrusted to his leadership to invade Bijapur. This army was met by Ibrahim in person who induced Dilawar Khan to come to his camp, and, contrary to his usual upright and open conduct, ordered him to be seized, and sent him as a prisoner to Satara where he soon after died. Ibrahim's power was now established and he was able to give his attention to the spread of his kingdom. In the Karnataka and Malabar areas, war was carried on with varying success for some years, and the limits of the kingdom were steadily extended. In 1594, the king's brother, Ismail, revolted, and Burhan Nizam took advantage of the confusion and invaded Bijapur. In the campaign which followed, Burhan died, and his son, Ibrahim Nizam Shah, was killed in a battle fought with the Bijapur troops. With these happenings, the campaign was closed and Ibrahim returned in triumph to Bijapur.

Mughals in Ahmadnagar

The troubles which now befell Ahmadnagar are interesting in connection with Bijapur as they first led to the Mughal interference with Deccan affairs. On the death of Burhan Nizam, Ahmadnagar was divided into two parties—one headed by Chand Bibi who had retired to Ahmadnagar sometime before, the other by Mian Manju, the head of the Deccan party. Mian, despairing of success, wrote to Prince Murad, the son of the Emperor Akbar, who was then in Gujarat, to come to his help The Mughals had long been on the watch for an opportunity of interfering in Deccan politics and Murad was ordered by the emperor to move on to Ahmadnagar. In December 1595, the Mughal troops appeared before the city of Ahmadnagar. The siege was resisted heroically by Chand Bibi, who, clad in armour, supervised the defence of the fort. Several messengers were sent to her nephew, the Bijapur king, imploring aid; but no aid was forthcoming till it was too late. Prince Murad, after reducing the garrison to the greatest misery, offered to raise the siege if Berar was ceded. The siege was raised and the Mughal army proceeded to take possession of the new territory. Ibrahim of Bijapur appeared shortly after at Ahmadnagar,

but was too late to do anything and without interfering with the Mughals, he returned to his capital.

Next year, the Bijapur troops came in contact with the Mughals at the battle of Sonepur and though Bijapur was defeated, dissensions in the Mughal army prevented them from taking advantage of the victory. Two years later, Ahmadnagar was again besieged by the Mughals and despite her gallant defence, Chand Bibi was forced to capitulate, and was murdered in a tumult which followed the surrender[58].

Alliance with Mughals

After his defeat at Sonepur, Ibrahim Adil Shah took no active part in the affairs of the Deccan. Alarmed at the growing power of the Mughals, who had obtained Berar and were steadily spreading in the Deccan, he made overtures to Emperor Akbar and an alliance was concluded in 1601. It was also agreed that Ibrahim's daughter should be given in marriage to Prince Daniyal, the Emperor's son and the viceroy of Berar. The Emperor sent Mir Jamal-ud-din Hussain from Agra to Bijapur to receive the Bijapur princess. As he did not return soon, a second envoy, Asad Beg[59], with orders to stay at Bijapur only one day, was sent out later. Among the presents from Bijapur to the Emperor on this occasion were rare jewels and choice elephants. After receiving rich presents for himself and the Emperor, Asad Beg set out with the bride and the celebrated historian, Muhammad Kasim Hindu Shah, surnamed Ferishta[60]. When the Bijapur party reached the south bank of the Bhima, the princess, who objected to the marriage, declined to go further. Finally, however, Asad Beg continued the march with the princess and brought her to Ahmadnagar where the party was received by Prince Daniyal.

Attempt at change of capital

About 1602, Ibrahim resolved to remove the seat of government from Bijapur to a suburb about three miles west of the city, and set about building palaces and gardens for his residence and his court, and called the new capital Navraspur. When all arrangements were nearly complete, the king was warned by astrologers that the removal of the seat of government would be fatal to the kingdom. He obeyed the warning and kept his court at Bijapur, but as he had completed the new palaces at Navraspur, he spent most of his time there.

Conditions in 1626

During Ibrahim's reign, the Bijapur kingdom reached its greatest territorial and political power; the capital was enriched by many splendid buildings, and became the resort of many learned men, including the celebrated Ferishta. In 1626, Ibrahim died leaving a full treasury, a flourishing country, and an army whose strength is stated as 80,000 horse and upwards of 200,000 foot.

Character

Ibrahim is said to have been very solicitous of the people's welfare. He was passionately fond of music and a great patron of learning and fine arts. He himself was a poet and painter of no mean order. A great lover of Hindu music and philosophy, he had about 300 Hindu poets, philosophers and musicians at his court. He is even said to have worshipped at the temple of Narasimha, which still exists in the Ark-killa. He was called Ibrahim Jagatgir (Jagadguru) on account of his leanings towards Hinduism. Ibrahim strove hard to evolve a distinctive Deccan culture incorporating the best in indigenous and foreign traditions. In short, his memory is cherished as a 'man of high culture and a glorious king who ruled the longest and the best of all the Adilshahs'.

Mahmud Adil Shah (1626-1656)

Ibrahim was succeeded by Mahmud Adil Shah, who ruled from 1626 to 1656. Of the three great parties that existed in the Bijapur kingdom, the Arab-Persian was nearly extinct at the accession of Mahmud Adil Shah; the Abyssinian was also on the decline. It was only the Deccani party that was now in power. In addition to these three, the Marathas were fast rising to military and political power. In the early part of the seventeenth century, the Maratha party rose to notice both in Bijapur and in Ahmadnagar, and contributed largely to the destruction of both the kingdoms.

Treaty with Ahmadnagar

In 1626, the death of Malik Ambar deprived the Nizam Shahi kingdom of its chief stay and hastened its overthrow by the Mughals. In 1631 Mahmud Adil Shah entered into a treaty with Murtuza Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar and sent an army to his assistance. Malik Ambar's son, Fateh Khan, assassinated Murtuza Nizam and made his submission to the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.

Siege of Bijapur by Mughals (1631)

In 1631, a Mughal army under Asaf Khan besieged Bijapur. Mahmud Adil Shah delayed his operations by a variety of well-planned devices. Sometimes, he entered on negotiations himself and held out hopes of at once yielding to Shah Jahan's demands; at other times, he engaged Asaf Khan in intrigues with the chieftains who pretended to make bargains for their defection. The siege lasted for twenty days during which the supplies of the besiegers were cut off. Great distress prevailed in the Mughal camp and Asaf Khan was forced to raise the siege.

Siege of Bijapur again (1635)

The Bijapur king made one more effort to prevent the Mughals becoming paramount in Ahmadnagar, and in this he was assisted by Shahaji Bhonsle, father of Shivaji, who was one of the leading Maratha estate holders in Ahmadnagar. In several battles with the Mughals, the Bijapur troops were defeated. Unable to meet the invaders in the field, the king had to fall back on his capital, in order to prevent the advance of the Mughals.

The whole country for twenty miles round the city, including Ibrahim's pleasure palaces at Shahpur, was laid waste, and the enemy was deprived of food, forage and water. The ruin of his country deeply affected Mahmud, and he made overtures of peace to the Emperor Shah Jahan. The terms of peace were fairly favourable to the Bijapur monarch. He was confirmed in the frontier districts of Kalyan and Bidar, the country between the Bhima and the Nira rivers, and all the Konkan as far as Bassein was given to him. On the other hand, he agreed to pay a yearly tribute of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Emperor and to cease association with Shahaji, who was still up in arms against the Emperor. Shahaji shortly after submitted, and was allowed to enter the service of Mahmud Shah. In 1637, Shahaji was sent by Mahmud to lead an expedition into the south. He was so successful in the expedition that the limits of the Bijapur kingdom were extended to the Bay of Bengal.

Rise of Shivaji

During Shahaji's absence in the south, Shivaji, his son, occupied fort after fort and gradually possessed himself of a large territory. His capture of the hill-fort of Torna near Poona in 1646, and the discovery of a treasure emboldened Shivaji openly to defy the authority of Mahmud Adil Shah. In 1648, he cut off a convoy with treasure passing from Kalyan in the Konkan to Bijapur, and as this was followed by the seizure of some fresh forts, Shivaji was declared a rebel. Shahaji, who was then in the south, was recalled to Bijapur and confined in a dungeon, the door of which was partially built up with the threat that the door would be closed for ever if his son did not submit immediately. Hearing of his father's critical position, Shivaji applied to Shah Jahan, who agreed to admit him into the imperial service and assured him that he would protect his father's life. In 1652, Shahaji was released and in 1653, was sent to his southern estates to quell a disturbance. Shivaji was now free to act against Bijapur, most of whose army was engaged in the south.

Conditions in 1656

During the twenty years of comparative rest which ended with his death in 1656, Mahmud Shah was busily engaged in building several water-works, among them the Mamdapur lake, and in adorning his capital with buildings. The chief of Mahmud Shah's buildings were the Asar Mahal with its high roof supported on massive wooden columns and its curiously painted rooms and gilded ceiling and walls, and his own mausoleum called Gol Gumbaz, the dome of which is stated to be the largest in the world.

Travellers: Mandelslo and Tavernier

In 1639, the French traveller Mandelslo visited Bijapur. He noticed that the chief exports of the kingdom were pepper to Surat, Persia and Europe, calico in exchange for silk stuffs to the neighbouring provinces of 'Hindustan', Golconda and Coro-

mandal, and provisions, rice and wheat through Goa to 'Hindustan.'

The grain trade was in the hands of Vanjaris who, with as many as 1,000 beasts at a time, moved about with their families. Their wives were so expert in managing the bow that they served them as guards against robbers. At Bijapur there were many jewellers who dealt in pearls which were not so cheap as in some other places. He also says that the king, who, though a tributary to the Mughal emperor, could raise 200,000 men, was famous for his artillery of which he had a greater store than any Indian prince. Among his guns was one great piece of brass whose ball weighed eight hundredweight and required 540 pounds of fine powder. The caster of this cannon was an Italian, who is said to have been the most wicked of men who, in cold blood, killed his son to consecrate the cannon. The traveller notices that in 1638 the Bijapur king was at war with the Portuguese, who, contrary to their agreement, had seized some Bijapur vessels carrying pepper to Mecca and Persia.

According to Tavernier (1648), the traveller and diamond-merchant who visited Bijapur in 1648, the Bijapur king was always at war with the Mughals. He notices that the king had two tributaries or *naiks*, one of Madura and the other of Tanjore. The two great marts in the kingdom were Raybag for pepper, and Vengurla in Ratnagiri for cardamom. Much of the prosperity of Bijapur was due to the encouragement given to merchants and traders to settle at the capital. The Netherland Company, which as a rival of the Portuguese was always patronised by the Bijapur kings, enjoyed free trade through the whole kingdom and had many store-houses in different places. Besides encouraging trade, Mahmud Shah did much to reform the revenue administration of his provinces. He took example from the proceedings of Malik Ambar and of the Mughals. The latter were introducing into their Deccan acquisitions the system of Todar Mal, upon which the collection of the land revenue over a great part of the Mughal empire was based. Mahmud Adil Shah died in 1656. He was not a warlike prince and he seldom quitted the neighbourhood of Bijapur. In spite of the king's weakness, the kingdom reached its greatest prosperity. Vijayanagara had been disintegrated. Mysore was conquered and in that quarter of India the power of Bijapur was supreme.

Character

We do not know much of the personality and character of Sultan Mahmud except that he was of a good nature and of a kindly disposition. But looking to the grand buildings and great water-works which were built by him, he appears to have been a man of imagination, loving pomp and grandeur.

Ali Adil Shah II (1656-1672); Aurangzeb's invasion

Mahmud Shah was succeeded by his son Ali Adil Shah II, a youth of 19. At the outset of his career he had to face a Mughal attempt to destroy his kingdom. Prince Aurangzeb was now in the south, desirous of overthrowing Golconda and Bijapur. He had a personal enmity against the late king Mahmud Shah, who had kept a friendly intercourse with Dara Shukoh, Aurangzeb's elder brother. On the death of Sultan Mahmud in 1656, his son, Ali Adil Shah had ascended the throne without any reference to the Emperor of Delhi, and without the observance of any homage. For this reason it was declared that the new king was not the son of Mahmud, and that another king must be named by the Emperor—in other words, that Bijapur had lapsed to the empire. This was a most unwarrantable claim and was humiliating to Bijapur. The war was a wanton aggression, destitute of apology. As the young king refused to submit to his orders, Aurangzeb invaded the kingdom. The frontier fortresses fell one by one, and Khan Muhammad, the leading Bijapur general who was bought over, remained inactive. Within the city were factions and treachery, with a young king whose authority was hardly established; without, there was a relentless foe who pressed the siege with the fiercest energy. A long defence was impossible, and succour was hopeless. The king prayed for terms, offering to pay a large sum, and agreeing to almost anything short of surrender. Aurangzeb was inexorable, and resolved on the complete overthrow of Bijapur. The siege was carried on with such vigour that, in spite of a most stubborn and united defence, Bijapur would have fallen, had not Aurangzeb, hearing that his father lay at the point of death, concluded a hasty peace, raised the siege and hurried to Delhi.

Shivaji's encroachments

Aurangzeb was not the only enemy by whom Bijapur was assailed. Shivaji was still in rebellion. Before 1657, he had gained considerable territory which had belonged to Bijapur, and by professing 'submission' to Aurangzeb, had been confirmed in the lands he held. He kept steadily encroaching, and when Aurangzeb raised the siege of Bijapur, the city was too much torn by factions to admit of measures being taken to oppose Shivaji. On the death of Khan Muhammad, the chief power was in the hands of Afzal Khan, a military officer of rank, and as Shivaji's progress continued, Afzal Khan volunteered to lead an army against the rebel. In 1659, he set out on his expedition, at the head of an army of 5,000 horse and 7,000 choice infantry, a good train of artillery, besides a large supply of rockets. Expectation of submission drew the Bijapur general into the defiles which surround the Mahabaleshwar hills. Afzal Khan reached Wai, 20 miles north of Satara, within a fortnight. Failing to bring Shivaji out of his stronghold of Pratapgadh the Bijapur general opened negotiations

with him through a Maratha Brahmin named Krishnaji Bhaskar and invited him to a conference. Shivaji received the envoy with respect and understood that the Bijapur general had mischief in his mind, which was confirmed by what Shivaji had learnt from Gopinath, his own envoy to the Khan. This put Shivaji on the alert and he proceeded to meet him in a conference, apparently unarmed, but with concealed weapons and clad in armour, with a view to defending himself, if necessary. It has been unanimously held by the Marathas that as the two embraced each other the strong and stalwart Bijapur general held the short and slim Maratha chief's neck in his left arm with an iron grip and with his right hand tried to thrust a dagger into the body of Shivaji, whose hidden armour, however, saved him from harm. Shivaji immediately killed Afzal Khan by rending his body with his 'bagh-nakh' or gloves with steel claws. According to others, notably Khafi Khan and Grant Duff, Shivaji is charged with having "treacherously murdered" Afzal Khan, who, in their opinion, did not first try to strike Shivaji. The Maratha writers have justified Shivaji's treatment of Afzal Khan as an act of self-defence. The contemporary writers seem to concur with this— J. N. Sircar, for instance, says: "The weight of the recorded evidence, as well as the probabilities of the case, supports the view that Afzal Khan struck the first blow and that Shivaji only committed what Burke calls, a 'preventive murder[61]".

The Bijapur army, round which the Maratha troops had been noiselessly closing, was attacked and almost cut to pieces. This 'audacious' act greatly enhanced Shivaji's prestige among his countrymen. He followed up his victory by the capture of several forts. But Bijapur resources were unimpaired and a campaign followed in which Fazl Khan, son of Afzal Khan, greatly distinguished himself. It was impossible to subdue Shivaji; defeated in one quarter, he at once began rising in another. The struggle dragged on till 1662. Then it was deemed advisable to come to terms and a treaty was signed securing him his possessions, the nominal sovereignty being still with Bijapur.

Conditions between 1662 and 1666

During the years between 1662 and 1666, Bijapur seems to have been at peace. Neither Shivaji nor the Mughals made any attack on the kingdom which was still rich and prosperous, though shorn of its former greatness. Several travellers about this time refer to the large suburbs of Bijapur filled with the shops of gold-smiths and jewellers[62]. The city walls were completed and several new bastions were built. About 1660, according to the Dutch traveller, Baldaeus, the Bijapur kingdom was no less than 250 leagues long and 150 broad. The king, though formerly independent, after a lengthened war, had been made vassal to the great Mughal. The kingdom abounded in saltpetre works[63].

Aurangzeb (1658-1707), who had by this time succeeded to the imperial throne, resolved to subdue Shivaji and capture Bijapur. In 1665, Raja Jaysingh was sent into the Deccan with an army and he succeeded in inducing Shivaji to come to terms. One of the terms was that Shivaji should join with the Mughal army in an attack on Bijapur, and in 1666 the two armies invaded the kingdom. Ali Adil Shah endeavoured to stave off the danger by promising to pay arrears of tribute, but the Mughal general was not to be propitiated and the army steadily advanced on the capital. Hindus and Muslims of Bijapur united to oppose the invader. The country round the capital was laid waste and no supplies were obtainable, and water was scarce. In addition, plague broke out among the besiegers, and Jaysingh, seeing no prospect of taking the city, raised the siege and retreated to Aurangabad pursued by the Bijapur horse. Though Bijapur was successful in repelling this attempt, the king knew well that his State could not for long withstand the Mughal power. Two years later in 1668, a treaty was concluded by which the Bijapur kingdom was shorn of still more of its greatness and the river Bhima became its northern boundary. In the same year, an agreement was made with Shivaji, under which the Bijapur king engaged to pay him Rs. 3 lakhs a year in return for his refraining from levy of the *chauth* and other impositions. During the next four years, little of importance happened in Bijapur. In 1672, the king died, after a chequered reign of sixteen years.

Jaysingh attacks Bijapur (1660)

At this time, Sikandar, the last king of Bijapur, was a boy of five years. The affairs of the State were entrusted to a regency whose head was Khawas Khan. A rivalry among the other ministers was stirred by some dependents in league with Shivaji. Everybody was more intent on strengthening his own position than on strengthening the State. Shivaji, who held that the death of Ali Adil Shah freed him from his agreement, began fresh operations. He had by this time assumed the title of Raja. Quarrels among the Bijapur leaders continued, and in 1675, Khawas Khan, unable to hold his position, opened traitorous negotiations with the Mughal viceroy. His treason was discovered and the people rose and murdered him.

Sikandar Adil Shah (1672-1686)

An alliance was concluded with the Emperor in accordance with which one Malik Barkhurdar came to Bijapur, nominally in token of friendship and courtesy, but really to perplex the regent and draw the nobles to the Emperor's party. The Mughal power grew steadily stronger and the task of governing Bijapur became more difficult day by day. Shivaji was still carrying on his operations against the State. He besieged and took the forts of Ginji and Vellore which were held by the Bijapur

troops. He also made an alliance with the king of Golconda for the conquest and division of all the southern territory of the Bijapur kingdom. The state of the Bijapur army was not satisfactory. Their pay was in arrears and the troops were disorderly.

Ogilby's account

According to the English geographer, Ogilby (about 1680), Bijapur had many jewellers who traded in diamonds and pearls, brought from Golconda and sold to Surat and Cambay merchants. The arms used by the soldiers were broad swords, pikes, lances, bows and arrows, shields and darts. Their defensive arms were coats of mail and coats lined with cotton. When they marched afield, they carried calico tents in which they slept. The king had many great guns in his magazine and about 200 cannons, demi-cannons, and culverines. The land had no written laws, the king's will being the law. At the capital, civil justice was administered by the high Sheriff or kotwal and criminal cases by the king The criminals were executed in the king's presence with great cruelty, being thrown often before elephants and other wild beasts. A debtor who failed to pay his debt within the period fixed by the judge was whipped and his wife and children were sold by the creditor as slaves.

Siege of Bijapur by Mughals (1679)

In 1679, Bijapur was once again besieged by the Mughals. Masud Khan, the wealthy Abyssinian holder of Adoni and now a Bijapur general, applied for aid to Shivaji, who, on the promise of the cession of the Raichur Doab, agreed to help him. He advanced with a large army towards Bijapur and then marched north and crossing the Bhima carried on operations against the Mughal dominions as far as Aurangabad. Dilawar Khan did not relax his efforts to capture the city, and reduced the defenders to such straits that Masud Khan entreated Shivaji to come to the rescue of Bijapur. Shivaji set out for Bijapur, but on the way got the alarming news that his son Sambhaji had revolted and joined the Mughals. He directed his army under Hambirrao to pursue its march to Bijapur and retired to Panhala. The Maratha general hovered about the Mughal army, harassing it and cutting off its supplies, while Masud Khan defended the city with stubbornness, and towards the close of 1679 Dilawar Khan raised the siege. Shortly after, Shivaji arrived at Bijapur and the Raichur Doab was ceded to him. He died shortly after in 1680. He was succeeded by his able and brave but thoughtless son, Sambhaji. Aurangzeb, now free from the one great obstacle to his designs on the Deccan, began vast preparations for the overthrow of the southern kingdoms. The chief power in the Bijapur kingdom at this time seems to have been shared between Shirza Khan and Syed Makhdum. One of the first measures of the new ministry was to attempt to recover from Sambhaji part of the territory near the Krishna of which his father had

gained possession. This attempt was almost as unsuccessful as it was injudicious. Sambhaji never forgave it, and instead of joining Bijapur against the Mughals, he held steadily aloof, and Bijapur lost the one ally whose help might have enabled it to hold out against the Mughal Emperor.

Aurangzeb's March

In 1683, Aurangzeb left Delhi, with a vast army, intent upon conquering the Deccan. He advanced to Burhanpur and then to Aurangabad, sending his sons, Mu'azzam and A'zam, with separate armies to capture important fortresses in the north and west of the Deccan. In 1685, the campaign against Bijapur was begun. Once more in Bijapur, the presence of the Mughals put an end to the rivalry of individual parties and the troops led by Shirza Khan defeated the Mughals in several skirmishes and forced them to the north of the Bhima. The officers of the Bijapur army were equal, if not superior, to those of Aurangzeb, and the cavalry, led by its hereditary chiefs, was braver and better equipped than any in India.[64] Towards the end of the year, operations were renewed and Prince A'zam again moved forward with a large army. Contrary to their former tactics, the Bijapur troops did not oppose the prince on the frontier, but retired before him to the capital. This change of tactics was judicious. Little rain had fallen and scarcity prevailed, while what grain had grown round Bijapur had been gathered into the fort. The scarcity of water, forage and food made the city difficult of access from the north, while the capital itself possessed abundance of good water and was well stored with grain. The Mughal army had to draw all its supplies from the Emperor's camp at Sholapur and to convey supplies to the besieging troops was a task of great danger.

Overthrow of the Bijapur kingdom

Meanwhile, the Emperor who was directing operations against Hyderabad and finding Bijapur likely to make considerable resistance, concluded a treaty with Hyderabad and, gathering all available troops, marched to Bijapur. He found the place partially invested by his son's army, and his own completed what was wanting. The Bijapur troops fought with great obstinacy, but the Emperor knew that the fall of the city was only a matter of time. Gradually, the supplies ran short and the defence grew less vigorous. Though several breaches had been made, the Emperor refrained from an attempt to storm the city. He was aware that if his troops stormed the outer walls, the citadel could still offer an obstinate resistance. His anticipations of surrender were well-founded and on the 15th of October, 1686, the garrison, reduced to the last extremity, capitulated. The Emperor entered the conquered city in state. The unfortunate king Sikandar, only in his 19th year, made his submission and is said to have been brought before the Emperor in silver chains, more like a captive rebel than a vanquished sovereign. From this day, Bijapur

was blotted out of the roll of Indian kingdoms and the Adil Shahi dynasty, after enjoying kingly powers for a little less than 200 years (1489-1686), ceased to exist.

The Mughals (1686-1723)

The chief officers of the Bijapur court were taken into the imperial service and a command of 7000 horse with the title of Rustam Khan was conferred on Shirza Khan. After the fall of Bijapur, Aurangzeb marched towards Golconda, leaving the Bijapur country in charge of a Bijapur officer, who, on behalf of the Emperor, was appointed military governor or *faujdar*. Golconda also fell in 1687. The overthrow of Bijapur and Golconda raised the number of Mughal provinces in the Deccan from four to six. Two Mughal officers, one military with the title of *faujdar* and the other with the title of *khalsa diwan* were appointed to the Bijapur country.

The Plague (1687-1690)

Aurangzeb remained at Bijapur for two years after its capture and carried on operations in the south of Bijapur. In 1689, plague broke out in his camp and his queen died of the disease. So fierce and sudden was this plague that a hundred thousand people are said to have fallen victims to it, many of high rank, and those who recovered were maimed for life. So numerous were the victims that the usual burial rites could not be performed and the dead were thrown into carts and hurried into the spaces beyond the town. In one day, 700 carts full of dead bodies are said to have passed through the Shahpur gate. Trade ceased and the whole city was given over to mourning. At first, the Emperor refused to leave, but when his family was attacked, several of the princes sickened, and his wife died, he retired to Akluj. After the Emperor left, the fury of the plague, which had been raging for three months, abated. The city was completely free from it after three years. When the disease stopped, the Emperor caused a census of the city to be taken. The population was said to amount to 984,000, though a few years before the two cities of Bijapur and Shahpur were said to have contained nearly 2,000,000 people.

The Maratha Raid (1696)

In 1696, the Marathas, who had gained strength under Rajaram, appeared under Shantaji Ghorpade and raided the Bijapur territories. A large army was sent from Bijapur under several leaders to stop these raids. Their advance tents had scarcely been pitched when Shantaji's troopers were on them, cut off the advance guard and swarmed the main body before these people had time to get ready.

Austerity of Maratha soldiery

From the time of Shivaji onwards (right upto the British period), the Bijapur country (along with other parts of northern Karnataka) was subjected to operations by the Marathas. Here

is a description of the austerity followed by some of the Maratha soldiers, which was in contrast with the wealth and unwiedly size of the 'moving Mughal city'. It also reveals in some measure the secret of their varying success against their opponents. They set off with little provision, no baggage except the blanket on their saddles, and no animals but led horses, with empty plunder bags. If they halted during the part of the night, they slept with their bridles in their hands; if during the day, while the horses were fed and refreshed, the men slept with little or no shelter from the heat, except under a chance bush or tree. During the time of rest, their swords were by their sides, and their spears were generally stuck in the ground at their horses' heads. When they halted on a plain, groups of four or five might be seen stretched on the bare earth, sound asleep, their bodies exposed to the noon day sun, and their heads in a cluster, under the flimsy shade of a black blanket or a tattered horse-cloth stretched on the point of their spears.[65]

Bijapur Governors of this time

In 1703, Chin Kilich Khan, who about twenty years later established the family of the Nizams of Hyderabad, was made governor of Bijapur. Shortly before his death in 1707, Aurangzeb appointed his third son, Kam Baks, to be governor of Bijapur to which place he soon went. On the death of the Emperor at Ahmadnagar, Bahadur Shah's title to the imperial throne was disputed by his two brothers, A'zam in the north and Kam Baks in the south. After quelling the rebellion headed by A'zam in the north, Bahadur Shah marched to the south against Kam Baks who had assumed the signs of royalty. Inducements were offered to Kam Baks, but as these concessions did not satisfy him, Bahadur Shah attacked him and he was slain in a battle near Hyderabad.

Sambhaji's son Shahu, who was Aurangzeb's prisoner since 1689, secured his release after the demise of Aurangzeb. Soon after he became free, he established himself in Satara in 1708 and rapidly strengthened his position. He had some troubles with Kolhapur and also the Savanur Nawab. After a treaty, these troubles ended and Shahu gained some fortified places in Bijapur.

Nizam, Savanur Nawab and Peshwa

In spite of this, the Bijapur territory north of the Krishna remained with the Nizam, who placed it under one Nasir Jang. It continued under him till his rebellion in 1744, when it passed into the hands of Nizam-ul-mulk's grandson, Muzaffar Jang. The country south of the river was managed by the Savanur Nawab acting as the Nizam's deputy. In about 1746, the Bagalkot and Badami regions were given by the Nawab to the then Peshwa in accordance with a treaty between the two. In 1757, these two districts were placed in charge of Malhar Rao Rastia, who sent one Krishnaji Vishwanath as his deputy.

Battle of Udgir (1759)

On the death of the great Nizam-ul-mulk in 1748, Hyderabad was disturbed by dissensions among his sons and by the intrigues of the French General, M. Bussy, who took a leading part in Hyderabad politics. In 1759, when Nizam Salabat Jang's army was mutinous and the landholders of Bijapur were pressed to find funds to meet the demands of the discontented troops, the Peshwa Balaji and his cousin Sadashiv Bhau entered the Mughal territory and completely defeated Salabat Jang and his brother Nizam Ali at Udgir. Under the treaty which followed this victory, the greater part of the province of Bijapur passed to the Marathas. Part of Hungund remained with the Nizam, but even on this the Marathas' claim to a fourth of the revenue was acknowledged.

Haidar Ali's march on Bijapur

In 1764, taking advantage of the terrible defeat of the Marathas at Panipat (7th January, 1761), Haidar Ali, who had lately raised himself to the position of the ruler of Mysore, spread his kingdom north across the Malaprabha and the Ghataprabha to the banks of the Krishna. A Maratha army under Peshwa Madhavrao (1761-1773) and his uncle Raghunatharao succeeded not only in driving Haidar and his general Fazl Ulla Khan out of these parts but in inflicting on him such severe reverses that in 1765 he was forçed to come to terms. After the death of Peshwa Madhavrao and the murder of the young Peshwa Narayanarao (1773), when the opposition of the Poona ministers burst forth against him, Raghunatharao, the then Peshwa, entered into a secret alliance with Haidar giving him the country south of the Krishna on condition that he acknowledged Raghunatharao as the head of the Maratha confederacy, paid him tribute and aided him with men and money.

Under Haidar Ali and Tippu (1776-1787)

Accordingly, in 1776, Haidar crossed the Tungabhadra, repulsed with heavy loss the combined armies of the Marathas and the Nizam, and in 1778 by the capture of Gajendragad, Jalihal and Badami, made himself master of the whole country south of the Krishna. He left the conquered country under the management of local desais and consented to receive from them their accustomed tribute, on condition of prompt payment of a further sum equal to their yearly revenue. According to the arrangement, Bagalkot again passed into the hands of the Savanur Nawab as Haidar's vassal. During the time, in spite of the levy of heavy contributions, the country was well-governed and improved. In 1784, Nana Phadnavis (1776-1800) and the Nizam made a secret treaty to recover from Haidar's son, Tippu, the territory which both had lost by Haidar's encroachments. The Nizam set too high a value on his assistance; and though he was promised Bijapur after the country north of the Tungabhadra was won from Tippu, he refused to take the field unless Ahmadnagar and Bijapur were actually made over to him in advance.

The hitch in the terms of the treaty between the Nizam and the Marathas gave Tippu time to strengthen his northern outposts. But Tippu's siege of Nargund and his treachery to its chief, the forced conversion of Hindus and the threatened attack on the Nizam stirred the Marathas and the Nizam to action. In 1786, they decided to attack the whole of Tippu's territories and it was further agreed that their first efforts should be directed to the recovery of the country between the Krishna and the Tungabhadra. A detachment of 25,000 troops, chiefly horse, was sent to south Belgaum near Kittur, while the main army under Nana Phadnavis marched towards Badami, in south Bijapur. Before the confederates reached Badami, spies were sent to watch Tippu's movements and to ascertain the strength of his army and his materials of war. Though the spies never returned, reports reached the confederates that Tippu had marched with a large army. It was agreed, if the report was correct, to put off the siege, but to camp near Badami until the rains had fallen, when the swelling of the river would secure them from interruption. When news was received that Tippu had returned from Bangalore to Srirangapatna, preparations were made to besiege Badami, a fortified town built on the plain with a citadel in the body of the place and further protected by two hill-forts, one on each flank. After three weeks' battering, as the town-walls were little injured, it was determined to try an escalade. In spite of the difficult position, the confederate army attacked with great courage and mounted the walls in several places. The garrison fled to the forts above, closely followed by the assailants, but the pursuers failed to enter the fort. So furious and persevering was the attack that the garrison offered to surrender provided their lives were spared. The fort was taken and left in charge of an officer of Rastia and the confederate army moved south. Though the confederates encountered a series of defeats at the hands of Tippu, in 1787 the fear that the English would join against him led Tippu to pay tribute and to give up all claims to south Bijapur. The whole of the territory was ceded to the Marathas, except a part of Hungund which was restored to the Nizam.

Conditions towards close of 18th century

During the twelve years, 1778 to 1790, the country, under Rastia's agents, Yashvantarao and Krishnarao, was on the whole prosperous, in spite of a few ravages by the Maratha armies. Krishnarao used to encourage agriculture by starting ploughing matches etc., and showing marked consideration to hard-working husbandmen. In this way, every inch of arable land was brought under tillage and the country was full of people, some rich and many happy and contented. This condition continued till the terrible famine in 1790-91. This famine, aided by the occasional passage of the Maratha armies, broke the bonds of society and set men plundering their neighbours.

In 1795, after the defeat of the Nizam at Kharda, his share in the Hungund region went to the Marathas and with this transfer, the well-being of the villages in this part is said to have decreased due to over-taxing and many rice-lands falling waste. Badami and Bagalkot areas are also said to have faced the same condition. In the south-east, in addition, there were the depredations of the desais, naiks and other estate-holders from the Nizam's territories; the Katkai or systematic pillage by these became a regular feature and lasted till as late as 1818. The horrible effect of these on agriculture in this area can easily be seen by a reference to Marshall's Statistical Report (1820); the land under full tillage in the village of Hungund, which was 9,000 acres in 1778, had fallen to 200 acres by 1820.

About 1797, or a year after the accession of the last Peshwa Bajirao (1797-1817), began a series of operations by the Marathas. The main force seems to have been turned against Bagalkot, partly for its reputed wealth, but chiefly on account of the grudge which the Peshwa bore to the Raste family. Scarcely a year passed without an army appearing on the north of the Krishna waiting until the river became fordable, and then spreading through villages and pillaging them. The village officers also took to the same mode of life and plundered their neighbours and one another. The fort and the garrison at Bagalkot saved some of the villages round it, and in 1810, when they passed from Raste to the Peshwa, they were still a valuable possession.

To this condition caused by the Maratha armies, was added the disordered state of the country brought about by the constant quarrels among the Peshwa's estate-holders and officers. Of these estate-holders and officers, there were five: Madhavrao Rastia of Badami, Malaji Ghorpade who held as his estate the districts of Tumba, Indi and Ahnel, Parashuram Pandit Pratinidhi who held Bagewadi and Bijapur, Daulatrao Ghorpade of Gajendragad and Ganapatrao Pense, who was the Peshwa's officer, holding as his estate the districts of Mudkavi and Hungund.

From 1800 to 1818

In 1802, the Beda chief of Surapur marched to Nalatvad, about 12 miles south-east of Muddebihal and plundered it. In 1804, the Peshwa Bajirao sent orders to his governor of the Karnataka region to wrest the districts of Badami, Bagalkot and Jalihal from Madhavrao Rastia, who claimed these districts as manager or *Kamavisdar* in return for Rs. 40 lakhs advanced to the Poona Government. Through General Wellesley's influence, Rastia kept possession of these districts for six years longer. In 1806, Parashuram Srinivas Pratinidhi claimed the sole management of Bagewadi, Bijapur and other

estates that belonged to Nana Phadnavis. His claim was disputed by his mother and her manager and their differences grew so bitter that the young Pratinidhi began to back his claims by force. Bajirao Peshwa pretended to mediate between the parties and decided the matter against the Pratinidhi. The young Pratinidhi was confined by his mother in the fort of Masur in Satara and his followers were scattered and peace was restored. But after his release, he again defied the Peshwa and secured a large body of followers whom the Peshwa's tyranny had made ripe for insurrection. But he spoiled his cause by his cruelty to such of his mother's adherents as fell into his hands. He met Bapu Gokhale, the governor of the Peshwa, in a battle and was defeated and taken prisoner. A part of his estates was left for his support and the rest passed to the Peshwa. As part of the Pratinidhi's estate, Bagewadi fell into Bapu Gokhale's hands, who, by arbitrary exactions, became the wealthiest of the Peshwa's officers. Under Gokhale, Bagewadi sank very low and the people were impoverished. Sir James Mackintosh, who visited Bijapur in 1808, reports that the country north of Bijapur was a 'desert.' "For fourteen miles the only living creatures were some pretty parroquets, a patridge, a share, and a herd of deer". In 1810, Bajirao deprived Rastia of Bagalkot and Badami. But in 1811, under the advice of the British Government, the whole sub-division of Bagewadi, except three of its best villages, namely, Bagewadi, Masvinhala and Girnala, was restored to the Pratinidhi.

When Rastia's estates in south Bijapur came into the hands of the Peshwa, the collection of the revenue was, as in other parts, entrusted to contractors, who, in spite of the ruined state of the country, immediately raised the government demand and employed the cruelest measures to enforce their exactions. As a result of this, several villages were deserted. This ruin and desolation was not confined to the south, as the same is said to have been repeated in Muddebihal. In 1817, shortly after the treaty of Poona, Madhavrao Rastia was restored to his estates in Muddebihal and other parts of north Bijapur.

General Munro (1818)

In November 1817, war broke out between the English and the Peshwa. In February 1818, General Munro marched towards Badami at the head of twelve companies of infantry, three troops of horse, four companies of pioneers, four long guns, four field pieces and one howitzer. He reached Badami on the 13th and battered the lower defences till the 17th, when the breach was deemed practicable. There was some opposition from inside the fort. On the 18th morning, his army surmounted the breach and General Munro was in possession of all the Badami fortifications. On the 22nd, General Munro took Bagalkot without resistance. From Bagalkot he opened a communication with the chief inhabitants beyond

the Krishna urging them to drive out the Peshwa. As a result of these military arrangements which were successful beyond expectation, the whole of Bijapur was easily occupied by the *British by 17th May, 1818.*

Conditions in 1818

In 1818, the condition of south Bijapur was ruinous. This was partly owing to the Maratha raids, the effects of which were still visible, and partly due to the disastrous farming system introduced by Bajirao in 1810. The country was almost empty. Nearly forty-five villages on the banks of the rivers Krishna, Malaprabha and Ghataprabha, which had been the scenes of the Maratha raids, were miserably poor. Parts of the rich black soil had been over-run with thorn brakes. Except in little stony crofts near villages and nooks about river banks, there were no signs of tillage. The ruin caused by Bajirao's revenue contractors was so complete that, wretched and harried as they had been, the people were better off at the beginning of his reign than at its close. Under Bajirao, disorder increased from year to year. Several of the landholders lived by open plunder; certain villages were entirely supported by robbery; and the police, instead of attempting to keep order, joined with the plunderers and profited by the confusion. At Bijapur, the splendid public buildings had suffered greatly. The Peshwa's governors, bent on enriching themselves, had carried off the beautiful open-carved palace windows and doors, wrecked the floors and ceilings for their timber and scraped bare the gilded walls[66].

Territorial additions between 1818 and 1858

Since the conquest of the district by the British in 1818, several territorial additions were made by lapse and escheat. Thus, in 1837, Govindrao of Chinchani died without heirs and his Bijapur estate of Anwal lapsed to Government. Similarly, in 1839, Appa Saheb of Nippani, in 1848 Appa Saheb, Raja of Satara, and in 1857, Trimbakrao Patwardhan of Kagwad died without heirs and all their estates lapsed to Government. In addition to these, some other territories were gained by way of confiscation and exchange, *e.g.*, fifteen of the Nargund Chief's villages (1858) and fifty villages of the Horti, Ukli and Halsangi sub-divisions (1842), respectively.

Bijapur City and the Satara State

"The devastation of Bijapur" says the Bombay Gazetteer (1884), "dates from its transfer to the Marathas"[67] (in 1760 after the Battle of Udgir). The Mughals, who knew the worth of the Bijapur buildings, had regarded them with veneration and handled them tenderly. "Under the Mughal rule, the palaces and other buildings in the Ark-killa remained as if their royal masters had left them the day before. With the Marathas matters were sadly different". The Bijapur territory was included in the country assigned to the Raja of Satara in 1818 on the overthrow of the Peshwa. Under the Satara

Rajas, as under the Peshwas, the decline of the city continued unabated. In 1819, when Elphinstone visited Bijapur, 'all was desolate'. In 1826, Grant Duff found Bijapur 'a city surrounded *with lofty walls of hewn stone'. But 'within all was solitude, silence and desolation'. It is said that during the Satara rule, palaces and private houses in Bijapur were unroofed just for the* sake of their noble teak beams. Windows and door-frames, with their exquisitely carved lattice work, were carried away in cart-loads and almost inconceivable damage was done to the public buildings. The Raja himself, Pratapsimha (1818-1839), while visiting the city, was struck with the gilding on the walls of the palaces, especially in the Sat Mazli, and conceiving that they contained a treasure of gold, he ordered all the gilding to be scraped off and an army of workmen was employed for the purpose. Their labour was productive of no result as the gilding fell away in dust. Matters, however, improved during the reign of his successor, Shahaji (1839-1848). Many of the more important public buildings, which from neglect were falling into ruin, were put in repair.

Risings against British rule

While on the one hand the British territories were growing in extent year by year as a result of lapses and confiscations, on the other, discontentment was mounting slowly among the ruling princes for the same reason, which ultimately resulted in the famous revolt of 1857. Instances of pre-1857 revolts are also not wanting. Several risings took place in Bijapur district.

In December 1824, some days after Mr. Thackeray was killed in the rising at Kittur, one Divakara Dikshita, with two supporters, Ravji Rastia and Balappa Takkalki, gathered some followers and marched on Sindgi. He took a small fort, established a *thana*, made arrangements for collecting the revenue and "committed other lawless acts". But the revolt ultimately met with failure, as a result of the activities of some traitors. One such traitor, Annappa Patke by name, while attempting to give information to the authorities, was seized and killed by the rebels. When the news of the rising reached Dharwar, the Collector sent a small detachment to Sindgi. The town was soon taken, the leaders were seized and punished and Annappa's 'loyalty' was rewarded by the grant of a plot of land to his widow.

In 1840, a blind man named Narasimha Dattatraya, or 'Narasappa' as he was locally known (a close associate of Raja Pratapsimha, the revolutionary prince of Satara, who was dethroned by the British in 1839), with a following of 125 Arabs from the Nizam's territory, attacked the fort of Badami with a view to wresting it from the British. After taking possession of the town, he proclaimed himself king and began to administer the sub-division. But within a week of his installation, a small

British force under Mr. A. Bettington came to Badami, infested it, and after a slight skirmish, caught Narasappa and his followers. Thus, the Badami rising also ended in failure.

There was an abortive attempt at revolt by one Basalingappa of Chandkavte and a rising by the brave Bedas of Halagali, near Mudhol, against the enforlement of the Disarming Act, 1857.

Basalingappa, a former Deshmukh of Chandkavte and Sirasetti in Bijapur, had planned to act in concert with Venkatappa Nayaka of Surapur. He had engaged men for military service and proclaimed the arrival of Nana Saheb. But unfortunately, the plot was discovered before it was executed. Basalingappa and his son were captured and on searching their house at Jingi and the fort at Kotnal some arms and a large quantity of lead were found. Kotnal was dismantled, Basalingappa was tried for 'treason' and his estate confiscated.

Halagali was a village predominantly inhabited by Bedas or hunters, every one of whom had kept fire-arms for hunting as well as protection. The Disarming Act of 1857 required the registration of all arms and permitted no person to retain arms without licence. This was too much for the freedom-loving Bedas of Halagali and every one of them refused to submit to the order issued under that Act. Soon, they started a propaganda and the Bedas of the surrounding villages like Badni Mantur and Algundi began to pour into Halagali with all their arms. When the matter was reported to the British authorities, Lt. Col. Malcolm sent a force under Lt. Kerr to the scene of the revolt. When all efforts to win over the Bedas by peaceful methods failed, on the 29th November 1857, the village was surrounded and the inhabitants were summoned to lay down their arms and surrender. The Bedas refused and chose to give battle. In the severe fight that followed, many Bedas died a heroic death fighting to the last and several were taken prisoners. The village was set on fire, when the Bedas are said to have suffered a veritable hell. According to Malcolm himself, who admits that the Bedas gave a tough fight, at least a hundred persons died during the conflict. Malcolm returned to Kaladgi with 290 prisoners. Thirteen of the imprisoned Bedas were publicly executed at Mudhol on the 11th December and six others at Halagali three days later.

There was some disturbance at Jamkhandi also. The British, who suspected the Ruler of Jamkhandi to have had his hand in the rising, arrested and kept him under detention at Belgaum. This was followed by a series of searches and arrests at Jamkhandi. When later, Channusingh, the head of the Jamkhandi army, declared that it was he and not the ruler that was responsible for the commotion, the ruler was released and Channusingh hanged.

Revival and Progress

With the coming of the British rule, it must be said, the days of internal warfare between kingdoms were over. Until 1864, the Bijapur territories formed parts of other districts and it was only in 1864 that it emerged as a separate district with Kaladgi as its headquarters. In 1867, the Superintending Engineer for the Southern Division, Col. St. Clair Wilkins, proposed that the headquarters of the district should be shifted from Kaladgi to Bijapur as it was more central and its climate and water more wholesome. His proposal was accepted and plans and estimates for adapting the old Bijapur buildings for offices and residences were completed in 1867. But the severe famine of 1877 entailed heavy expenditure on relief measures and the work of repairs had to be held over till 1879. After the conversions were carried out Bijapur became the district headquarters in 1885.

The Bijapur Municipality which was established in 1854 made its own substantial contribution to the revival and progress of Bijapur. A railway line was laid, throwing Bijapur open to the railway traffic and connecting it with the other bigger towns in the then Province of Bombay.

Political Awakening

After the suppression of the freedom struggle in 1858, a feeling of despondency had enveloped the country and the people for sometime accepted the inevitable. Gradually, with the spread of modern education and amenities, a fresh intellectual ferment began in India. The past glories and achievements of this ancient land were unfolded by the labours of scholars. This, on the one hand, instilled in the educated class a pride in their country and, on the other, set them thinking about the causes of its downfall. They were also now able to compare their country's condition with that of England and other western nations which were fast advancing.

This position at first led to attempts at removal of social evils and unwholesome religious practices and a number of reform bodies as also institutions with public education as their objective rose in the country. The declaration of Mahadev Govind Ranade, a pioneer social reformer, that we could not be fit to exercise political rights unless our social system was based on reason and justice is revealing in this context. The Kannada-speaking areas had been fragmented and made parts of various political divisions. As a result, they became subject to influences emanating from different centres of activities. The Prarthana Samaj of Bombay and the Sarvajanik Sabha and the Deccan Education Society of Poona exercised some influence on the Bijapur district and other

parts of the Bombay Karnatak. The Karnatak Vidyavardhak Sangha and Lingayat Education Association of Dharwar and later the Basaveshwar Vidyavardhak Sangha of Bagalkot and Shivayoga Mandira near Badami were founded and launched on a useful career of public service in educating the people.

Meanwhile, the Indian National Congress had been established. The newly started journals voiced in some measure the dissatisfaction of the people. Mr. A. O. Hume, who was closely associated with the National Congress, paid a visit to North Karnatak in 1893 and this gave an impetus to public activities in the area.

Swami Vivekananda had infused a new self-confidence in the people and had raised their morale by his inspiring speeches and writings. His visit to Belgaum had enthused the people of the Bombay Karnatak. The trio 'Lal, Bal and Pal,' were leaders of the radical group of the nationalists and they had a good following in the North Karnatak area. In 1903, the Bombay Karnatak Parishat was held at Dharwar to give a fillip to political awakening. Lokmanya Tilak's name was already a household word in the North Karnatak districts. In 1905-1906, he toured the area. His stirring speeches and writings in the 'Kesari' and 'Maratha' had their impact on the district as elsewhere in the region. His fearless articles in their original and in their Kannada translation were avidly read by the people.

The partition of Bengal had become a national question and a wave of resentment had swept the country. The Arms Act and the Vernacular Press Act had been enacted to suppress the rising tempo of national feeling. As a reaction to repressive measures, secret organisations had made their debut to terrorize the British rulers. Tilak had called for the use of Indian-made goods to retrieve Swadeshi industries, boycott of British goods and national education aimed at creating a spirit of sacrifice and love of motherland. Agitation and sacrifice were the means of achieving Swaraj which was the birth-right of Indians.

Swadeshi and Swaraj

The ideas of Swadeshi and Swaraj spread in the district and the people took up the cause enthusiastically. For want of facilities for higher education in the district, aspiring youths had to go to Poona or Bombay and the public-spirited among them, like Srinivasarao Koujalgi, Hanumantharao Koujalgi, Hanumantharao Mohare took the opportunity to come into contact with nationalist leaders there and to observe or participate in their activities. They imbibed a new spirit and when they returned home they became leaders of the new movement for Swaraj in the district.

Swadeshi industries were started. The use of sweet-oil instead of kerosene for lamps was encouraged. A campaign against consumption of liquor was started. Badami was one of the places where a weaving factory was set up. To chalk out a programme for development of Swadeshi industries, an industrial conference was held at Dharwar in 1907. A report dated 18th August 1908 in "Karnatak-Vritta" says that the Swadeshi movement and the boycott of foreign goods were going on well in Bagalkot and that it was proposed to start a Swadeshi Vyaparottejak Samstha at Bagalkot.*

A national school commenced working at Bagalkot to spread towns and also the Swadeshi oath was taken by the active nationalism on the lines advocated by Tilak, meetings were held in the towns and also the Swadeshi oath was taken by the active nationalists. Ganesha and Shivaji festivals and later the Basava Jayanthi festival began to be celebrated on an elaborate scale with the object of inculcating a new spirit for social and political regeneration. In the princely States of Mudhol and Jamkhandi also youths were propagating the ideas of boycott and Swadeshi and a few even tried their hand at manufacturing crude bombs **.In Jamkhandi a 'Mushti Fund' was collected and sent to the patriotic sufferers in Bengal.

The alien rulers tried to meet the challenge of the nationalists by repressive steps such as the Seditious Meetings Act and the Indian Press Act. As a result, the publication of Kannada journals like the "Rajahamsa," "Dharwar-Vritta", "Chandrodaya" and "Hindustan Samachar" had to stop and the "Karnatak-Vaibhava" of Bijapur ceased writing on political affairs for the time being.

Tilak returned in 1914 after serving a prison sentence for six years and held a series of political conferences, one of which was at Belgaum, which helped to arouse the nationalists of the Bombay Karnatak. A Swaraj samstha was started at Bagalkot.

Satyagraha movements

The advent of Gandhiji on the Indian political arena changed the tenor of the agitation and made it a mass movement with new methods of struggle. The 16th Bombay Provincial Conference was held at Belgaum in 1916 and was attended by Tilak,

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* "History of Freedom Movement in Karnataka", Vol. II, by Prof. G. S. Halappa, Mysore Government Publication, 1964, p. 107.

** "Karmayogi Hanamantharayaru" by Ranganath Diwakar and R. B. Kulkarni, Koujalgi Hanamantharao Smarak Nidhi, Hubli, 1958, pp. 92 and 93.

Gandhiji and other top leaders. Resolutions affirming the resolve for achieving Home Rule and calling for raising a volunteer army were passed. Just two years thereafter, Bijapur was the scene of the 18th Bombay Provincial Conference presided over by Vithalbhai Patel and Gandhiji and Sarojini Naidu were among those that attended. This meeting gave a fillip to nationalist activities in the district and other parts of the Bombay Karnatak. It called for starting a military college in India for Indians and withdrawal of the Press Act and the Arms Act.

The resurgent spirit aroused by the Lokamanya was still fresh among the people of the district and when Gandhiji gave his national call, there was a magnificent response. The message of non-co-operation and Satyagraha was carried from town to town and from village to village by the nationalist youths and pamphlets and booklets containing articles and light songs on patriotic themes were distributed. Several lawyers in the district gave up their practice to join the non-co-operation movement. Hanumantharao Koujalgi's insistence on his right to wear the headgear he liked and his consequent tussle with a British district magistrate was symbolic of the spirit of resistance to humiliation. It called forth comments by Gandhiji in his "Young India" and by Tilak's "Kesari" and other leading journals. For an article written in the "Karnatak-Vaibhava", its editor Hanumantharao Mohare was imprisoned. Bagalkot continued to be a main centre of national educational activities and another national school was st rted at Bijapur.

Constructive Programme

The constructive programme relating to Khadi and village industries, removal of untouchability, anti-drink campaign, fostering of Hindu-Muslim unity and the like was earnestly taken up in the district. It being a cotton-growing area, the call of the spinning wheel had an encouraging response there. The Harijan welfare activities received a stimulus by the establishment of a Harijan Balikashrama at Bijapur. At Dharwar in 1921 when there was a public protest against police high-handedness in con-nection with picketing of liquor shops, there was firing, which kil-led three persons and wounded several. This caused a wave of resentment especially in the Bombay Karnatak districts. The towns of the district observed the 18th day of each month as a National Day, it being the day of imprisonment of Gandhiji in 1922. The Hindustani Seva Dal, a volunteer army, took its birth in the Bombay Karnatak with its all-India headquarters at Hubli. It trained up a large number of youths into a disci-plined body of non-violent volunteers to help carry on various national activities and it played a notable part in the struggle for independence. A volunteer-training course was conducted at

Sitimani in the Bijapur district and for the Belgaum session of the Indian National Congress held in 1924, Bijapur sent a contingent of volunteers. The district continued to pay great attention to training of volunteers.

Gandhiji's call for action

Prior to the momentous Belgaum session of the National Congress presided over by no less a personality than Mahatma Gandhi, Bijapur played host to several conferences of importance namely, Karnatak Provincial Conference, Karnatak Khilafat Parishat, Bhagini Mandal Parishat, Volunteer Conference, Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan as also a Khadi exhibition. These helped to awaken the people to their duties, rights and claims. At the Belgaum session, Gandhiji gave a call for action and struggle, and emphasized the value of the constructive programme for nation-building. It was attended by a large number of people from the Bijapur district also and it helped them to prepare themselves for the next steps. The top national leaders, who had gathered at Belgaum, toured the North Karnatak districts and impressed upon the people the necessity for national unity and vigorous endeavour for Swaraj.

Hardekar Manjappa, a devoted nationalist worker who had been spreading the messages of the Lokamanya and Gandhiji through his journals, Dhanurdhari and Khadi Vijaya or Udyoga, and through his books, speeches and constructive work in other parts of the Karnatak, now shifted the scene of his working to Almatti on the Krishna in Bijapur district, where he set up a Vidyalaya to train youths on ideal lines. From this place, he now published his new journal "Sharana Sandesha" and a new series of nationalist books which helped to enlighten the people and to make them action-minded.

Pandit Nehru in 1928 and then in 1929 Sardar Patel, who had successfully led the Bardoli Satyagraha, visited North Karnatak and prepared the people for the coming civil disobedience movement. The towns and important villages of the district observed 26th January 1930 as the Independence Day or Poorna Swaraj Day on which an oath of dedication to win freedom at any cost was taken. When Gandhiji launched his historic Dandi march, Mylar Mahadevappa representing the Karnatak area, was in the group that followed him. Salt and Forest Satyagraha, picketing and non-payment of taxes were resorted to in the Bombay Karnatak districts. In the first four months of this movement in the district, about 200 Satyagrahis were convicted. Newspapers refused to furnish the security demanded and for this reason and owing to the arrest of the editors, "Udaya" and

"Karnataka-Vaibhava" of Bijapur were among the journals that suspended publication.* In 1931, Dhanashetti Mallappa of Sholapur, which has a close connection with Bijapur, was hanged on a charge of killing policemen. The sacrifice of this patriot stirred the feelings of the people in the district.

'Quit India' upsurge

Gandhiji toured the North Karnatak districts in 1934 in connection with Harijan welfare work and gave an impetus to constructive programme in the area. After four years of active political movement, the constructive aspects began to be attended to with great zeal. Pandit Nehru and Rajendra Prasad also later visited the region to help intensify the nationalist activities. After the popular ministries resigned owing to differences on the issue of war, individual Satyagraha was launched and was continued for 14 months. In this struggle, over 1,400 nationalists were imprisoned in the Karnatak areas and of these about 250 were from the district of Bijapur. This was a prelude to the 'Quit India' upsurge. On the eve of his arrest in August 1942, Gandhiji had given the following message to a representative of Karnataka: "I hope that in this yajna all Karnatakis will play their full part".

Spontaneous demonstrations and hartals followed. In Bijapur, even before Gandhiji's arrest, leading local workers had been put behind prison bars. On the first day, a Government officer's daughter and a Harijan worker led the procession of students in Bijapur. Since most of the top leaders at the centre and in the provinces had been already imprisoned, the workers were left without guidance and they thought that their duty was to paralyze the machinery of the alien Government without, however, causing violence to any persons. The railways were dislocated between Bijapur and Hotgi and between Bijapur and Bagalkot. There were cases of disruption of postal communications and of burning of governmental properties and records.

Mylar Mahadevappa, a trusted lieutenant of Gandhiji, and two of his comrades had been shot dead at Hosaritti in Dharwar district.

The police resorted to firing at Bailhongal in Belgaum district killing seven. These and other events that were taking place in the neighbouring districts had their impact on Bijapur district and the agitation went on unabated. Special judges were appointed to try the cases and an entire brigade of soldiers had been rushed to the Bombay Karnatak area to help the civil power. The epic

* "History of Freedom Movement in Karnataka", Vol. II, by Prof. G. S. Halappa, Mysore Government Publication, 1964, p. 200.

struggle waged by the people of India with grim determination convinced the alien rulers that it was no longer possible to hold this nation in bondage and then followed the transfer of power.

In princely States

In the Jamkhandi State, a popular public organisation called the 'Lok Sabha' had been set up in 1917 to put forward the wishes and grievances of the people before the Rajasaheb. The political events that were taking place round about had naturally their impact on the Jamkhandi and Mudhol States also and the ideas of Swadeshi and constructive programme had made some headway in them. The 'Lok Sabha' in Jamkhandi was later transformed into Jamkhandi Praja Parishad with responsible government as its main demand. There were organised attempts at redressal of grievances as in the case of the raiyats of Takkalaki in 1939. In Mudhol, the activities of the Praja Sangha received considerable impetus after the Deccan States People's Conference held at Kudachi in 1937 under the presidentship of K. F. Nariman. The people of Mudhol now strove for attaining their objective of responsible Government. In Jamkhandi, the Rajasaheb had liberal views and had made education free, had provided modern amenities like electricity and had also brought about administrative reforms. He introduced a Representative Assembly in 1938, consisting of 16 elected and 14 nominated members. A fully responsible government was ushered in, in 1947. When the question of the future of the princely States came up, the ruler of Jamkhandi was one of the first princes to offer to merge his State in the Indian Union.

Unification of Kannada areas

The political awakening and the rapid development of regional languages had created an urge in the country for a redistribution of provinces on a homogeneous linguistic basis. In response to this, the Indian National Congress, after the advent of Gandhiji set up its organisational units on more or less a linguistic basis. The All-Parties Conference held in 1928 asked for formation of linguistic provinces and the Nehru Report also recommended the proposal.

The Kannada-speaking areas had been dismembered into bits and had been subjected to several administrations. This situation had hampered all-round progress of the region. Therefore, there was a vigorous movement for bringing the fragmented parts together, as in other parts of the country such as Andhra and Maharashtra. After the achievement of Independence, the movement for re-organisation of States gained further momentum and in 1953 a separate Andhra State was formed.

The Prime Minister made a statement in Parliament on 22nd December 1953 to the effect that a commission would be appointed to examine "objectively and dispassionately" the question of the reorganisation of the States of the Indian Union, so that the

welfare of the people of each constituent unit as well as the nation as a whole was promoted. Accordingly, the States' Reorganisation Commission was appointed and this body submitted its report in September 1955, which recommended, among other things, unification of the Kannada areas under one administration.

After considering the report, the Government of India introduced a bill in Parliament for the reorganisation of the States in India and for matters connected therewith. The States' Reorganisation Act, 1956, among other things, provided for the formation of a new Mysore State and declared that from the appointed day *i.e.*, 1st November 1956, "there shall be formed a new Part 'A' State to be known as the State of Mysore comprising the following territories :—

(*a*) the territories of the existing State of Mysore ;

(*b*) Belgaum District except Chandgad Taluka and Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara Districts, in the existing State of Bombay ;

(*c*) Gulbarga District except Kodangal and Tandur Taluks, Raichur District except Alampur and Gadwal Taluks, and Bidar District except Ahmadpur, Nilanga and Udgir Taluks and the portions specified in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 3, in the existing State of Hyderabad ;

(*d*) South Kanara District except Kasargod Taluk and Amindivi Islands, and Kollegal Taluk of Coimbatore District, in the State of Madras ;

(*e*) the territories of the existing State of Coorg ;

and thereupon the said territories shall cease to form part of the said existing States of Mysore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Coorg respectively."

Thus, the district of Bijapur, along with other Kannada-speaking areas, became a part of the new Mysore State on 1st November, 1956.

ARCHAEOLOGY

An account of the archæological finds relating to the pre historic period in this district has already been given at the beginning of this chapter. This section, therefore, consists of a brief historical sketch of the archæological remains of the later periods in this region.

Probably, no other district in the State (or for that matter even in the whole of India) presents such a grand variety of

architectural styles as does Bijapur, which contains monuments of all types—right from prehistoric dolmens to the most minutely finished structural temples. As for the architectural styles, the district not only presents temples belonging to both the northern and the southern styles, but also possesses temples belonging to a school of architecture, called the Chalukyan style which later developed into what is known as the Hoysala architecture in the southern part of the State. In addition to these, there are the grand buildings left by the Adil Shahi rulers, representing the Muslim and mixed schools of architecture.

Chalukyan architecture

The most important places from the point of view of Hindu temples in the district are Mahakuta, Aihole, Badami and Pattadakal. Of these, Aihole has the unique honour of being the birth-place of the Chalukyan style of temple-building. Aihole, though now a small village, was probably once the capital (or the 'first settlement') of the early Western Chalukyas and contains no fewer than seventy temples dating from A.D. 450 to 650, and the crumbling walls of a fort belonging to the same or a still earlier period—the whole complex bringing before our mind's eye all its past glory and grandeur. With Aihole as the centre this school of architecture radiated in all directions, the most important places that closely continued the work started at Aihole in this district being Badami and Pattadakal.

According to some scholars, Chalukyan architecture is the result of the perfect blending of the then prevalent two schools of architecture, *i.e.*, the northern or the Indo-Aryan and the southern or the Dravidian. But a closer study of these temples, especially the earlier ones, cannot but reveal that the Chalukyan builders, in addition to drawing freely from both these schools, added a number of new features and novel details in order to develop a separate style of their own. In the details of the tower, for instance, the Chalukyan builders took both the ideas of the storeyed, horizontal and bilaterally symmetrical arrangement from the south and of the perpendicular, reduplicating and radially symmetrical arrangement from the north; but they reduced the height of each storey and added to their number on the one hand and added a great variety of ornamental details to the tower on the other, using sometimes the miniature tower itself for the purpose of decoration. In the matter of size, number of apartments and general outlines, it may be said that the Chalukyan artist leaned more towards the southern than towards the northern school.

During the early Chalukyan period, temple-building had not yet made great advance and it is therefore but natural that the temples of Aihole fail to exhibit the wonderful sharpness and finish of the later temples. Some of the earlier temples of Aihole are

extremely simple, containing only two parts—a hall and a porch, not even having a separate shrine as such. But simple though they are, on account of their bearing upon future development, they are invaluable for the study of Indian architecture. As for the ground plan, in the earliest temples it is plainly square or oblong and in the later ones, it is oblong but with a number of projections and recesses—a feature which finally resulted in the latest examples (and also in the Hoysala temples) in the fully multi-cornered or star-shaped plan. The same remarks of simplicity and lack of details are applicable to the sculpture of this period as well. In addition to the art itself being in its infant stage, there seems to be another reason responsible for these features of the early architecture and sculpture, at least in this region. That reason lies in the material used, which, in this period, was the red or yellowish red sand-stone which is not so much adapted to sculptural work, and which cannot stand the forces of nature so well, as that wonderful greenish or blueish black horn-blende used by the later Chalukyan and the Hoysala artists. But certainly, what the sculpture of this period loses in lacking minute details and sharp finish, it gains in being bold, natural and completely free from the conventionalised forms which constitute the very characteristic feature of the later work. Percy Brown's obeservation (in his 'Indian Architecture', Vol. I) about the Virupaksha temple of Pattadakal which belongs to this period is worth quoting in this connection. Says he: "The Virupaksha temple is one of those rare buildings of the past in which the spirit still lingers of the men who conceived it and wrought it with their hands."

Aihole temples

The earliest structural temple at Aihole seems to be the one known as the Lad Khan's temple, assigned to about A.D. 450.[68] This is a very simple structure, consisting of a single pillared hall, with a porch on one side and a cell on the other, not as a separate chamber but built within the hall itself against its back-wall. This feature, together with its massive, heavy columns, makes the temple have more in common with cave-architecture than structural. The temple on the neighbouring hill, called the Meguti (meaning the temple above), which is of a later date (about 630), shows considerable progress in the art of temple building. It is a Jaina temple, purely Dravidian in style, incomplete, perhaps having suffered a lot at the hands of time. Very different from these two temples is the Durga temple, of about the same age as that of Meguti. It is remarkable for its likeness to the Chaitya caves and it was perhaps an experiment seeking to adapt the Buddhist Chaitya to a Brahmanical temple. The temple is an apsidal structure (60' by 36') with a portico 24' deep, standing on a high plinth with many mouldings. Surrounding the temple is a pillared verandah broadening in the front, the pillars in the front being adorned

with beautiful pairs of human figures in full relief. The images in the niches outside are of both Shaiva and Vaishnava deities. The shikhara is of the northern type. The temple known as the Huchchimalli Gudi, which is similar to but smaller and simpler than the Durga temple, contains a new feature, namely, a vestibule or *antarala* between the cella and the main hall.

Badami temples

Badami also possesses a number of temples of this as well as of later ages. The oldest temple in Badami is perhaps the one called 'Malegitti Shivalaya'; it is also the best, aesthetically, in the town, being 'finely proportioned and magnificently located.' Another small temple is remarkable in having a curious and an unusual image of Lakulisha, a form of Shiva. It is said that this image is found in a number of temples in Central India and Rajasthan. Behind the Bhutanatha group of temples, built of sandstone on the bank of the lake, is a huge rock on which are carved the images of numerous gods of all the faiths—Vaishnava, Shaiva and Jaina. In addition to these temples, there are two hill-forts at Badami of considerable archaeological interest, being among the earliest forts in the Deccan. Badami was originally fortified by Pulikeshin I of the early Chalukyas in A. D. 543; but additions were made in the subsequent centuries almost right down to the close of the Vijayanagara period, as is shown by an inscription (in the 'Malegitti Shivalaya' at Badami) dated A.D. 1543 and recording the construction of a bastion. Until as late as 1845, the fortifications of this town consisted of a lower fort comprising a bastioned mud-and-stone wall, with a loopholed parapet, a deep and broad ditch and a single entrance with a strong gateway, defended on the north and south by two hill-forts. The north fort, larger and stronger of the two, is about 900 feet around, on detached masses of steep rock. The passage to the fort lies over a series of stone steps and a number of narrow gateways, built between rocks. The ascent is very winding. On the top are a few store-rooms, a magazine and four cisterns. The south fort stands on the summit of a bluff crag, the rock of the fort being sheer and separated from the main hill by a chasm about 30 to 60 feet deep and 18 to 30 feet broad. There are two lines of work, defended by bastions. The passage to this fort is more difficult and dangerous than that to the other fort. There are no recognisable remains of any buildings on the top. Water supply, through only one cistern, is poor. Both these forts, which were in a very commanding position, were dismantled in 1845.

Cave temples

The main archaeological interest of Badami, however, lies in its old cave-temples. These rock-cut temples are four in number—two Vaishnava, one Shaiva and one Jaina—all in an excellent state of preservation and very rich in mythological sculptures. All these are of the same type, each comprising a pillared verandah, a

columned hall and a small square cella cut deep into the rock. The front of these caves is more or less unassuming, whereas the interior is treated with great skill and care in every detail. One note-worthy feature of these is the running frieze of 'ganas' in various amusing postures carved in relief on each plinth. 'The workmanship in these caves is marked by a high degree of technical excellence'.[69] Of the principal figures which entirely dominate their respective compositions in these caves, observes a great art critic: "The weightiness of their monumentalised bodies and their condensed energy, pent up within the body along with the dynamic extension of the composition, lend to the reliefs of Badami a meaning and significance unknown to Sarnath. They make the live rock the cradle of their superhuman energy and aboriginal vitality." [70]

Badami paintings

There are a few fragments of paintings also in one of these caves, cave No. III (cave No. II also contains slight traces), which are said to be the earliest Brahmanical paintings so far known. Though the cave itself is Vaishnavite, the paintings seem to depict Shaivite subjects, the most important and the best preserved being that of the betrothal of Shiva and Parvathi. The technique follows that of Ajanta and Bagh, but the style hardly conforms to that of any of them, not even the last phases of Ajanta with which these Badami paintings are supposed to be contemporaneous. "The modelling of Badami" says S.K. Saraswati, "is much more sensitive in texture and expression and the outline much more soft and elastic. With the slackening of the contour the figures exhale an intimate warmth and delicacy of feel and atmosphere that is unknown to the last phases of Ajanta". As to how these works, along with the other classical Indian paintings of the age, reflect the contemporary cultural level, the same scholar observes: "As to the rest, namely, the joyous and radiant naturalism, the poise and balance, the sensuous charm and disciplined grace, the intensity of mundane experience and the noble reserve and spiritual detachment, the physiognomical norm, etc., are all products of the age characterised by a highly urbanised intellectual and sophisticated culture to which the paintings belong" [71]. These remarks are applicable to other contemporary forms of art as well, namely, architecture and sculpture.

Pattadakal temples

The next stage in the development of Chalukyan art is marked by the temples at Pattadakal. If Aihole is interesting because of its being the cradle of Chalukyan architecture, Pattadakal is interesting in having the best temples of the early Chalukyan age and in exhibiting temples in both the northern and the southern styles standing side by side with one another. There are in all ten temples here, four built in the northern style and six in the southern. The Papanatha temple (c. 680) among the former

and the Virupaksha temple (c.740) among the latter are the most notable. "The temple of Papanatha in its plan and elevation alike exhibits short-comings due to uncertainty regarding the correct relation of the different parts of the temple structure to one another"[72]. The temple is 90 feet long and too low for its length. The outer walls carry a close and monotonous repetition of canopied niches representing shrines. But the inside of the temple is very rich in sculpture, which, *inter alia,* contains some beautiful amorous couples wearing dresses in various styles. The temple of Virupaksha, however, is undoubtedly one of the grandest temples of the period, in all respects. According to Nilakanta Sastri, the design and execution of this temple "was most likely due to workmen brought from Kanchipuram and to their direct imitation of the Kailasanatha temple which had come into existence in the Pallava capital some decades earlier." [73]. "There is a bold beauty" says Percy Brown "in the appearance of the Virupaksha temple as a whole, which is best seen in the exterior". It is a comprehensive scheme, consisting not only of the central structure but also of a detached 'Nandi' pavilion, both contained within a walled enclosure entered by an appropriate gateway. The square *shikhara* rises in clearly defined storeys, each of considerable height. The studied grouping of its parts, on the whole, produces a very pleasing total effect, the heaviness of the stone-work being relieved by sufficient sculpture of high quality.

Muslim architecture

Of the places known for Muslim architecture in the district, Bijapur naturally is the most important. The Adil Shahi rulers had made Bijapur 'one of the most magnificent cities in the whole of India'. As it had to meet the needs of both a large town and a fortified centre of administration for nearly two centuries (1489-1686), Bijapur had all the constituents of a mediaeval State capital—fort, gateways, palaces, mosques, tombs, tanks, towers and so on.

Military architecture

The architectural remains of Bijapur can be conveniently studied in two groups—military and civil—the military architecture being represented by the huge system of fortifications and the civil by the innumerable buildings and tanks and other water works. The fortifications of Bijapur consist of an outer fort enclosing the town and an inner citadel or the Ark-killa as it is called. The walls of the outer fort, the total length of which is about 6¼ miles, are massive and strong, surrounded by a deep moat 40 to 50 feet broad and strengthened by as many as 106 bastions of various designs; 30 to 50 feet in height and with an average thickness of 20 feet, these walls actually seem to consist of two stone walls, 20 to 30 feet apart, with the intervening space filled with earth and covered with a masonry platform. The work of construction was started in 1565 and took 2½ years

for completion, though additions were made down to the overthrow of the kingdom in 1686. Of the 106 bastions, 10 are guarding the gateways and the rest are distributed throughout the length of the walls.

The bastions of the Bijapur fort are remarkable for their variety in design and details. It is said that each of the nobles attached to the kingdom had been entrusted with the construction of a bastion and curtain-wall and that this explains the great diversity in the plan and execution of the different sections. On each of the leading bastions was set a stone tablet commemorating its construction; some of these still remain. Of these 96 bastions, three—the Serzi, the Landa Kasab and the Farangi by name—are specially remarkable for their size and strength. Built in 1658, the Serzi Buruj is not very high, but has a great diameter and is very strong. Moreover, it is on this that the great bronze gun of Bijapur, the Malik-i-Maidan [74] (meaning the 'Monarch of the Plain'), described in the *Bombay Gazetteer* of 1884 as 'till recently almost the largest piece of ordnance in existence and a splendid specimen of founder's skill'[75], is placed. It is furnished with bomb-proof powder chambers and water-tanks. The Landa Kasab, in the south of the Fateh gate, is the most formidable of all the bastions on that side. Built in 1609, this bastion appears to have been heavily attacked by Aurangzeb in 1686, who, with all his artillery, could, however, do little damage to the tower. Farangi Buruj, deriving its name from its Portuguese builder, built in 1576, is by far the most interesting of all the bastions in the Bijapur fort. It consists of a hollow, semi-circular tower inside a strong battlemented curtain wall, along which are a number of small, raised platforms for cannons. The tower rises 30 feet, above the platform of the walls, its top being led to by two flights of steep stone steps.

Originally, there were five large gateways and one postern gate; four of the former are still in use, the fifth having been closed and converted into Government offices. They were: 'Mecca' (in the west), the Shahpur (in the north-west), the Bahmani (in the north), the Allapur (in the east) and the Managoli (in the south), the last also being called 'Fateh Darwaza' from Aurangzeb's victory over Bijapur and his march into the city through it. All the gateways were excellently built and immensely strong, each one flanked by two massive circular towers and guarded above the door by a battlemented wall. Each gateway had two sets of doors, one inside the other. They were so constructed that, if the outer was forced open by the enemy, the protruding battlements afforded cover to the besieged who could shoot at the enemy, tampering with the inner, from behind also. The doors themselves were of thick wooden beams 6 inches square, fastened together with iron clamps, strengthened with

massive bars and bristling with 12 inches iron spikes. The exact plan of the Mecca gate, said to be the strongest and the most complex of all, cannot be understood now, on account of its being closed and converted. The citadel, situated almost in the centre of the fort, is defended by a strong curtain with several massive bastions and a rampart mound and a ditch. Many of the stones used for building the wall seem to have been taken from the pulled-down Hindu temples.

Civil architecture

Coming to the civil side of the Bijapur architecture, there are innumerable beautiful buildings, mosques, tombs and tanks in and round about the city, standing as testimony to the glory that Bijapur once was, and to the love of art and architecture of the enlightened line of the Bijapur kings. Some of the important of these structures are described under Bijapur in the Chapter on 'Places of Interest'.

If at Aihole and Pattadakal we see the meeting and mixing of the northern and the southern schools of Indian architecture, giving rise to a new style altogether, at Bijapur we can witness a beautiful mixture of the Indian (particularly the Deccan) and the Persian schools of architecture giving rise to what is known as the Deccan school of the Indo-Saracenic architecture. If E. B. Havell saw 'a closer affinity between these South Indian temples (of Pattadakal) and the Parthenon of Greece', James Fergusson compared the Bijapur buildings with those of Agra and said: "With the same advantages, the architect of Gol Gumbaz would certainly have produced a far grander building, and the architect of Ibrahim Roza one more picturesquely magnificent than the Taj".

The Adil Shahi kings of Bijapur professed to be of Turkish origin; but except for the use of the symbol of the crescent on the finials of their larger monuments, the actual style of their architecture shows very few 'direct' attributions from this source. The building art in Bijapur evidently developed out of the earlier constructions of the Bahmani rule in the Deccan; but it is the Bijapur masons, with their ripe experience, that were responsible for the march that Bijapur stole over its contemporary kingdoms. A comparison may be made in this connection between the buildings of Golconda and those of Bijapur. The course and development of these two kingdoms were remarkably analogous—both having similar origin and at about the same time, both destined to be dominant powers in the south, both having been ruled by enlightened kings and both coming to an end at the same time, at the hands of the same power. Both the kingdoms got their styles of architecture through the constructions of the Bahmani rulers; yet, there is considerable contrast between the architectural achievements of the two

powers. At Golconda, says Percy Brown 'in spite of a dynasty of cultivated rulers, the building art they had inherited, under their hands lost itself in the production of a type of structure of uninspiring appearance and excessive in detail, while at Bijapur under outwardly similar conditions, the art immediately proceeded to find itself and develop into the most aesthetically and constructionally competent manifestation of architecture in the whole of the Deccan' [76].

Building operations in Bijapur began during the first half of the sixteenth century, by the construction of the citadel, a fortress containing a palace, imperial buildings and two small mosques built from destroyed temples. As the power of the Adil Shahs increased, around the citadel formed gradually a city, which in the course of time, was enclosed within strongly fortified walls which were completed about 1565. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the Adil Shahi dynasty was in its prime, expansion became necessary and there arose suburbs like Shahpur on the north, Ainapur, and Nauraspur on the west. Bijapur continued to be grand until 1686 when its spirit was broken by its unconditional surrender to the Mughals. But it was not until nearly a century later that the city began to fall into a state of decay. 'Its demolition was hastened by the marauding forces of the Marathas, who stripped its buildings of all available materials, and it was after this act of spoliation that the disintegrating process of time brought about its desolation'.

There are certain characteristics which are typical and unmistakable features of Bijapur architecture. The most important of them is that all-important feature, the dome, which is almost spherical in shape in the case of the smaller structures and buildings of average proportions and more or less hemispherical in the case of larger ones, and which rises above a band of conventional petals. Then there is the arch, the shape of which too is distinctive; it has lost the angularity of its Bahmani prototype and assumed more graceful contours. 'The typical Bijapur arch is of the four-centred variety, not unlike that of the Tudor Gothic, but fuller in its curve.' In common with all the Deccani styles, the pillar is rare in the architecture of Bijapur, its place being taken by substantial masonry piers, usually rectangular in section. Finally, there is the cornice, remarkable for its size and projection and for the numerous decorative brackets which support it.

If these are the more conspicuous architectural components of the style, 'the sculptured patterns which embellish these elements are most of them so individual in character that they constitute a definite school of plastic art.' According to Brown, 'Originally handed down from the earlier Deccani examples,

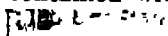
in spirit as well as in substance, this ornamentation is similar to that found in other manifestations of Islamic art, but it also includes motifs of an unusual and original kind.' 'Among these' he says 'is one very prominent pattern in the arch spandrils, consisting of a voluted bracket holding a medallion, and above the arch a foliated finial, all singularly graceful; with this typical design are also rosettes, conventional hanging lamps, running borders, and interlaced symbols either carved in stone or moulded in stucco.' A comparison of these features with those of the later Chalukyan architecture will easily show that many of these details were introduced by the local Hindu artists. "Towards the end of the fifteenth century, however", says Nilakanta Sastri in this connection, "the Deccan reasserted itself and the influence of pre-Muslim styles appears strongly in the architecture of Bijapur on which Indian artists were employed in considerable numbers."

There are really many first rate structures in Bijapur, but among the most important buildings may be reckoned the Jami Masjid, one of the earliest and the most powerfully simple monuments; the Ibrahim Roza, one of the most elaborate buildings; the Gol Gumbaz, showing the style in its most grandiose form, and the Mehtar Mahal, depicting it in its miniature.

Jami Masjid

Jami Masjid, which was constructed during the reign of Ali Adil Shah I (1558-80), is considered to be the finest example of Bijapur architecture in its more restrained and classical mood. Also, being an early example, it displays clearly the connection of the style with that of the Bahmani period of the previous century. Though incomplete, the mosque presents an imposing appearance and a noble example of the builder's art. It is a large structure, its plan forming a rectangle 450 feet by 225 feet, and the immense pile forming its exterior has been treated with great originality and skill. To relieve the monotony of their long unbroken surfaces, the builder has introduced two rows of arcades within the walling, one above the other, the lower being merely ornamental and the upper open, forming an arched corridor. The interior parts have also been handled equally carefully and skilfully, showing a marked improvement over the mosque in the fort of Gulbarga which had been built exactly two centuries ago. The dome of the Bijapur mosque is not stilted but hemispherical in contour, its apex rising up into a massive metal finial crowned by the symbol of the crescent. The sanctuary is simple but dignified, 'complete in itself and independent of any overlay of applied art.'

Gol Gumbaz and Ibrahim Roza

The Gol Gumbaz stands at one end of the city and the Ibrahim Roza at diametrically the other end. They stand diametrically opposite in the matter of style too, displaying thereby the versatility of the Bijapur workmen. If Gol Gumbaz is remarkable for its size and simplicity, Ibrahim Roza is known for its lightness and

ornamentation. In point of time, Ibrahim Roza is earlier (completed in 1626) than Gol Gumbaz (round about 1650). Ibrahim Roza is said to be the most elaborately carved of all the Adil Shahi buildings. One extremely curious feature in the Ibrahim Roza is its flat ceiling, made up of square slabs of stone without apparent support. Cousens calls it "a most daring piece of work carried out in defiance of ordinary rules of construction" and Fergusson is quoted to have said "nine builders out of ten will tell you that such a flat roof as that in the Ibrahim Roza will not stand"[77]. But it has stood and has stood as an eloquent testimony to the builder's skill. Ibrahim Roza was commenced under similar circumstances as the Taj Mahal of Agra (commenced in 1630) and architecturally, Havell finds a close connection between the two. He not only suggests that Ibrahim Roza must have been among the 'famous buildings' which were discussed by Shah Jahan's master-builders before the general scheme of the Taj was decided, but even hints that some of the builders employed at Delhi and Agra were from the South.

Ibrahim Roza is not a large composition, "as it was wisely foreseen that any structure of such an elaborate nature if executed to a large scale would most likely never be finished." "The whole work" says Percy Brown "was however carried out with an eye to completeness, for every part, whether structural, technical, ornamental, or merely utilitarian, appears to have been thought out and provided for in a most meticulous manner before even a stone was placed in position. From the accuracy of the inscription carved on its walls, to the size and position of the stone hooks in the stables, each item seems to have received its due share of expert consideration, with the result that in addition to its remarkable aesthetic qualities, as an example of man's handiwork, his building approaches perfection as near as is humanly possible". Again he says: "Among several skilful expedients is the disposition of the arches in the arcade as two of these on each face are narrower than the others, thus providing a subtle variety in the voids, evidence of marked architectural competence."

The most remarkable achievement in connection with the Gol Gumbaz is its dome, said to be largest in the world, with the whispering gallery, 100 feet above the floor and hanging out 11 feet from the walls. This unique feat of engineering skill has evoked the unstinted admiration of all European experts. Ibrahim Adil Shah, in building the Roza, had carried the decorative style to its utmost, leaving no chance for his son to surpass him in this line. Mahmud Adil Shah, therefore, is said to have struck a new line altogether and thought of a building as massive as the Roza was decorative and the result was the Gol Gumbaz. This monument, despite its vast size, has been based upon the simplest architectural forms. Externally the body of the building is a great cube with a tower

attached to each corner, over which is placed a large hemispherical dome, much of its satisfying appearance being due to the excellent proportions existing between its main components. Among the supplementary elements are the fine projecting cornice with its deep shadow and closely set brackets, the arcade of small arches above it, the formality of which has been relieved by skilful spacing, and finally the bold foliation at the base of the dome wisely concealing the point of its juncture with the drum. These and other architectural accessories are, as Brown observes, not only in themselves works of art but are disposed so as to take their correct place in the composition, thus producing a total effect, well-balanced and satisfying to the eye. The interior of the Gol Gumbaz consists of a single chamber, but of majestic proportions. The noticeable architectural features in this hall are the tall pointed arches forming the sides which give support to the circular platform above acting as the base of the dome.

To quote Percy Brown again : "The Mausoleum of Muhammed Adil Shah is unquestionably one of the finest structural triumphs of the Indian builders, if only on account of its stupendous proportions .... Unlike most of the other buildings in Bijapur it seems fairly evident that to give æsthetic pleasure was not its intention. It was erected with the object of creating awe and amazement in the mind of the spectator by means of its immense scale and majestic bulk. And these ideals have been abundantly fulfilled. Yet its architectural qualities are also considerable as proved by the skilful composition of its various parts, the harmonious combination of arches, cornice, arcade, foliated parapet and fluted drum, all disposed in an artistic and effective manner upon a structural foundation of simple forms with coherent strength". The tomb building proper, however, is only one item in an architectural scheme of considerable magnitude, which comprises a mosque, a *nagarkhana* or drum-house and a gateway, a dharmashala or rest-house and other structures generally associated with an imperial mausoleum. All this is contained within a walled enclosure.

Mehtar Mahal

Another small but exquisite structure in Bijapur is the Mehtar Mahal, presumed, on the basis of the architectural style, to have been built some time in the reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah II. The building, a square of 24 feet with its minarets rising 50 feet high, abutting the Jumma Masjid road, is, in fact, not a palace (as the word 'Mahal' might lead one to expect), but only an ornamental gateway leading to a garden and a small mosque. "The fineness of the workmanship is astonishing" says Percy Brown writing about this in 'The Indian Architecture', Vol. II, "the stone being manipulated as if it were plastic clay".

Amidst the innumerable Muslim buildings of Bijapur, there is

in the Ark-killa, curiously enough, a Hindu temple dedicated to god Narasimha, where Ibrahim Adil Shah II, known for his leanings towards Hinduism, is said to have worshipped.

Water works

A special mention must be made in this section of the admirable water-works of Bijapur. Considering the number of tanks and cisterns in the city, one feels convinced that the water-supply arrangements were extensive and efficient. In its hey-day, Bijapur was full of tanks, wells, fresh water canals and fountains. Water was brought into the city from two sources—Toravi water-works in the west and the Begam Talao, a large reservoir in the south. From Toravi, water was conducted through a system of subterranean channels and distributed throughout the city in cisterns, while the water from the Begam Talao was brought through a network of specially constructed double mortar-coated earthen pipes, specimens of which can still be seen in the Bijapur museum.

Bijapur paintings

Another important fine art in the development of which Bijapur played a vital role was painting. Almost every Bijapur ruler was either himself a distinguished painter or a great patron of the art of painting. It is, however, difficult to say exactly in what state the Deccan school of painting was at the beginning of the Adil Shahi period, the earliest paintings of the Bijapur school being available in the illustrated 'Nujum-ul-ulum' of 1570. An analysis of these early Bijapur (and also, we may say Ahmadnagar) paintings shows various influences at work. We can easily trace in them the traditions of at least three schools of painting, namely, the Vijayanagara, the Western-Indian and the Persian. A number of portraits and other paintings of this period, especially of the time of Ibrahim II who was himself a gifted painter and calligraphist, have come down to us, as part of private collections as well as of museums. By the end of the sixteenth century, the Bijapur school came under the definite influence of the Mughal school, as can be seen from the paintings belonging to the latter half of Ibrahim Adil Shah II's reign. There is some evidence that Mughal paintings were reaching Bijapur by 1620; it is recorded in Jahangir's memoirs that he sent his portrait to Ibrahim II. There are traces of European influence also on Bijapur painting during Mahmud Adil Shah's period. The surviving mural paintings in Asar Mahal indicate that Mahmud Adil Shah had invited Italian artists to his court. At the time of Ali Adil Shah II, painting was still active, but had lost its former splendour, while the paintings of the period of Sikandar Adil Shah, the last ruler of the dynasty, show no speciality whatsoever.

There is an interesting controversy regarding the place of origin of the famous early Ragamala paintings. That they are of Deccani origin is clear. Dr. Geotz in 'The Art and Architecture

of Bikaner' traces their origin to Ahmadnagar. Basil Gray (in 'The Art of India and Pakistan') hovers between Ahmadnagar and Bijapur. Dr. Moti Chandra, however, opines that these paintings are probably of Bijapur origin and could be dated to the period of Ibrahim Adil Shah II whose accomplishment in music and knowledge of ragas we have already discussed above "[78]. These pictures are distinguished by angular draftsmanship, elaborate costume after the Deccani style, careful representation of architecture and flowered background. Comparing the role of Ibrahim Adil Shah II with that of Akbar, his contemporary, Dr. Moti Chandra remarks: "In short, if Akbar gave a new direction and outlook to painting in the north, it was Ibrahim who brought the Deccani painting to a perfection which could claim for it an important niche in the temple of Indian art "[79].

NOTES ON CHAPTER II

1. R. V. Joshi: *Pleistocene Studies in the Malaprabha Basin*—p. 33 and p. 102.

2. R. S. Panchamukhi: *Progress of Kannada Research in Bombay Province, from* 1941 *to* 1946. pp. 49 and 50.

3. *Karnataka Darshana* (R. S. Panchamukhi's article on *Pre-history and Archaeology of Karnatak*). pp. 70 and 71.

4. A detailed description, with illustrations, appears in the *Annual Report on Kannada Research in Bombay Province for the year* 1939-40.

5. Smilar paintings or carvings are discovered in the Vindhya and Kaunar ranges and in the southern part of the Mirzapur District, U. P. (*Archaeological Survey Memoir No.* 24.)

6-8. *Annual Report on Kannada Research in Bombay Province for the year* 1939-40. p. 22.

9. The early Western Chalukyas are also known as the Western Chalukyas of Badami, as against the later Western Chalukyas, who are also known as the Western Chalukyas of Kalyana. The adjective 'Western' distinguishes this family from an offshoot of the same which ruled from Pishtapura in the present Andhra Pradesh and which, therefore, came to be called the Eastern Chalukya family.

10. A. K. Majumdar: Chalukyas of Gujarat. p. 6.

11. D. C. Sircar: Chapter on '*the Chalukyas in the Classical Age*' (Vol. III of *the History and Culture of the Indian People*). p. 228.

12. *Karnataka Darshana*. pp. 30-31.

13. D. C. Sircar: *The Classical Age*. p. 227.

14. For the latest translation of the inscription, see Epigraphia Indica Vol. VI.

For the earlier translation by J. F. Fleet, see *Indian Antiquary*, VIII, pages 243-245. Ravikirti, who composed the text of this inscription, was a poet patronised by Pulikeshin II. Ravikirti himself says that he had attained the fame of Kalidasa and Bharavi by his poetry.

15. The name also appears in the forms Polekeshin, Polikeshin and Pulikeshin, and according to D. C. Sircar (*The Classical Age*. p. 231), may be a hybrid 'Kanarese-Sanskrit' word meaning "tiger-haired". But it is also possible that it is a double word consisting of the two parts 'Puli' meaning tiger and 'Keshin' meaning 'lion'.

16. Pulikeshin's original capital has been variously suggested as Paithan (*Historical Inscriptions of Southern India*—1932. p. 21), Ajanta (*Bombay Gazetteer*—1884, Vol. XXIII. p. 380), and Aihole (Cousens: *Chalukyan Architecture of the Kanarese Districts*).

17. It may be noted here that out of these three titles, the first two were common to all the Chalukya kings—the first from the very beginning and the second from Pulikeshin I onwards.

18. *Epigraphia Indica* Vol. XXVIII. p. 60.

19. Details of the Badami caves are given under Badami in the chapter on 'Places of Interest.'

20. This may have been a Nala Settlement or the southernmost province (in the Bellary-Kurnool area) of the Nala empire which had its main territories in the Bastar-Jeypore region (D. C. Sircar: *The Classical Age*. p. 232).

21. It appears from an inscribed stone of the fifth or sixth century brought from Vada in Thana district in Maharashtra State, that a Maurya king named Suketuvarma was then ruling in the Konkan. Traces of the name Maurya remain in the surname, More, which is common among some Marathi families.

22. *Bombay Gazetteer* (1884) Vol. XXIII. p. 381.

23. After the local ruling house was overthrown, this area was placed by Pulikeshin II in charge of his younger brother Kubja Vishnuvardhana who became the founder of the celebrated Eastern Chalukya dynasty.

24. This has not been accepted by all scholars. The other view held is that Pulikeshin II had assumed the title 'Parameshwara' long before his war with Harshavardhana, but after saving his homeland from enemies round about and restoring Chalukya sovereignty in the kingdom (D. C. Sircar: *The Classical Age*. p. 237). R. C. Majumdar, quoting Hiuen Tsang, further opines that Hiuen Tsang's statement implies rather that Harsha failed in his object to conquer the enemy than that he suffered any decisive defeat (*The Classical Age*. p. 105).

25. According to a probable reconstruction of this phase of the Chalukyan history by K. A. Nilakanta Sastri (*A History of South India*, p. 145), there were three major conflicts between Pulikeshin II and the Pallavas, during the first two of which Pulikeshin was on the offensive. The first consisted of a pitched battle near Pullalur, 15 miles north of the Pallava capital, with Mahendravarman, in which the latter was defeated. The second was as a result of an attack by Pulikeshin on the Pallava kingdom, in which the Pallava king Narasimhavarman with the help of a Ceylonese prince Mana Varma, defeated him in several battles. The third and the final was an invasion by the Pallava king on Badami, in which he became the master of the fort and 'Pulikeshin II must have fallen fighting'.

26. Vijayabhattarika has been identified with the poetess Vijayanka or Vijjikka, who has described herself as the dark Saraswathi and whom the great critic, Rajashekhara, has placed next only to Kalidasa in style.

27. *The Classical Age*. p. 245.

28. Another important event in the reign of this king is worth mentioning here, though it is not directly connected with the history of this district. The Tajikas or Arabs, who had settled themselves in Sind and conquered the neighbouring lands, were making a push in the Deccan and were stopped effectively by Pulikeshin, a scion of the Gujarat branch of the Chalukya dynasty. Vikramaditya II, in appreciation of this, conferred upon him appropriate titles.

29. *South Indian Inscriptions*. Vol. XI. Part I. No. 31.

30. According to some, Manyakheta continued to enjoy the status of a capital not only during the reign of Taila II, but upto as late as Jayasimha II (1015-1042). A record from Kakhandki in Bijapur district, dated A. D. 993, refers to Ahavamalla (Taila II) as ruling from Manyakheta.

31. The Kalachuris or Kalachuryas have the title of *Kalanjarapuradhishvara*, that is, Supreme Lords of Kalanjara, the best of cities. The original stock therefore started from that city, now the hill fort of Kalanjara in Bundelkhand. An account published by General Cunningham (*Arch. Sur. Report* IX. 54) shows that in the ninth, tenth and eleventh centuries a powerful branch of the family held Bundelkhand which was Chedi. This family seems, from their era which is called the Kalachuri or the Chedi era, to date from as early as A. D. 249 Their capital was at Tripura now Tevar about six miles west of Jabalpur. Members of this Tripura family of Kalachuryas several

times intermarried with the Rashtrakutas and Western Chalukyas. Another branch of the clan in the sixth century had a kingdom in the Konkan from which they were driven by the early Chalukya king Mangalesha, uncle of Pulikeshin II (610—642). The Kalachuryas call themselves Haihayas and claim descent from Yadu through Kartavirya or Sahasrabahu Arjuna (*Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. XXIII-1884, p. 380. n. 4.). One of this branch is said to have come to Karnataka and settled at Mangalivada (modern Mangalvedhe) in the Sholapur district of the Maharashtra State in the beginning of the ninth century A.D. (P.B. Desai: *Kalachuris of Karnataka*).

32. *The Historical Inscriptions of Southern India* (1932). p. 110.

33. Basaveshwara's name is also written as Basavanna.

34. Aradhyas were Shaivites worshipping the Linga.

35 There is some controversy about the reason for the conflict between Bijjala and Basaveshwara, centering ultimately round Bijjala's religion. It was long believed that Bijjala was a Jaina and therefore rose against Basaveshwara. But it has now been conclusively proved that he was not Jaina but Shaiva in faith (P. B. Desai: *Karnatakada Kalachurigalu in Kannada Sahitya Parishat Patrike*, Vol. XXXVI, Nos. 1-2; M. Govinda Pai:—*Muru Upanyasagalu*) and the conflict between himself and Basaveshwara was due not to the difference in faith but to the difference in views. Basaveshwara was a reformist directing his attacks against the rigidity of Brahmanical dogmas and practices, while Bijjala, like all the members of the Kalachuri house, was a staunch follower of orthodox Shaivism. (Epigraphia Indica Vol. XXIX. p. 143).

36. *Inscriptions of Kolhapur and Northern Karnatak*. Ed. K. G. Kundangar. No. 14.

37. The Hoysalas who are best known as the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra (Dora or Dhora Samudra) in old Mysore, ruled from about 1022 to 1342. Their name is also written Hoysana, Poysal and Poysana. They are said to belong to the lineage of Yadu and seem to be connected with the Yadavas of Devagiri (1185-1312) as they both have the family titles of Yadava-Narayana and of Dwaravati-Puravaradhishwara or Supreme Lord of Dwaravati, apparently Dwarasamudra, the modern Halebidu (*Bombay Gazetteer* Vol. XXIII. p. 391. n. 5.)

38. Briggs' *Ferishta*. Vol. I. p. 307.

39. *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*. Vol. I. p. 373. Foot-note 3.

40. *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* Vol. I. p. 373. Foot-note 3.

41. *Ibid.* 373-374.

42. *Barani*, p. 469.

43. This is according to Ferishta (Vol. II, pages 284-285). But this has been questioned recently. It was Major King who first expressed a doubt on the veracity of the episode, when he published an epitomised translation of the Burhan-i-Massir in the Indian Antiquary Burhan, which is earlier than Ferishta's work, does not contain any reference to the Gangu episode. The origin of this word in Hasan's name is said to be in the word 'Kakuyah' which connects him with the royal family of 'Kakuyids' which ruled Isfahan and Hamadan for some time and the scions of which went to and settled in Ghazni and Ghor. (H.K. Sherwani: *The Bahmanis of the Deccan*, pp. 49-50).

44. Ferishta. I, p. 282.

45. Briggs' *Ferishta*, Vol. II, pp. 422-423. An inscribed slab, found at Halsangi in the Indi taluk bears the words: "The boundary of Sultan Ala-ud-din Ahmad Shah" and it is rightly supposed to have served as a boundary mark of that king. Its historical significance lies in the fact, that it establishes the tradition of Muslim rulers of India to fix stone slabs carved with their names on the boundary of their territories and that Bijapur formed part of the Bahmani kingdom in the reign of Ala-ud-din Ahmad Shah II (1435-57), (*Ancient India*, No. 5, p. 59).

46. *Bombay Gazetteer* (1884), Vol. XXIII, pp. 400-401.

47. *Bijapur Architecture*, pp. 12-13.

48. Sherwani: *The Bahmanis of the Deccan*, p. 230.

49. According to Ferishta, Khwaja Gavan, who was connected with the family of the Shah of Persia, alarmed by the intrigues and the jealousies at the Persian court, left his native land, travelled as a merchant through many countries, and formed the acquaintance of the learned men of each. Partly for trade and partly to visit the learned men of the Deccan, Khwaja Gavan landed in 1455 at Dabhol in Ratnagiri and travelled to Bidar. Ala-ud-din Bahmani II (1435-1457) was charmed by his learning and information and raised him to the rank of a noble. Under Ala-ud-din's successors, he received title after title until he became the first man in the

State. He was a strict Sunni, very learned and liberal, an accomplished writer, and a profound scholar. He left a library of three thousand volumes. In his habits, he was simple and frugal. He slept on a bare mat, and the only cooking pots in his kitchen were common earthern pipkins. What he gained during his life over and above his bare support, he gave in charity (Briggs' *Ferishta* Vol. II. pp. 510-512).

50. The following table gives the names and dates of the Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golconda kings from 1489 to 1686 :—

Bijapur		*Ahmadnagar*	
Yusuf	1489-1510	Ahmad	1489-1508
Ismail	1510-1534	Burhan I	1508-1554
Mallu	1534-1535	Husain	1554-1565
Ibrahim 1	1535-1557	Murtuza	1565-1588
Ali I	1557-1580	Miran Husain	1588-1589
Ibrahim II	1580-1626	Ismail	1589-1590
Muhamad	1626-1656	Burhan II	1590-1595
Ali II	1656-1672	Ibrahim	1595
Sikandar	1672-1686	Bahadur	1595-1600
		Murtuza	1600-1631
		Hussain	1631-1632

Golconda	
Kuli Kutb Shah	1512-1543
Jamsid	1543-1550
Ibrahim	1550-1581
Muhammad Kuli II	1581-1612
Muhammad	1612-1635
Abdullah	1635-1672

51. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri : *A History of South India*. p. 271.

52. *Ibid*. p. 272.

53. 3,000 Muslim soldiers, thus dismissed by Ibrahim, are said to have been taken by Rama Raya of Vijayanagara into his service. (K. A. Nilakanta Sastri : *A History of South India*. p. 275).

54. Quoted from *Bombay Gazetteer* (1884). Vol, XXIII p. 414, which reads rather too much in Ferishta's statement, and remarks in the next sentence : This seems doubtful as inscriptions in South Bijapur show that the Vijayanagar kings had not lost their hold on this part of the country.

55. This is a document purporting to have been written by one Ramji Tirumal who was at the court of Vijayanagara on the eve of this battle. The language of the document is a popular form of Kannada and from its character, Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar infers that its author was the agent of a court where the official language was Kannada (*Poona Oriental Series, No.* 74. *Ancient India and South Indian History and Culture*. Vol. II. p. 173).

56. According to another version, Rama Raya fell prisoner into the hands of Nizam Shah who immediately decapitated him and had his head raised on a spear for the Hindu troops to see (K.A.N. Sastry: *A History of South India*, p. 283). It is further stated that Rama Raya's head was carried to Ahmadnagar and for many years shown as a trophy on the day of the battle (*Bombay Gazetteer*. 1884-Vol. XXIII. p. 418). It is also stated that an imitation head was cut in stone and set in the wall near the main gateway of the Ark-killa in Bijapur and that when, in 1825, Bhau Saheb, Raja of Satara, visited the city, he ordered this stone-head to be removed and thrown into the Taj Bavdi. 'Confirming this', says Henry Cousens, 'is the fact that, subsequently, when the bauri was being cleaned out for the first time in its history, perhaps, a large stone head........was discovered in the mud at the bottom. It is now in the local museum'. (*Bijapur Architecture*, p. 9). According to the Bakhair, however, it is Adil Shah who, on request by Rama Raya himself and after some deliberation, shot him dead. He is further said to have sent th bones of Rama Raya to Benares for being deposited in the river Ganga.

57. *Further Sources of Vijayanagar History*. Chapter XXI. pp. 263-290.

58. According to Colonel Meadows Taylor, the character and deeds of no Muhammadan Princess of the Deccan live so brightly at Bijapur and Ahmadnagar as those of Chand Bibi. A portrait of her at Bijapur, apparently painted by a Persian artist, a work of art and probably a true likeness, shows her in profile, very fair, with blue or grey eyes, a thin aquiline nose and other refined features, a resolute womanly air, and a light graceful figure. (*Architecture of Bijapur*, p. 36).

59. This Asad Beg describes Bijapur as a grand city of merry-makers, with lofty buildings, healthy climate and a clean and neat market place containing rich and beautiful shops (Elliot and Dowson, Vol. VI, p. 152).

60. Ferishta was born at Astrabad on the borders of the Caspian Sea, according to one account, in 1550 and according to another in 1570. His father, Ghulam Ali, a learned man, had been appointed Persian teacher by Murtuza Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar to his prince, Miran Hussain. When Gulam Ali died, Ferishta was patronised by Murtuza. Though young he was the king's counsellor and was captain of the guard in 1588 when Murtuza was deposed. On Miran Hussain's murder in the same

year, Ferishta came to Bijapur. In 1592, he was with the Bijapur army during the war with Ahmadnagar. Ibrahim asked him to write a history of the Deccan and assured him all help. In 1604, he escorted the princess Sultana and was present at her marriage with prince Daniyal. In 1605, on Akbar's death, Ibrahim sent Ferishta to condole with Jahangir and to congratulate him on his accession. He probably died in 1611 (Briggs' Ferishta, pp. xxxix-xlvi).

61. *Shivaji and His times.* (4th Edition. 1948), p. 73.

62. Thevenot's *Voyages*, Vol. V, p, 376. Thevenot seems not to have been at Bijapur. He probably got his information from Tavernier, who visited the city in 1648.

63. Churchill's *Voyages*, Vol. III, pp. 540-554.

64. Orme's *Historical Fragments*, p. 143.

65. *Bombay Gazetteer* (1884) Vol. XXIII, p. 439.

66. Silcock's *Bijapur*, p. 48.

67. *Bombay Gazetteer* (1884) Vol. XXIII, p. 598.

68. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri : *A History of South India.*

69. *Ibid*, p. 432.

70. S. K. Saraswati : *The Classical Age*, p. 526.

71. *The Classical Age*, p. 546.

72. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri : *A History of South India*, p. 432.

73. *Ibid* p. 433.

74. This is one of the most interesting historical objects in Bijapur. Its measurements are length—14 ft. 4 ins; diameter at breach 4 ft. 11 ins., at muzzle 5 ft. 2 ins. and at the bore 2 ft. 4½ ins.

It is estimated to weigh about 55 tons. The gun was cast at Ahmadnagar. There are two inscriptions on it, one recording that it was cast by Muhamad bin Hasan Rumi in 1549 and the other recording the conquest of Bijapur by Aurangzeb in 1685-86. It was brought to Bijapur by the Bijapur general Murari Pandit in 1632 from the hill fort of Parandah and was placed on the

Serzi Buruj specially built for that, mounted upon a wrought-iron 'Y' shaped support which turns on a pivot let into the centre of a stone platform. This gigantic piece of curiosity, it is said, was proposed to be taken to England by the Britishers, but the idea was given up as impracticable. 'How it was placed in its present position is a question that no man yet has been able to satisfactorily answer' (James Douglas : *A Book of Bombay*, p. 438).

75. Bombay Gazetteer Vol. XXIII, p. 570. In fact, however, the gun known as the Landa Kasab placed on the bastion of the same name, is apparently bigger than this. The Landa Kasab gun measures 21 feet 5 inches in length and 4 feet 5 inches in diameter at the muzzle ; but weighs less, about 47 tons. Moreover, while the Malik-i-Maidan was cast, this gun, like most of the iron guns of that period, was manufactured by fagotting iron bars together.

76. *Indian Architecture*. (Islamic Period) Chap. XIII.

77. *A Book of Bombay*, p. 438.

78. *Centenary Souvenir, Bijapur Municipality* : Article on *Portraits of Ibrahim Adil Shah II*, p. 53.

79. *Ibid*. p. 54.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population

THE earliest known census of the Bombay Karnatak (which included the district of Bijapur) dates back to 1825. This census, being rather limited in nature, took into consideration only three taluks. It was only in 1872, that the first census, on a definite scientific principle, was taken in this area. Even the figures of this census came to be criticised at the next census in 1881 since the data were found to be not very reliable. Regarding the density of population per square mile in 1872, Belgaum and Dharwar were above the average and Bijapur was near it.

In the census of 1881, the population had fallen to 2,385,414 in the Bombay Karnatak districts. The decrease in population was 365,444 and was to be attributed to the severe famine that swept across this part of the land in 1876-77. The scanty and ill-timed rainfall in 1876 led to failure of crops and resulted in distress amounting to famine over the whole of Bijapur. It is said that out of the total decrease in population in the Bombay Karnatak districts given above, Bijapur suffered the most and the loss was estimated at 147,000. The decade ending 1891, though not marking any great economic progress, was a normal period. The effects of a programme of reforms in land assessment and in other directions, resulted in a normal revival in population. From 1901 and onwards, the population figures for the district are available and according to census publications, the population of the district in 1901 and 1961 was 903,092 and 1,660,178 respectively. The following table gives the figures of population for the district as per the latest census.

Population—Rural and Urban (1961)[1]

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*
1.	Badami ...	131,608	24,292	155,900

1 Census Report (1961), Vol. XI, Part II-A, 1964, PP. 22-23.

Sl. No.	Taluk		Rural	Urban	Total
2.	Bagalkot	...	80,486	39,934	120,420
3.	Bagewadi	...	152,119	12,009	164,128
4.	Bijapur	...	172,053	78,854	250,907
5.	Bilgi	...	68,160	...	68,160
6.	Hungund	...	113,195	46,973	160,168
7.	Indi	...	165,474	10,616	176,090
8.	Jamkhandi	..	102,663	65,056	167,719
9.	Muddebihal	..	121,830	12,811	134,641
10.	Mudhol	...	76,374	22,861	99,235
11.	Sindgi	...	162,810	...	162,810
	Total	...	1,346,772	313,406	1,660,178

The density of population per square mile in 1961 was 253 as against 212 in 1951. Density of population in the rural areas in 1961 was 210 and that of the urban areas was 2,001.

Growth of and variation in population

As in the case of all other districts of Mysore State, the population of Bijapur has also recorded an appreciable increase during the present century. It is seen from the figures of the 1961 census that the total population increased from 1,396,678 in 1951 to 1,660,178 in 1961 giving a percentage increase of 18.87. The reasons for the growth of population are generally the excess of births over deaths, and the general improvement in public health and personal hygiene. The following table[1] gives an idea of the variations in the population of the district since 1901.

Year	*Population*	*Decade variation*	*Percentage decade variation*
1901	903,092	...	...
1911	1,026,505	+123,413	+13.67
1921	958,263	−68,242	−6.65
1931	1,046,926	+88,663	+9.25
1941	1,175,757	+128,831	+12.31
1951	1,396,678	+220,921	+18.79
1961	1,660,178	+263,500	+18.87

It is seen from the above table that there was a rise in population between 1901 and 1911 by 13.67 per cent. There was a fall by 6.25 per cent between 1911 and 1921 and thereafter there was continues increase up to 1961. The fall in population

1. Op. cit. Census Report (1961) Vol. XI, Part II-A, 1964, P. 70.

between 1911 and 1921 was mainly due to the fact that the district was badly hit by the influenza epidemic[1] and it is estimated that the loss of population due to this was 93,097[2]. The following statement relates to the percentage variations of population between 1901 and 1961[3].

Period		*Percentage variation of population during 1901-61 (+increase, — decrease).*		
		Rural	*Urban*	*Total*
1901 to 1911	...	+14.66	+ 7.57	+13.67
1911 to 1921	...	— 8.63	+ 6.24	— 6.25
1921 to 1931	...	+ 3.42	+13.93	+ 9.21
1931 to 1941	...	+10.63	+21.22	+12.31
1941 to 1951	...	+10.24	+60.37	+18.79
1951 to 1961	...	+25.26	— 2.50	+18.87
1901 to 1961	...	+73.53	+146.79	+83.83

It is clear from the above table that the growth of population from 1931 to 1961 has been more rapid than the growth during the thirty years from 1901 to 1931 as is more clearly evident from the following table[4] :—

		Growth of population in the period 1901 to 1931 and 1931 to 1961 (+increase, — decrease).	
		1901 *to* 1931	1931 *to* 1961
Urban	...	+ 13.59	+ 52.77
Rural	...	+ 15.93	+ 58.58
District	..	+ 30.21	+ 89.53

Population by sex

According to the 1961 census, there were 840,180 men and 819,998 women as against 705,771 and 690,907 men and women respectively, in 1951.

The following table relates to the changes in the proportion of the sexes between 1901 and 1961 in Bijapur District[5] :—

1. Economic Life in the Bombay Karnatak by R. D. Choksey, 1963, P. 39.
2. Ibid, p. 40.
3. Culled from the table on page 66 of 1961 Census Report, Vol. XI, Part II-A, 1964.
4. Op. cit., 1961 Census Report, Vol. XI, Part II-A, P. 67.
5. Ibid, p. 68.

Women per 1,000 men

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Rural ...	996	992	967	976	964	979	984
Urban ...	1005	978	959	953	958	979	942
District ..	997	990	966	973	963	979	970

Rural and urban population

Of the total population of 1,660,178 in 1961, as many as 1,346,772 persons lived in villages and 313,406 lived in towns. The urban and rural percentages of population to the total population in the district were 19 and 81, respectively. The density of population per square mile in rural and urban areas was 210 and 2,001, respectively, whereas the average density per square mile worked out to 253. The following are the details of towns and villages in the district, according to the 1961 census.[1]

1. Number of inhabited villages	.. 1,245
2. Number of villages included in towns—	
(a) Partly	... 21
(b) Fully	... 1
3. Number of uninhabited villages	.. 36
4. Number of towns	.. 14

The following table gives details of rural and urban population as per the 1951 and 1961 censuses :—

Year	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*	*Percentage of urban population to the total population.*
1951 ..	1,074,731	321,454	1,396,185	23%
1961 ...	1,346,772	313,406	1,660,178	19%

It is revealed by the above table that there is a drop in the urban population of the district between 1951 and 1961. This is because many places which were formerly classified as urban in the previous censuses have now been put in the rural category by the adoption of a more rational definition of the term 'urban'. With the adoption of the new definition, Bijapur district has been left with a smaller number of towns than before and consequently shows a fall in the urban population. The number of towns in the district according to the 1961 census was 14 as against 25 in 1951.

1. Op. cit., 1961 Census Report, Vol. XI, Part II-A, p. 11.

It is appropriate here to give the population figures of towns in 1951 and in 1961[1].

No.	Towns under the classification of the 1961 Census		Population in 1951	Population in 1961
1.	Bagalkot	...	32,285	39,934
2.	Bagewadi	...	9,702	12,009
3.	Bijapur	...	65,734	78,854
4.	Guledgud	...	21,972	21,292
5.	Hungund	..	8,046	10,432
6.	Ilkal	...	20,747	24,222
7.	Indi	...	8,169	10,616
8.	Jamkhandi	...	20,865	24,017
9.	Mahalingapur	...	9,378	10,761
10.	Mudhol	...	9,886	12,100
11.	Rabkavi-Banhatti	..	11,551 9,136	28,871*
12.	Sulibhavi	...	10,762	12,319
13.	Talikot	...	10,154	12,811
14.	Terdal	...	10,387	12,168

* Rabkavi and Banhatti merged with each other forming Rabkavi-Banhatti in 1961.

The classification of the 1,245 inhabited villages in the district according to their population is as follows :—

Population		Number of villages
Less than 200	...	77
Between 200–499	...	309
Between 500–999	...	391
Between 1,000–1,999	...	317
Between 2,000–4,999	...	125
Between 5,000–9,999	...	26

Number of households

The number of households in Bijapur district in 1961 was 301,078 which was made up of 245,529 rural and 55,549 urban households. The following table gives taluk-wise details of urban and rural households in the district.

Residential occupied houses in Bijapur district in 1961[2] :—

Taluk		Rural	Urban	Total
Badami	..	25,338	4,613	29,951
Bagalkot	...	15,034	7,432	22,466

1. Op. cit., 1961 Census Report, Vol. XI, Part II-A, pp. 102—103.
2. Op. cit., Report of 1961 Census, Vol. XI, Part II-A, pp. 22–23.

Taluk		*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*
Bagewadi	...	27,881	2,280	30,161
Bijapur	...	30,654	14,051	44,705
Bilgi	...	12,860	...	12,860
Hungund	...	21,784	8,414	30,198
Indi	...	28,657	1,869	30,526
Jamkhandi	...	17,582	10,446	28,028
Muddebihal	...	22,714	2,329	25,043
Mudhol	...	13,673	4,115	17,788
Sindgi	...	29,352	...	29,352
Total	...	2,45,529	55,549	3,01,078

It is clear from this statement that nearly one-sixth of the total number of houses are situated in towns, the remaining being in villages. Bijapur town has the largest number of houses in the district.

Distribution of population on the basis of mother-tongue

The following table gives the distribution of population according to language in Bijapur district at the time of the 1951 and 1961 censuses :—

Language		1951[1] *Persons*	1961[2] *Persons*
Kannada	..	1,177,356	1,350,914
Urdu	..	128,433	184,942
Marathi	..	38,403	45,232
Telugu	..	13,420	16,063
Gujarati	..	6,274	4,670
Hindi	..	2,676	3,037
Tamil	..	1,625	2,046
Malayalam	..	100	176
Oriya	..	59	..
Punjabi	..	24	76
Bengali	..	21	8
Other languages and dialects	..	28,287	47,014
Total population	..	1,396,678	1,660,178

1. Bijapur District Census Hand—Book, 1951, pp. 103—108.
2. 1961 Census, Vol. I, Part II-C(ii), p. 14.

Religion and Caste

The following table gives distribution of the population of Bijapur district on the basis of religion according to the 1951 and 1961 censuses :—

POPULATION BY RELIGION.

1951 *Census*.[1]

Sl. No.	*Category*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
1.	Hindus ...	611,226	598,147	1,209,373
2.	Muslims ...	86,986	85,731	172,717
3.	Jains ..	6,174	5,649	11,823
4.	Christians ..	1,007	973	1,980
5.	Sikhs ...	51	27	78
6.	Others ...	82	132	214
	Total ...	705,526	690,659	1,396,185

1961 *Census*.[2]

Sl. No.	*Category*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
1.	Hindus ..	727,769	710,670	1,438.439
2.	Muslims ..	104,000	101,085	205,085
3.	Jains ..	7,131	7,128	14,259
4.	Christians ..	959	833	1,792
5.	Buddhists ..	283	265	548
6.	Sikhs ..	38	17	55
	Total ..	840,180	819,998	1,660.178

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The term "Scheduled Castes" includes such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article 341 of the Constitution of India to be the Scheduled Castes. According to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order of 1951 as modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists Modification Order. 1956, the following castes have been declared Scheduled Castes in the district of Bijapur[3].

(1) Ager.
(2) Bakad or Bant.
(3) Bhambi, Dhanbhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar.

1. Statistical Abstract of Mysore, 1960-61, 1963, pp. 36—37.
2. Census of India (1961), Paper No. 1 of 1963, p. 28.
3. This applies to Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts also.

(4) Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli.
(5) Chalvadi or Channayya.
(6) Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar.
(7) Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya.
(8) Garoda or Garo.
(9) Halleer.
(10) Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar.
(11) Holar or Valhar.
(12) Holaya or Holer.
(13) Lingader.
(14) Mahar, Tardal or Dhegu Megu.
(15) Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar
(16) Mang-Garudhi.
(17) Mang, Matang or Minimadig.
(18) Meghval or Menghvar.
(19) Murki.
(20) Nadia or Hadi.
(21) Pasi.
(22) Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat.
(23) Tirgar or Tirbanda.
(24) Turi.

The term "Scheduled Tribes" includes such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes. According to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order, 1951, as modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists Modification Order of 1956, the following castes have been declared as Scheduled Tribes in Bijapur district[1].

(1) Barda.
(2) Bavacha or Bamcha.
(3) Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungeri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilaya, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave.
(4) Chodhara.
(5) Dhanka including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi.
(6) Dhodia.
(7) Dubla, including Halavia or Halpati.
(8) Gamit or Gamta or Gavit including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi.
(9) Gond or Rajgond.
(10) Kathodi or Katkari including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari.
(11) Kokna, Kokni Kukna.
(12) Koli Dhor, Tokre Kodi, Kolcha or Kolgha.

1. This applies to Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts also.

(13) Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka.
(14) Pardhi, including Advichincherg and Phanse Pardhi.
(15) Patelia.
(16) Pomla.
(17) Rathawa.
(18) Varli.
(19) Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia.

The total number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district, according to the 1951 census was 121,521 and 205, respectively. This worked out to 4.70 and 0.25 per cent, respectively, of the total population of Bijapur district in 1951 [1]. The corresponding figures of the 1961 census are 163,472 (Scheduled Castes) and 9,405 (Scheduled Tribes), respectively[2]. The following table gives detailed figures for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the district in 1961[3].

		Males	*Females*	*Total*
Scheduled Castes—				
Rural	..	71,357	73,558	144,915
Urban	...	9,238	9,319	18,557
Total	...	80,595	82,877	163,472
Scheduled Tribes—				
Rural	...	4,398	4,147	8,545
Urban	...	447	413	860
Total	..	4,845	4,560	9,405

The following table relates to the percentage of population of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the district in 1961.

Scheduled Castes or Tribes		*Sex*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Scheduled Castes	..	Males	10.51	5.72
		Females	11.01	6.13
Scheduled Tribes	..	Males	0.67	0.28
		Females	0.62	0.27

1. Statistical Abstract of Mysore, 1960-61, Department of Statistics, 1963, p. 38
2. Op. cit., Census of India, 1961, Vol. XI, Part II-A, General Population Tables. 1964, P. 172.
3. *Ibid* p. 172.

Religion

Hindus form the major part of the population of the district; next come the Muslims and then the Jains. The Christian population is not very large.

The Hindu community in the district, as elsewhere in the country, is organised on the basis of castes and sub-castes. The term 'Hindu' itself is wide in meaning and comprises many faiths. In the religious practices and beliefs of the Hindus, acts of adoration and appeasement play a prominent part. The old idea of *homa* has been replaced to a certain extent by the ritual of *vigraha puja* (image worship). Among the Brahmins in Bijapur, the Deshasthas are found in large numbers. The Brahmins follow two religious faiths—Smartha and the Vaishnava. The Smarthas of Bijapur include a small sect called Kanvashakha who worship at the great shrine at Pandharapur. The Smarthas are followers of Sri Shankaracharya who is the apostle of the *Advaita* theory that the soul and the Supreme Being are the same. The Vaishnavas follow the faith as propounded by Madhvacharya, who was the apostle of *Dvaitavada*, that the soul and the Supreme Being are different. In Bijapur, among the Brahmins, the images of family gods are kept in the house and are worshipped every day.

The religious life of the higher Hindu sections in the district is influenced to a large extent by the institution of a *matha*. The *mathas* of the Veerashaivas in particular are found in all parts of the district. Each *matha* is an independent institution whose head is a *guru* who is highly venerated. There is rarely a village in the district which is without a Veerashaiva *matha*. These *mathas* (monasteries) are generally one-storeyed buildings, kept scrupulously clean and are in charge of a *mathadhipathi* (monastery chief).

Veerashaivism

Veerashaivism as a faith has its basis in the original Shaivism and was largely built on the sayings and teachings of Sri Basaveshwara and other *Shivasharanas*. The main features of the faith are what are known collectively as *Ashtavaranas* and *Shatsthalas*. *Ashtavaranas* or the eight emblems comprise the aids to faith and protection against sin and evil. They are (1) devotion to a *guru*, (2) worship of the *linga*, (3) reverence to the Jangamas or priests, (4) use of *vibhuti* or holy ash, (5) wearing of *rudraksha*, (6) use of *padodaka* or holy water (7) partaking of *prasada* or sanctified food and (8) *mantra* or the uttering of a mystic formula called *panchakshari*. Many of these observances are to be found in Brahmanism also. *Shatsthalas* may be described as the six stages of elevation towards union with the Lord; they are *bhakta*, *mahesha*, *prasadin*, *pranalingin*, *sharana* and *aikya*. There are three degrees of manifestation of the deity, some times described as the *Bhava-linga* corresponding to the

spirit, *Prana-linga* corresponding to the subtle body, and *Ishta-linga* corresponding to the material body. The wearing of a *linga* on the person is the distinctive external mark of the Veerashaiva faith. The doctrines and rules of Basaveshwara's faith were that there is one God who guards man from evil, that between this God and his worshipper there is no need of middleman and no need of sacrifices, penances, pilgrimages or fasts.

As an exposition of this faith, Dr. S. C. Nandimath says: "The Virasaiva religion as practised in Karnatak during the past several centuries forms a significant chapter in the history of Indian culture. The *Ashtavaranas*, the *Shatsthalas*, the worship of linga, the various Virasaiva rites—all these in some form or other may be found perhaps in the practices of other Hindu religious sects, but never quite in the same way, and the emphasis too varies. Its puritan fervour is duly marked; so is its essentially democratic spirit. Caste and sex differences are obliterated and this spiritual progress is not hindered in the least by accidents of caste or sex. Religious life is not necessarily to be divorced from the commitments of family and society; to labour and to serve is also an aspect of religious life; and, in fact, the business of life and spiritual endeavour are harmonized into the pilgrim's progress towards realisation. Democratic in spirit, puritanic in fervour, with service for its watchword and the *Shatsthalas* for its sign-posts, Virasaivism firmly blends together man's spiritual and social life and thus teaches all the art of right living."[1]

Jainism

The Jains are dispersed throughout the country and their number in the district according to the 1961 census was 14,259. There are two sects among the Jains, *viz.*, the Digambars and Svetambars. The *Yatis* form the religious order. The moral code of the Jains holds existence as divisible into two heads, namely, *Jiva* (life) or the living and sentient principle and *ajiva* (inanimate) or the various modifications of inanimate matter. These are imperishable, though their forms and conditions may change. Their philosophical tenet is designated *Syadvada* as we can neither affirm nor deny anything absolutely. Absolute knowledge is attained only by *Thirthankaras*. All others have only relative knowledge. *Dharma* is virtue and *Ahimsa* is the highest virtue (*ahimsa paramo dharmah*). *Adharma* is vice. Although their objects of worship are the *Thirthankars*, they pay their devotion to some of the gods of the Hindu pantheon also. They visit a temple where the image of any *Thirthankara* is erected, walk round the image three times, make an offering of fruits and flowers, and sing praises in honour of the saint. Their

1. Dr. S. C. Nandimath—Commemoration Volume presented to the Rajasaheb of Vantmuri, pages 180–181.

japa is known as *Panchanamaskara* and they make obeisance to *Arahanta*, *Siddha*, *Acharya*, *Upadhyaya* and *Sarva Sadhu*.

Muslim faith

The Muslim population in Bijapur was 205,085, according to the 1961 census. They are spread both in the urban and rural areas. Most of the Muslims in the district belong to the Sunni sect. There are four classes of Muslims, *viz.*, Mughals, Syeds, Sheiks and Pathans. The essential Muslim beliefs are six in number, namely, faith (1) in one God, Allah, (2) in angels, (3) in the Quran, (4) in the Prophets, (5) in judgment, paradise and hell, and (6) in the divine decrees. The five primary duties called the five pillars of Islam are (1) repetition of the creed, Kalimah, every day. (2) prayer, (3) fasting during the month of Ramzan, (4) the giving of alms and (5) pilgrimage to Mecca. Apart from Ramzan, two other principal public feasts are the Bakrid and the Shab-e-Barat. According to Islam, the daily prayer called *Namaz* has to be performed five times a day and men should go to the mosque to say their prayers. In addition to the usual *Namaz* of every day, special *Namaz* is held in the mosques every Friday and generally the Muslims make it a point to attend this prayer. The *Kazi* is the main religious dignitary of the Muslims. He has no judicial powers now, his main duty being to lead the *Jumma* and *Id* prayers and to officiate at the marriage and funeral ceremonies.

Christian faith

The Christians, like the Muslims, are strict monotheists. There are both Catholics and Protestants in the district.

Catholics are the followers of Jesus Christ. They believe in one God-in three persons *viz.*, Father, Son and the Holy Ghost, as they believe these three comprise one God. They owe their allegience to the Holy Church founded by Jesus Christ entrusted to Peter, the first Vicar (the Pope). The Pope is the supreme head of the Catholics. His headquarters are at Vatican City in Rome. They worship God in these three persons and venerate saints and follow the teachings and gospels preached by Christ contained in the 'Bible', which is their holy book.

Protestant Christians are those who follow the teachings of Jesus Christ, as found in the 'Holy Word of God'—Bible. They believe Jesus Christ as the Lord and Saviour, and have faith in His death, resurrection and ascension. They believe in His second coming and judgment. They have faith in the Holy Trinity, Nicene creed and Apostles' creed. Their faith and order of worship depend on two important commands given by Jesus Christ:

"The Lord, our God, is one Lord and thou shalt love the Lord, thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul

and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength and thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself ".

Backward Classes

The names of the several Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have already been given previously. Among the other backward classes in the district are the *Naikmakkalu* or *Talwar, Bhoi, Burud* or *Meda, Chapra, Dasa, Golla, Gondali, Ghaisadi, Girniwaddar, Jatiga, Jogi, Joshi, Killiket, Korwa, Kunchi, Lamani* and *Wadda*. Each of these backward communities has its own peculiar manners and customs. Most of the backward classes subscribe to a type of popular faith which has spread in the district and can be termed as " spirit worship ". This consists essentially of a belief in the existence of spirits, secondly of a fear of the evils which they can inflict and thirdly their propitiation through sacrifice. The spirits worshipped are many and usually take the forms of goddesses. Among the most common goddesses of this type are Mariamma, Durgamma, Yellamma and Kalamma. Almost every village in the district has its own goddess known as the grama-devata. Some of these goddesses are associated with epidemic diseases like cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox and measles, and the function of the goddess is to protect her devotees from these pestilences. There is no actual priesthood attached to these temples of gods and goddesses. Animal sacrifice was in the past considered the main accepted doctrine of this cult. But with the passage of time and with the enactment of legislation, these sacrifices are now no longer offered.

A detailed description of each and every community in the district is not possible, in the absence of population figures of all the castes and sub-castes. We have to confine ourselves only to a general discussion of the traditional social structure, the customs and manners of the people who profess the main religions and the nature of inter-caste and inter-communal relations.

Marriage.

The type of marriage generally followed by the Brahmin community approximates to the *Brahma* form which postulates the giving away of the daughter to a learned person. Marriages are celebrated before the fire god (*Agni*) who is recognised as a witness to the unalterable bond of unity between the bride and the bridegroom. The two persons to be married undergo many rituals like *nandi* which invokes the ancestors of the bridal couple, *kankana-dharana* symbolising the couple's entry into the marriage state, *akshata* or the sprinkling of a few grains of reddened rice by the couple on each other's head and also by the invitees over the couple and the tying of the *mangalasutra* followed by *lajahoma* and *sapthapadi* which marks the end of the marriage. The evil of the dowry system cannot be said to have been entirely done away with, though legislation has prohibited giving of

the dowry. In certain cases, it is the bride that has got to be paid for. The amount thus paid is commonly known as *tera* or *teravu*. Occasionally, in certain castes, when the bridegroom is too poor to pay, he is allowed to work in his father-in-law's house, being fed and clothed by the latter. There is no specified period of service but usually the son-in-law should serve until he begets a female child and presents her to his brother-in-law. Monogamy is the key-note of Hindu marriages. The marriage customs of the other caste groups in the Hindu community do not differ in important details from marriages among the higher castes. If *sapthapadi* is important among the Brahmins, the throwing of sacred grains of rice over the heads of the bridegroom and bride is equally important among certain other castes.

The main feature of the Veerashaiva marriage is the total absence of the sacred fire. The place of fire is taken by the *Panchakalashas* or five sacred pots. The form of marriage amongst the Veerashaivas differs slightly in that elaboration and ostentation are reduced to the minimum. In the more educated and advanced families, there is a freedom of choice whereas among the backward sections, the choice of the bride and bridegroom rests entirely with the parents of each party. Marriages between close relatives are not encouraged. After the usual negotiations, there is an engagement ceremony followed by a betrothal. The actual marriage is celebrated on an auspicious day and the chief invitee is the *guru* of the family who comes with his retinue to take part in certain religious ceremonies. The most important part of the marriage ceremony is the tying of the *mangalasutra* by the bridegroom around the neck of the bride. The priest then invokes the divine blessings and all the people present throw *akshata* or sacred rice on the couple and bless them.

Among the Muslims of the district, there is no strict rule enjoining early marriage. Marriages are celebrated according to the Islamic rites. Some, in addition to Islamic rites, retain some of the old practices like the spraying of turmeric, applying mehandi, sandal and the like. Formal proposals for the marriage come from the bridegroom's father. Like other communities in the district, Muslims erect large temporary pandals in front of the marriage house. The bridegroom arrives in a procession on the day of the marriage and is met by the bride's people. The bridegroom's party is seated on one side of the pandal and the bride's party on the other. In the space between are three seats. The bridegroom is led to one seat and the bride's representative to the other. The *Kazi* takes the third seat. The *Kazi* asks the bride's representative whether the bride agrees to the marriage. The representative obtains the consent of the bride in the presence of a witness and conveys it to the *Kazi*. The same question is put to the bridegroom and his consent obtained. The *Kazi* obtains the

signatures of the bridegroom, the bride's father and two witnesses, one from each side. The proceedings are recorded and the guests raise hands in approval. The *Kazi* reads out the *nikha* and invokes the blessings of the Holy Prophets. In the afternoon, the bridegroom is taken to the *zenana* to perform the face-showing ceremony which is called Jalwa. He is led into the women's room where the bride is seated with her face covered. A copy of the Quran is placed between them on a low wooden stool. The bride's face is then uncovered and the groom sees his bride for the first time in a mirror, but before doing this he puts a gold ring on the bride's finger. Then chapters from the Quran are read. The bride is seated in a carriage or palanquin and the bridegroom accompanies her in procession to his own house.

There are many restrictions among the generality of castes and tribes in regard to marriage alliances. A man must not marry outside the limits of his caste. In respect of several castes, linguistic, territorial, religious and occupational differences have proved an effectual bar to inter-marriage. The rule that the bride and the bridegroom should not belong to the same *gotra* (sept) prevails. Among some castes and tribes in the district, a woman's brother enjoys an important position in the family. It might be said that the practice of a man to ask for the hand of his sister's daughter either for himself or his son is wide spread. Among certain sections, the *thali* is tied to the bride by the maternal uncle. Among certain castes, the bride is brought to the marriage pandal by her maternal uncle.

In the past, a number of castes were celebrating child marriages or pre-puberty marriages. But now in actual practice, as also under the law, child marriages have vanished. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 has fixed the marital age for girls at 16 and for boys at 21.

The old ideas of ostentation in marriages are being replaced by more rational ideas. The rituals are being simplified and expenditure is kept as low as possible, though the very affluent still incur enormous expenses on grand receptions and processions. Views are also changing regarding inter-caste relations. The number of inter-caste marriages may not be very large but it is significant that it is increasing.

Property and inheritance

All the Hindu castes and communities in the district are governed by the Hindu Law, inheritance being in the male line. No other forms of inheritance such as matriarchy and the like are in vogue in Bijapur district. The affiliation of a son-in-law in the family is even now prevalent in some castes, particularly the *Kapus*. Among some sections of the Scheduled Castes, a resident son-in-law receives an equal share of his father-in-law's property

with his brothers-in-law. A similar custom is prevalent in certain other communities. According to this custom, when a man has no sons, a daughter is married to a man who agrees to become a member of the family and who thereafter resides with his father-in-law and inherits his estate for his children. In case any sons are born to the father-in-law after such affiliation, his property is equally divided among the sons and the affiliated son-in-law.

Joint family System

The joint family system, so characteristic of the *Mitakshara* law of inheritance, was predominant among the Hindus of the district till very recently and even now, quite a few households accept this system unquestioningly and give due respect to the accepted head of the family. But changes in the pattern of society and the new laws of inheritance have been responsible for the splitting up of families. This process was accelerated by the abolition of *Jagirs* and *Inams* which gave a vigorous jolt to the old system. There is now a perceptible tendency among the propertied members of families to get themselves partitioned out as early as possible and one of the reasons for such haste may be ascribed to the uncertainty that prevailed for some time in regard to ownership of agricultural land. Ownership of large estates was the *raison d'etre* of the joint family system and once these estates were abolished, the joint family system tended to collapse. The Hindus in the district follow the Hindu Law in matters like succession, partition and privileges of minors. The Hindu Succession Act of 1955 gives equal rights to the son and the daughter in the event of the propertied owner dying intestate. The impact of this new law, which is an off-shoot of the codification of the Hindu Law, is being felt in the district and signs are not wanting of big property holders settling the question of inheritance through wills. But, by and large, the vast changes in the pattern of Hindu Law have not been unwelcome in the district. The Muslims who form a sizable population in the district are governed by the Muhammedan Law.

Divorce

Marriage being considered a sacrament, the higher castes eschew divorce. But among certain castes divorce is easy. It can be brought about at the instance of either party. According to the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, divorce is provided on certain specific issues to be determined by the courts.

Monogamy and Polygamy

As a rule, monogamy prevails among most of the castes. The reasons that might sanction a second wife are the failure of the first to bear a son, or her affliction by an incurable disease. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 forbids polygamy. Although the Muslims are permitted to have more than one wife many observe monogamy in actual practice.

Social Evils

The district is not entirely free from social evils, though strenuous efforts are being made through legislation and otherwise to put down these evils. Prostitution is prohibited by law but this evil has not disappeared completely. Though Prohibition is in force, the number of cases of illicit distillation and smuggling of liquor is not small. Gambling is yet another evil which is prevalent to a certain extent in the district.

Housing

In Bijapur district, the village sites are usually situated a mile or two apart from one another. Favourite location for the villages is along the rivers, especially at the bend of the river where floods have piled high banks. Many of the villages are walled. Stone being found abundantly, a large number of villages have stone walls. In the old days, due to unsettled conditions the population was always in fear of attacks. Traces of the stone walls and the circular watch towers still exist. There is usually one entrance in the village wall, a plain deep flat-topped gateway. A temple of Hanuman is usually found in a place either inside or outside the walls of the village near the gate. The dwellings line both ends of a narrow rough path, the houses varying in style from neat, stone-built structures to rough, mud-roofed sheds. Usually, each dwelling comprises two partitions, one or two rooms serving for the members of the family, the other being used as a kitchen and room of worship. Big landlords, merchants and money-lenders own big houses with a large number of rooms. Cattle are tied in enclosures inside the house or very near the house and add to the generally prevailing insanitary conditions.

The houses in the urban areas are constructed in stone or brick set in cement or lime mortar. The floor is kept at a higher level than the outside ground level. The roof also is of a superior type. More attention is paid to ventilation and sanitation in the urban areas. The houses in the urban areas do not differ very largely from the rural pattern, except that they are better built and have more accommodation. Cement concrete-roofed houses are becoming more and more common. Modern concepts of house building are gaining ground and in Bijapur town itself there are quite a number of houses which are really sound structures.

The houses of the upper and middle class families have articles of furniture like chairs, sofas, tables, beds, cots and shelves. In the rural areas, however, there is not much furniture to be found in the houses, except perhaps for a rude bench or two and some shelves. In recent decades, the items of furniture in the houses of the richer sections of the people have increased considerably. Radio sets and costly mirrors, chests of drawers and coat stands and the like are now considered as being almost indispensable. The advent of electricity in the urban areas has made the kerosene oil lamp a matter of the past. The poorer classes usually have vessels made of earth or of aluminium. The more

well-to-do are now beginning to use vessels of stainless steel but it may be said that, generally, brass utensils are in use in a very large measure.

Dress and ornaments

The dress of the Hindus of Bijapur district is a blend of different items of dress shared in common with people all over the country. The generality of the orthodox Hindus use a *dhoti*, which is a sheet of white cloth covering the lower limbs. In the Bijapur district it is worn generally in the *katche* style, *i.e.*, one end of it being gathered into folds in front and the other passed between the legs and tucked in at the waist behind. A shirt, either half or full, covers the upper part. While attending offices or other places of work, the Hindus usually wear either a turban or a cap and a long close-collared coat. The merchant classes dress more or less in the same manner. Among the younger generation, the western type of dress consisting of a pair of trousers and a shirt and a coat or a bush-shirt has become quite common. Boys wear half pants or pyjamas and a cap when attending schools. Many youths prefer to be bare-headed. In the rural areas, the cultivator dresses himself in thick coarse cotton cloth and wears a turban. Even the Muslims in the rural areas wear the *dhoti*. The elder Muslims usually shave their heads. Their dress consists of a pair of pyjamas and a long shirt. The younger generation goes in for a mixture of the traditional and western styles. Muslim women wear sarees and blouses and in the rural areas the purdah is not so prevalent as in towns.

The women of Bijapur district dress in the traditional Deccani style with sarees of about eight to nine yards in length. These sarees have attractive borders. In recent years, the length of the saree has shortened to five or six yards. Brahmin women generally do not draw a portion of the saree over their heads but ladies of other communities do it as a rule. With the saree is worn a bodice which is called *kuppasa*. The saree is worn both in the *katche* fashion and without *katche*. The usual dress of the girls consists of a *langa* or skirt (called *parakara* or *zaga* in the district) and a jacket. Occasionally, frocks are also worn. The middle and the Lower middle classes usually use cotton sarees for daily wear whereas the well-to-do go in for costly silk or rayon sarees. In the last ten or fifteen years, fashions have changed enormously and modern women choose voils or art silks for their daily dress. The fashionable sections go in for elegant foot-wear.

The passion for ornamentation of the human body has come down from ancient times. It is as strong today as in the old days and if there has been any change, it is only in the style of ornamentation. The wearing of ornaments by menfolk is not so extensive as was the case about half a century ago. But even today, in rural areas of the district, the habit of men wearing ear

ornaments has not entirely disappeared. Barring fashionable women in the urban areas who now use fancy ornaments, the rural women mostly wear rude ornaments made of silver. Every village has its silver-smith and gold-smith. Gold ornaments of today usually consist of ear rings, nose studs, necklaces, bangles and rings. Silver ornaments consist of chains and heavy rings for the ankle. There has been a perceptible tendency in recent times for women to prefer lightness and fineness to heaviness in the matter of ornamentation.

Food

The food habits of a people of a particular area are usually studied on the basis of their classification into vegetarian and non-vegetarian. But this description cannot be very rigid as some of the non-vegetarians take meat only on a few days of the week. Generally conforming to the regional pattern, the food habits of the Hindu population of Bijapur district are not very different from those in the contiguous regions. Even as between Brahmins and Lingayats, there is not much difference. These two communities and the Vaishyas and Jains are strict vegetarians, while many of the pastoral, artisan and agricultural classes are non-vegetarians. The staple food in the rural areas is *jowar* which is ground into flour and made into a type of bread or cake (*rotti*). This is eaten with condiments and vegetables. The poorer sections of the community who cannot afford vegetables eat the cakes with some type of *chutni*. The well-to-do communities take rice, wheat as also jowar. With the spread of cosmopolitanism, the vegetarian sections of the population have started taking a kind of standard meal consisting of rice, *chapati* or *rotti*, *sambar*, vegetables, pickles and butter-milk or curds. This is so specially in the urban areas, though even here the use of the *jowar* cake is still quite common. Most people take their meals on leaf platters, but, of late, plates made of stainless steel are coming into vogue. Some of the Veerashaivas use the *addanige* which is a small three-legged wooden or metal stool for placing the plate in which they take their food. On occasions of important feasts or festivals, the normal meal is supplemented by sweets and savouries. Each community has a special culinary item to suit the occasion. These festive dishes vary according to one's taste and purse. Most people have two meals a day, one at noon and the other in the night. In addition to these principal meals, they take a small breakfast in the morning and coffee or tea in the evening. In the rural areas, those who are engaged in manual labour generally take three meals—a breakfast in the morning, lunch at mid-day and dinner in the night. Except the Veerashaivas, Vaishyas, Brahmins and Jains, most of the other communities eat meat and fish.

The number of restaurants and hotels in the urban and rural areas of the district serving the needs of all categories of people is steadily on the increase. Beverages such as tea, coffee and

cocoa are served in big restaurants, while in the villages the customers are content with tea. Meat and egg preparations such as *biryani, kurma*, cutlet, chops and omelette are popular in the non-vegetarian restaurants. Bijapur gets to be very hot in summer and the people quench their thirst with cool drinks, sherbets and aerated waters. Smoking, chewing of betel leaves and use of snuff are common all over.

Festivals

The Hindus have many festivals spread throughout the year. While some festivals are common to all the castes, others are observed only by a few. Although these festivals are mainly religious in nature, they afford ample scope for social inter-course. *Yugadi* or the first day of the month of *chaitra* is observed as the new year day. The Hindu almanac is read on that day and all the members of the family take rich food. *Ramanavami* is observed as the birthday of Sri Rama. Relatives and friends are invited on this occasion and are served with soaked and spiced gram dhal called *kosambari* and given sweet drinks. *Hanumna Jayanthi* is observed on the full moon day of Chaitra. *Basava-Jayanthi* is celebrated on the third day of Vaishakha Shuddha. This is a sacred day for all Lingayats and on that day large numbers go to Basava-Kalyan in Bidar district to pay homage to Basaveshwara. *Narasimha Jayanthi* on the full moon day of *Vaishakha* is observed by some Brahmins. *Mahashivaratri* is the most important festival for Shaivites. On that day, they fast and worship Shiva at home or in a temple. The next day they break the fast with a munificent meal. *Nagapanchami*, the fifth day of *Shravana*, is observed by almost all sections of the rural population. *Gokulashtami*, the birthday of Sri Krishna, is yet another important festival. *Ganesha Chaturthi* is observed by many castes as a day of feast and worship. *Navaratri* which begins from the first day of *Ashvina*, is observed throughout the district. *Deepavali* is observed as a festival of lights. Among the other important festivals, *Makara Sankranthi* and *Holi* are important. In addition to these, each community has some kind of festival or the other connected with the gods and each festival is observed scrupulously by members of that particular community. Three important Muslim festivals are *Ramzan, Bakrid* and *Shab-e-Barat*. Both the Catholic and Protestant Christians observe Christmas, the birth-day of the Christ and Easter, the day of Resurrection.

Entertainment

Games and recreation form part of the daily entertainment. Amongst the popular out-door games played by boys in Bijapur district are the *neralu bisilu* (shade and light), *guler jumpi, gangala muragi, kudure savara* (horse-rider), *sari badigi* and *chini pani*. Among the other major games may be mentioned *hututu, kho-kho* and *langdi* that are played all over the district. There are many wrestling clubs in the district. These are called *garadimanes*. The girls play a sort of dance game called *adakala*

gadagi. The *gangala muragi* is a group game played by girls forming two teams of equal numbers. The *kolata* is also a popular pastime. In the urban areas, modern games like cricket, foot-ball, hockey and volley-ball are common. The usual indoor games played in the clubs are carrom, table tennis and card games. The *lambani* dance and the hand-clapping dance are also popular in the rural areas and no public function in the village is complete without an exhibition of these colourful dances.

In the rural areas, the elders spend their leisure hours in listening to religious discourses like the *puranas* and *kirtanas* and in *bhajans*. The *bayalata* and *doddata* are rural dramatic performances peculiar to the Karnatak region. With the increasing popularity of organised dramatic companies, and the advent of the cinema, the old-time dramatic performances are slowly disappearing from the scene. The recitation of *lavanis* is the most popular form of recreation in the rural areas. Festivals like *Ganesha Chaturthi* and *Navaratri* are utilised for arranging public lectures, variety entertainments and sports events. Hunting in a limited way is also popular among the Bedas and the Bhois, who go into the scrub jungles to catch pigs, bears and other animals.

Fairs

Fairs (Jatras) are held in all parts of the district. These are annual occasions got up in reverence to a local god or goddess. In most cases these fairs are held when the idol is taken in a procession through the streets of the town. Cattle fairs are also held on specified days and are a source of large trade and commerce.

Funerals

Funeral ceremonies of the various communities residing in the district vary according to their religious beliefs and faiths. Differences in detail are noticed in the matter of burial or cremation. The Brahmins cremate their dead and remain in mourning for twelve days. On the thirteenth day, a mass feast is arranged to which all the relatives are invited. The Brahmins consider it inauspicious to keep the dead body for long and arrange for the cremation as quickly as possible. The eldest son is the chief mourner and has to perform all the ceremonies on the days specified. The dead body is carried on a bamboo bier by four men and is followed by the near kinsmen. The eldest son sets fire to the pyre. After the body is completely burnt, the ashes of the dead are gathered and immersed at the confluence of sacred rivers or in a tank.

The Veerashaivas have their own mode of disposing of their dead. The dead are buried. The dead body before burial is generally bare except for a loin cloth. The body is set in the niche in the grave and filled with holy ashes and fresh *bela* leaves, after which it is filled with earth. The mourners wash the guru's feet

and purify themselves by sipping consecrated water. The Veerashaivas have no *shraddha* ceremonies and they do not observe the death anniversary.

The funeral ceremonies of the Muslim community are quick and simple. The dead body is washed with perfumed water and is covered with a white shroud. After a last look by the relatives, the body is laid on a bier, which is raised on the shoulders of four men and borne away. At the grave yard, the body is buried with the face to the west. The grave is covered with planks or stones. When it is being filled with earth, the mourners recite the Arabic text, philosophising the end of an earthly career. After three days, a ceremony is held. Dinner is given on the 10th, 20th and 40th day after the death and also on the day of the half-year and year after death. The widow of the dead has to be in strict seclusion for four months and ten days.

Funeral ceremonies amongst the other communities in the district differ in small details from those described above. Each of these communities has its own peculiar manners and customs. In essence, however, they do not differ very widely from the practices of the Brahmins and the Lingayats.

Special features

A significant feature of social life in the district is that the old habits of reverence and obedience to elders have not yet completely died out. The advice of elders is often sought by the younger members and this is characteristic of all communities in the district. One reason for the retention of this pleasant aspect may be the influence of the many saints and holy men who lived in the district. The influence of Sri Basaveshwara, in particular, who spread his message of correct conduct has been very great not only among the Veerashaivas but also among members of other communities.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

AGRICULTURE forms the important source of livelihood for most of the people of Bijapur district. The population of the district in 1961 was 1,660,178, of which 787,945 were workers and 872,233 non-workers. Of the former category, 594,901 persons (371,854 cultivators and 223,047 agricultural labourers) were engaged in agriculture, forming 75.5 per cent of the total working population. It will be difficult to trace the changes in the structure of the population actually engaged in agriculture over the last seventy years, since the methods of enumeration and occupational classification in the census reports of different years have varied. But some rough idea can be obtained in the figures of population given in the census reports under the heading "Rural" which include not only persons engaged in agriculture and allied occupations, but also those engaged in non-agricultural operations. These figures bring out the fact that, during the last seven decades, the increase in the rural population of the district has been less than that in the urban population. During the sixty years from 1901 to 1961, the district registered an increase of 83.83 per cent in its population. But the percentage of increase in the rural area was lower than the percentage of increase in the urban area, being only 73.53 per cent as against 146.79 per cent in the urban area. The distribution of population according to the 1961 census between rural and urban areas is 1,346,772 and 313,406, and the percentage that the rural population bears to the total comes to nearly 81 per cent. It can, therefore, be said that the main occupation of the people in the rural area is agriculture.

The annual and seasonal peculiarities of rainfall have their influence on the cultivation of the major crops of this district. The major portion of the year's rainfall is from the south-west monsoon, the contribution from the north-east monsoon being not more than 20 per cent of the total. About 97 per cent of the year's rainfall takes place between the months of April and November. The driest period of the year is from November to March. Temperature and other meteorological conditions are more or less uniform all over the district. The main seasons

follow the same pattern as in the other Deccan districts. The hottest months are April and May, though actually the summer commences in March and extends up to June. The mean daily maximum temperature in April and May is 101°F. The mean daily minimum temperature for the year is 68°F. Towards the end of February there is a change to summer conditions. The mean daily range of temperature is of the order of 25°F. between December and May. With the incursion of moisture, the range rapidly diminishes in June and during the rainy months the mean range varies from 15°F. to 20°F. It begins to rise again in November when it is about 23°F. Between December to May the average relative humidity is less than 30% and particularly in February and March it is about 20%; on individual days it can be as low as 10%. The period from December to March is characterised by clear skies. Cloudiness increases during April and May, although low humidity continues particularly in the afternoon hours. Thunderstorms occur during this period, partly relieving the heat but a storm is usually followed by dull, cloudy and peculiarly oppressive days.

In Bijapur district, all cultivable land comes under two categories—*jirayat*, which is dry crop land and the *bagayat*, which is irrigated land. The *jirayat* lands depend entirely on the monsoon. The *kharif* or the early monsoon season commences in June or July and terminates in September or October. It draws its rainfall mainly from the south-west monsoon and from the occasional pre-monsoon showers in April and May. The south-west monsoon usually starts during the second week of June and the prospects of *kharif* crops depend on the regularity of these showers. If widespread showers are not received at the right time, sowing operations may have to be delayed or suspended. A prolonged break in rains for a fortnight or more implies that the standing crops will suffer severely for want of adequate moisture in soil. The main *kharif* crops of the district are *jowar*, *bajra*, rice, maize, pulses, groundnut, sesamum, *ambadi*, chillies and vegetables.

The *rabi* season commences from the middle of October, and terminates in the middle of February though actually, the rainfall received during this period is very small. The *rabi* crops are brought to maturity by the occasional winter showers and the moisture retained in the soil during the *kharif* season. *Rabi jowar*, wheat, gram, safflower and linseed are mainly grown during this season. Sugarcane, vegetables, fruits and paddy are grown under irrigation to some extent. Rainfall being precarious, during the hot weather, water supply in the wells shrinks very considerably.

Soils

An analysis of Bijapur soils indicates that they are poor in organic matter constituents. The sand and silica content is very low; this may be due to the high proportion of lime in these soils. The nitrogen content in these soils is also very low. There are two main classes of soil, the black soil or *yeri bhoomi* and the red soil or *masari bhoomi*. The major portion of the district consists of black soil which has a great moisture-holding capacity. When unmixed with any foreign matter it becomes very clayey in the rainy season, while in the hot weather it is deeply fissured. The first heavy rains carry the sun-dried surface film into these fissures so that without any labour, the upper layer of each is renewed partly year after year. The salt in the rich deep black soil of the Dhone valley is very nourishing to some crops, particularly to jowar and wheat. The soil needs ploughing only once in three or four years. A single heavy fall of rain is enough to give a fair crop. The red sandy soil is found chiefly near the sandstone hills of Badami, Bagalkot and Hungund taluks. It is generally poor, though under a proper system of manuring and tillage it yields fair crops.

The percentage of cultivated area to the total area in the district as a whole came to about 84 per cent in 1963-64. This percentage, of course, varies from taluk to taluk, the highest being in Muddebihal taluk, and the lowest in Badami taluk where there is the maximum forest area. Gross area irrigated was only 2.94% of the total cropped area. This clearly brings out the fact that agriculture in Bijapur is at the mercy of the monsoon. The forest area of the district was about 2,03,645 acres in 1963-64. The taluks of Bagalkot, Badami, Hungund, Mudhol, Jamkhandi and Bilgi have the largest forest areas accounting for 98 per cent of the total forest area of the district. The total geographical area according to village papers is 42,31,263 acres. Out of this, 35,58,164 acres were put to agricultural use in 1963-64, while the cropped area in that year was 36,33,319.

The table below shows taluk-wise break-up of extent of cultivated land in Bijapur district in 1963-64.

Taluk		*Area in acres*
Badami	..	2,27,102
Bagalkot	..	1,80,440
Bagewadi	..	4,40,723
Bijapur	..	5,35,894
Bilgi	..	1,48,600
Hungund	..	2,84,630
Indi	..	4,81,270
Jamkhandi	..	2,39,853
Muddebihal	..	3,38,005
Mudhol	..	1,99,671
Sindgi	..	4,81,976
Total for the district	..	35,58,164

The cultivable waste lands which were about 78,000 acres in 1957 were brought down to 26,900 acres in 1961-62. Their extent was further reduced to 21,742 acres in 1963-64. A detailed statement of agricultural land utilisation is given at the end of the chapter (Table-I).

Food crops

Bijapur district is mainly a foodgrains producing area. Roughly three-fourths of the total cropped area is under food crops. The main food crops of the district are jowar (*kharif and rabi*), bajri, wheat, paddy and maize. Under pulses, the main crops are Bengal gram, horsegram, greengram, *tur*, chavali, etc. Fruits and vegetables and spices and condiments are also grown. The Bijapur taluk has maximum area of more than five lakhs of acres under food crops. About 65 per cent of the total area under food crops in 1962-63 was in Bijapur, Indi, Sindgi, Bagewadi and Muddebihal taluks. Of the total area under food crops in this district, the area cultivated in the *kharif* season was about 38 per cent. The percentage of area under the rabi food crops was 62.

Non-food crops

The percentage of area under non-food crops in the district was about 22 in 1962-63. The main non-food crops are groundnut, sesame, linseed, safflower, castor, niger, cotton and Deccan hemp (ambadi). There is a very small area under tobacco and betel leaves. Four tables giving the acreage under different crops from the year 1954-55 to 1962-63 are appended at the end of the chapter (Tables II to V).

Cereals

Paddy (Oryza sativa)-Kannada name, *Bhatta*—is a minor crop in the district and is grown mainly in patches in areas under the command of wells, tanks, lift irrigation schemes, etc. It is also grown in the low-lying areas and in the pockets of bunds. The area covered under this crop in this district was only 12,720 acres during 1961-62 of which about 5,000 acres were irrigated. It increased to 13,218 acres in 1962-63 and to 14,778 acres in 1963-64. The local names of paddy grown in this district are *kumkum nellu, kari nellu, bile nellu, dam or dodbhatta, javari kemp nellu, didag bhatta and vana bhatta.*

The approximate number of days required for maturing of this crop is one hundred, but there are variations in regard to particular varieties; *vana bhatta*, for example, takes 140 days and *kumkum nellu* and certain varieties take 120 to 130 days. The yield per acre varies from about 640 lbs. to 800 lbs. The *didag bhatta* variety yields about 1,280 lbs. to 1,444 lbs. per acre. A statement showing standard and average yields of principal crops is given at the end of the chapter (Table VI). In areas where paddy is grown under irrigation, fairly normal yields are obtained, while under rain-fed conditions the yield is uncertain. Paddy is sown in June-July and harvested during November-

December. The land is prepared by ploughing and harrowing. Farm-yard manure is applied after ploughing. The sowing of seed is done with a seed drill. No transplanting of paddy is done in this district. The seed rate per acre is between 30 to 40 pounds. Interculturing is done twice or thrice with slit and entire blade hoes. Ripe paddy is harvested with a sickle and stacked. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation is followed in the area irrigated mainly by the Mamadapur and Kendur tanks. The extent of that area is about 165 acres.

Rice is not, however, the main staple food of the inhabitants of this district. It is only during festivals and ceremonial occasions that it is used both by the rich and the poor. Only persons belonging to the upper middle and the upper classes use rice often as a part of their food. Rice is also being used for preparing *churumuri, murmura, avalakki, dosa,* etc.

Wheat

Wheat (Triticum satirum)-*godi*-is late or cold weather crop in this district. It is sown generally in the months of October and November and harvested during January and February. *Khapli* wheat is sown under irrigation in parts of Indi, Sindgi and Bijapur taluks during December and January and harvested in March and April. The acreage covered by the wheat crop in 1961-62 was just over 1,97,394 acres. It was 2,20,226 acres in 1962-63 and 2,03,381 acres in 1963-64. Wheat is grown generally in all the taluks of this district, but the biggest acreage is in Bagewadi taluk. The seed is sown with a three coultered drill. The seed rate varies betwen 30 to 40 lbs. per acre in case of dry wheat and between 60 to 80 lbs. per acre for wheat cultivated under irrigation. Generally, no interculturing is done after sowing except in years of heavy rainfall. The local varieties of wheat are the red and the white, which are now being replaced gradually by improved strains which are resistant to rust. The average yield per acre varies from about 350 lbs. in dry farming to 1,500 lbs. in irrigated farming. Wheat is generally used for preparing *bread, chapati, puri, holige, kadabu, ladu,* etc. *Khapli* wheat is used only for preparing *chapati* and *rava.*

Jowar

Jowar (Sorghum valgare).—*jola*—is the main staple crop of the district, and is grown widely in all the taluks, the total area being 17,27,695 acres in 1961-62, 18,13,903 acres in 1962-63 and 17,90,226 acres in 1963-64. It is the most economic crop, since it yields good grain and palatable fodder for the cattle. It is most suited to the black and medium soils of this district and can be grown conveniently within the amount of rainfall received. Jowar is grown principally for grain purposes, both during the kharif and rabi seasons. Kharif jowar is grown mainly in the southern taluks of the district, the highest acreage being in Hungund taluk. Rabi jowar is also grown widely though the largest acreage is

to be found in Indi taluk. This is a drought-resistant crop and thrives well under well-distributed rain. About two to three inches of rain prior to the emergence of earheads is very beneficial, while rain during the flowering and seed formation stages is harmful. Kharif jowar called *mungari jola* is sown generally during June-July. Two or three harrowings are given prior to sowing. This kharif crop is not grown as an entire crop, but as a mixed crop with green gram, niger, sesamum and tur. Farm-yard manure is applied not more than once in three to five years to jowar land. Harvesting is done during January and February. The yield of the crop varies from 400 to 700 lbs. per acre under dry conditions and up to about 3,000 lbs. under irrigation. The yield of fodder varies from 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. per acre. Rabi jowar, the mainstay of the Bijapur district, is the largest single crop grown. This rabi jowar is also called *bili-jola* and is sown generally in September and October in the black and medium soil and also in alluvial soils. One or two ploughings with wooden plough are done during the rainy season, followed by two or three harrowings. Sowing is done during September-October with a three-coultered seed drill, the seed rate varying from four to five pounds per acre. Two interculturings are given with slit-hoes. Harvesting is done during February-March and sometimes even in April. The average yield per acre varies from 200 to 400 lbs. and in exceptional cases the yield goes up to 700 lbs. per acre. The yield of fodder per acre is between 2,000 to 2,500 lbs. The local varieties of rabi jowar are *gund, belasi, seetani jola,* and *chouri jola.* The Department of Agriculture has recently introduced an improved strain called maladandi jola which has now spread to quite a large acreage in the district. This new variety has great resistance to drought and naturally, therefore, it has become quite popular in the district. Jowar is used chiefly for preparing bread which is the main daily food of the poor and the middle class people. It is also parched and eaten. Rabi jowar earheads are parched in the milky stage and eaten.

Bajri or Bajra

Bajri, (Pennisetum typhoidem) also called *Sejji,* is also a major food crop in Bijapur district. The area under this crop was 5,29,307 acres in 1961-62, 5,35,974 acres in 1962-63 and 5,40,937 acres in 1963-64. It requires a dry climate and light showers of rain with plenty of sunshine between the showers. This crop is very accommodative and can grow even in areas where the rainfall is not even 10 inches, provided that rainfall is evenly distributed. Rain at the time of germination, flowering, and harvesting is very harmful and the yield is considerably affected. To avoid such a contingency, the crop is sown between late July and the middle of August. It is mainly a kharif crop and, though sown later than *Kharif jowar,* is harvested a little earlier. In good soils, the growth of bajri is luxuriant, while in poor soils it is moderate. Land is prepared by ploughing once or twice, and harrowed twice

or thrice before sowing. Manuring is done once in three or four years. Sowing is done with a three-coultered drill. Bajri is not grown as an entire crop but as a mixture with green gram, *tur*, *kulthi*, sesamum and niger. Two or three inter-culturings are given after sowing. The grain ripens at the end of October or in November, when it is reaped with a sickle. Bajri is a three-month crop. It is grown predominantly in Bijapur, Indi, Sindgi and Hungund taluks. The yield of bajri when grown as a mixture crop varies from 300 to 500 lbs. per acre and the yield of fodder is about 800 to 1,000 lbs. per acre. Bajri is used for preparing bread and is the daily diet of the poor, till at least the rabi crops are harvested. It is usually consumed only during winter. The rich cultivators feed their cattle with boiled bajri grains.

Maize

Maize (Zean ays) is called *Govin jola or Gonjola* in Kannada. The total area under the crop was 5,923 acres in 1961-62, 5,737 acres in 1962-63 and 6,520 acres in 1963-64, the highest acreage being in Jamkhandi taluk. It is grown both as kharif and rabi crop. Land is ploughed and harrowed once or twice and seeds are sown at the rate of 6 kg. per acre. It is a three-month crop and is cut and fed to cattle before maturity. The grain yield varies from 500 to 1,000 lbs. per acre. When grown for fodder, the yield of green matter varies from 15,000 lbs. to 25,000 lbs. per acre. Maize grain is very nutritious, containing a very large quantity of fat. Its cobs are parched and eaten by the rich as well as the poor. The green fodder is excellent, being very sweet, and is fed green or as silage.

Millets

Millets like *Ragi, Kodra, Vari Sava* are minor cereals in this district and occupy a very small acreage. They are grown mainly on the slopes of hills in light, poor soils of shallow depth. They are sown usually in June and ripen generally in November, yielding about 300 to 500 lbs per acre. Ripe grain is usually used for preparing bread after being ground into flour. This flour is also made into a cooling drink called *ambli*. The area under other cereals and small millets was 9,770 acres in 1962-63 and 21,252 acres in 1963-64.

Pulses

The total area in this district under pulses was 2,10,657 acres in 1961-62, 2,08,839 acres in 1962-63 and 2,02,426 acres in 1963-64. The largest area is in Bijapur taluk and the acreage in Bilgi is the lowest. About 50 per cent of the total area under pulses is occupied by Bengal gram (*Kadale*) and tur (*Togare*).

Bengal gram

Bengal gram (Cicer aria tanum)–Kadale–is one of the most largely grown pulses in this district and is a major rabi crop. It is grown in almost all the taluks along the banks of rivers and *nalas* and also in tank beds. It is also grown as a mixed crop with rabi jowar. Sowing is done between October and December

while harvesting is completed between January and March. The usual seed rate per acre varies from 40 to 50 lbs. and the average yield under dry conditions varies between 400 to 600 lbs. per acre, while, under irrigation, the figure may rise to about 1,200 lbs. per acre. It is a common practice to pluck off the tops of the shoots before flowering in order to render the plants bushy and increase the out-turn of crop. Extreme cold is harmful to this crop and frost is fatal. The plant has several uses. Both the foliage and the green grains are used as vegetables. The grain when ripe is dried and used as *dal* and is an ingredient in many types of dishes used daily. It is also a good food for the horses. The plant yields a type of vinegar called *kadale-huli*. A new type of gram introduced by the Agricultural Department is the Chafagram, which is wilt-resistant and high-yielding. The area under Bengal gram was 45,277 acres in 1962-63 and 43,236 acres in 1963-64.

Green gram

The area under other pulses, which include green gram, horse gram, cow-pea, alasandi and batagadale, was 1,07,568 acres in 1962-63 and 99,848 acres in 1963-64. Green gram (Phaseolus mungo)—*hesaru* or *mug*—is grown in almost all the taluks of the district, the highest acreage being in Sindgi taluk and the lowest in Jamkhandi taluk. The total acreage under green gram in the district was reported to be about 30,000 acres. Generally it is sown as a mixed crop with kharif jowar or bajri during June and July and is harvested during September and October. It does not require any manuring or irrigation. The normal yield is about °00 to 450 lbs. per acre. An early type of hesaru called *utavali hesaru* or *kombhesaru* is taken in black soil in the kharif season as a first crop in early June and is harvested by the middle of August, thus enabling the farmer to take a second crop of rabi jowar or wheat. *Mug*, like other pulses, can be eaten green as vegetable and as a split *dal*.

Tur

Tur (Cajanus indicus)—*Togare*-is one of the most important pulse crops in this district with an area of about 62,238 acres in 1961-62, 55,994 acres in 1962-63 and 59,342 acres in 1963-64. It is sown generally as a mixed crop in June and July along with kharif jowar and bajri. It grows also in well fertilised soils. It is a very hardy crop and resists drought to a remarkable extent. Tur is harvested during the months of February and March. The plants exhibit a very slow growth till the main cereal crop is harvested, and after that the plants grow vigorously. The yield varies from 200 lbs. to 400 lbs. per acre when grown as a mixed crop. The green pods of tur are eaten as a vegetable. The ripe pulse is split up into dal and eaten in a number of ways. It is taken generally in boiled form and sometimes mixed with vegetables.

Horse gram (*hurali* or *kulthi*) covered an area of about 51,000 acres in 1963-64, the highest acreage being in Bijapur taluk. It is sown in June and July as a mixed crop with a seed rate of about 40 lbs. per acre. The crop ripens by October or November. The yield varies from 300 lbs. to 500 lbs. per acre in good soils, and in poor soils the yield varies from 150 to 300 lbs. per acre. The green crop is used as fodder for cattle and sheep. The pulse is given to horses and cattle after boiling. It is also used in preparing soup and porridge.

Horse gram

Madiki (*matki* or *math*) is grown in shallow black or light stony soils where kharif jowar and bajri are taken as main crop. It is sown usually in June and July and harvested in October and November. The yield per acre varies from 200 lbs. to 400 lbs. and that of fodder from 800 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. Madiki is used as a split pulse and also ground into flour for mixing with others. It is eaten parched or boiled whole with condiments. It is also given to horses and cattle and is said to form a fattening diet for them.

Madiki

Avare (Dolichos lablab)—*Val*—is a minor crop in this district. It is a rabi crop and grown along the banks of rivers as a fodder crop from which grain is also taken. The seed rate per acre varies from 50 to 60 lbs. It is also taken as a mixed crop with Bengal gram and *rabi jowar*. Sowing is done from November to January when the crop is cut and fed to cattle from March to May. Generally, pods are plucked as the crop goes on maturing. The pulse is used for consumption as vegetable and split grain.

Avare

Alsandi (Vigna catiang)-*chavali*-grows as a minor crop in this district. It can grow in a variety of soils. It is a creeper with a pod of about five to six inches long containing dark seeds. The seed rate per acre is about 30 lbs. if sown alone and the yield amounts to about 40 to 50 times that of the quantity of seed sown. In mixed cultivation, the yield is about 100 to 150 lbs. per acre. It is used as vegetable and when dried, the grain is split for consumption.

Alsandi

Batagadale (*watana*) is mainly a rabi crop. The acreage under this pulse in this district is under a thousand. It is sown in October and November at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre and the crop is ready for harvest after four months. The yield is between 300 to 400 lbs. per acre. It is used as green vegetable and cooked in various ways.

Batagadale

Groundnut (Arachis hypogea)—*Senga or Nelagadale*— is the foremost oilseed crop, being extensively grown in all taluks. The area under groundnut was 3,19,353 acres in 1961-62, 2,56,504 acres in 1962-63 and 2,57,509 acres in 1963-64. The popularity of this crop is due to the great demand for groundnut and the good price it fetches. It can be grown both in *maradi* and *masari* types of

Oil-seeds

soil. Sindgi taluk has the largest acreage. Sowing of groundnut is done in June and July and it thrives well in the light sandy soil that is found in Badami taluk. In the case of the spreading variety, the seed rate is about 40 to 50 lbs. per acre, while in the case of the erect variety , it is about 80 lbs. Both these varieties are grown in this district, about 80 per cent of the area being under the erect variety and the rest under the spreading variety. Ploughing and harrowing is done before sowing and two or three interculturings are given, with one weeding, if necessary. Flowering starts after about two months of sowing and the crop is ready for harvesting in about four months. Harvesting is done by uprooting the plants or by harrowing with a short blade harrow. Groundnut is raised generally as a dry crop in kharif season. The early variety of groundnut generally yields about 800 lbs. of pods, though at times, it goes as high as 1,500 lbs., while the late varieties yield from 1,000 lbs. to 1,700 lbs. per acre. The Department of Agriculture has evolved two new strains of the erect and the spreading variety. These are the Spanish Improved and Pondicherry-8. They have the qualities of drought-resistance, high yield, earliness of maturity, higher oil content and therefore have become quite popular. Groundnut is cultivated mainly for oil. It is also consumed in several ways and eaten raw, cooked or boiled or used in confectionery. The seed yields good undrying edible oil, which is used in cooking and in the manufacture of vanaspati, soap, lubricating oils, etc. The oil does not become rancid easily. This may be one of the reasons why it has been introduced in the Indian Pharmacopoeia as a base for ointments. Groundnut cake is used for cattle feeding and manuring purposes. The oil in kernels comes to about 40 to 50 per cent. The leaves and branches of the plant form excellent and nutritious fodder, conducive to an increase in the milk yield of cattle. Growing of groundnut during summer is becoming popular especially in the area irrigated by wells and tanks.

Sesame (*Ellu*) is grown all over the district as a mixed crop. Indi taluk has the highest acreage and Jamkhandi taluk has the lowest. It is sown in the months of June and July along with kharif jowar or bajri and harvested in November. The seed rate varies from one to three pounds per acre, while the yield varies from 250 to 350 lbs. per acre. The seed is used for sweetmeats and is also used for funeral rites. It yields abundant oil which is used both for cooking and medicinal purposes. The oilcake is a much prized cattle food Three varieties of sesame—white, red and black—are grown. The white variety grows earlier and is the richest in oil content. The area under this crop was 9,695 acres in 1961-62, 11,855 acres in 1962-63 and 9,784 acres in 1963-64.

Rape seed is a minor crop in this district and is grown mainly in Hungund taluk. The oil content in the seed is about 35% and

it is used for eating purposes and also for lamps, etc. The oilcake is very useful as manure.

Safflower (*Kusabi*) is the second largest oilseed crop in Bijapur district with an area of about 80,000 acres in 1961-62, 62,631 acres in 1962-63 and 61,465 acres in 1963-64. Bijapur taluk had the highest area, while Bilgi taluk had the lowest in 1963-64. It is grown in the black cotton soils and always as a mixed crop. It is also grown as a border crop since the spiky leaves of the plant do not allow stray cattle to enter the fields. It is generally sown along with rabi jowar and wheat from September to November and is harvested in March and April. When the crop is about two months old, the tops of the plants are cut off to encourage branching. The plants are pulled out in the early dusk of the day and after drying, the seeds are thrashed by beating with sticks. About 100 lbs. of yield per acre are obtained from the mixed crop and about 400 lbs. to 600 lbs. if the crop is sown alone. The oil obtained from the seed is about 17 to 32 per cent, and is extensively used in cooking. The stalks have no value but the young leaves are boiled and eaten as vegetable. The oilcake is used as food for cattle and for manuring purposes. The flowers are deep red in colour and are used sometimes for dyeing purposes.

Linseed (*Agase*) is the foremost non-edible oilseed crop with an area of about 23,618 acres in 1961-62, 25,657 acres in 1962-63 and 24,470 acres in 1963-64. Bagewadi taluk had the highest acreage. It is grown in black cotton soils as a mixed crop with wheat or a border crop since cattle do not touch the linseed plant. Sowing is done in September or October and harvesting is completed by February. The seed rate is about 10 lbs. to 12 lbs. per acre. As the seeds have a tendency to shed easily, the plants are uprooted when the capsules are just ripe and begin to open. A good crop yields about 300 to 400 lbs. of seed per acre. Linseed is mainly an oilseed crop in this district and is not of much value as a fibre crop. The seeds yield about 40% of oil. Both the oil and oilcakes contain a high percentage of phosphorus and potash. The oil is used in the manufacture of paints and the cake is a good cattle feed.

Castor (*Haralu*) is a minor crop. It is both a kharif and rabi crop. It is taken mainly as a border crop in garden lands and also along the bunds of the fields. Two types of plants are grown—annual and perennial. The annual varieties are sown in the fields and the perennial varieties are taken in garden lands. The kharif crop is usually sown in June-July and harvested in December, and the rabi crop is ready for harvest by February. An average crop yields about 300 lbs. to 400 lbs. of seed per acre. Castor oil is used for burning lamps and for lubrication. It has also a good demand in soap industry and

for medicinal purposes. Mixed with perfumes, it is used as hair oil. The oilcake is used as a manure and the leaf is eaten by cattle. The roots of the castor plant when dried are used as a febrifuge. The undecorticated seeds contain about 40 to 50 per cent of oil. Small seeds contain more oil than the large ones. In 1961-62, only 540 acres were sown with this crop. The area under this crop was 375 acres in 1962-63 and 680 acres in 1963-64.

Nigerseed (*Gurellu* or *karellu*) occupied an area of 802 acres in 1963-64. It is grown in shallow, black and all other kharif soils, as a mixed crop with kharif jowar or bajri. It is sown in June-July and harvested in November and the yield per acre comes to about 250 to 400 lbs. A clear, limpid, pale yellow sweet oil is extracted from niger seed and is used largely for culinary purposes. The residual oilcake is black in colour and uninviting in appearance, but it is considered to be one of the best oilcakes for milch cattle.

There are possibilities of stepping up the production of oil seeds in the district by intensive and extensive methods. A sum of Rs. 3.60 lakhs was provided for producing 29,000 additional tons of oil seeds in the district, during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Narcotics

Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum)—*Tambaku*—is grown in all the taluks of the district in very small patches, the total acreage in the district being 328 acres in 1961-62, 366 acres in 1962-63 and 214 acres in 1963-64. Seedlings are first raised in seedbeds and when they are about six weeks old, they are transplanted in the field. Alluvial type of soil is best suited for this crop. About 360 square feet of seed bed area are sufficient for transplanting in one acre of tobacco crop and about four ounces of seed are required for this purpose. The plant is not allowed to flower and all buds and branches are nipped off as they appear and only 8 to 12 leaves are allowed to remain. The plants are cut in January or February about four inches high from the ground and spread in the sun till they are thoroughly dry. Then they are sprinkled with water and while damp, are closely packed in a pit or stacked under weights and covered for eight days during which period fermentation sets in. When taken out from the pit the leaves are packed in bundles and sent to the market for sale. Tobacco is smoked and chewed by all classes of people. It is also used as snuff. Under dry conditions, the yield is from 600 lbs. to 800 lbs., while under irrigation it rises from 1,000 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. per acre. The yield of beedi tobacco varies from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre.

Betel leaf

Betel leaf (*vilyadele*) is a perennial garden crop and is largely grown in Bagewadi, Badami and Bijapur taluks. The crop lasts for about 15 to 20 years, and each garden is of about one acre of land. The soil suited for this crop should have good depth and be well-drained, fertile and of the alluvial or clayey type. Cool, moist and shady conditions are required.

The shade for this crop is provided by the trees on which the vines climb. The crop needs an abundant supply of water. In order to support the vines, trees like *shevri, pangara, hadga* and *shevga* which are quick-growing are planted. The whole garden has to be sheltered from wind and sun by high hedges or screens of grass or mats. The vines begin to bear in the third year, but are at their best from the fourth to the thirteenth year and under favourable conditions go on yielding till the twentieth year. Every year, in March, April and May, the upper half of the vine is coiled away and buried above the root under fresh red earth and manure. Portions of the garden are thus treated in rotation so that those first cut are ready to bear before the last are cut. The cultivation of betel leaf is very costly and requires careful attention throughout the year but it pays good dividends since it is a very remunerative garden crop. The betel leaf of Kudgi in Bagewadi taluk has a reputation for quality and is exported outside the district. Cholachgud in Badami taluk is also well known for betel leaf. The leaf is chewed with arecanut, lime, catechu and sometimes with tobacco. The leaf is reported to have digestive properties, and sweetens the breath. Modern medical research shows that the leaves are rich in vitamins B and C. The area under this crop was 75 acres in 1961-62, 93 acres in 1962-63 and 55 acres in 1963-64.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum)—*Kabbu*—is a perennial crop and is grown under irrigation in black soils having good depth and good drainage. It is a twelve-month crop and hence is grown in areas, where there is copious supply of water under wells and tanks and on lift irrigation sites. The land is ploughed across two or three times and manured sufficiently with compost or farm yard manure. Nitrogen is also given in the form of oilcake. The cane sprouts about a month after planting. Sugarcane is eaten either raw or is made into jaggery or sugar. Only the local variety called pundy is grown, since it is soft cane and is used for chewing and extracting juice for drinking. Improved varieties are now being introduced and the yield of cane varies from 25 tons to 35 tons per acre in this district. The total area under sugarcane in this district was 3,491 acres in 1961-62, 3,170 acres in 1962-63 and 5,070 acres in 1963-64. Sugarcane is a crop which exhausts the soil and therefore, it is not grown year after year but rotated with food crops.

A new sugarcane developmet scheme has been launched in the district. A varietal survey was conducted and the most popular variety was found to be CO 419, covering over 71 per cent of the sugarcane area. Other local varieties such as Pattapatti and Pundy are also grown on a small scale. Out of all the plantings, the regular planting i.e., of the period from December to March was observed to be in the maximum extent of area; it covered about 60 per cent of the sugarcane area. A survey of pests and

diseases attacking the sugarcanes was also carried out. Seed nurseries have been organised and seed material is being distributed to the cultivators for raising tertiary nurseries.

Compost-making in an improved way by utilising sugarcane trash has been popularised among the sugarcane-growers and it was estimated that about 655 tons of compost was available from this source during the year 1964-65. More than 3,000 tons of inorganic manures were also distributed during the same year. Under the local manurial resources scheme, sannhemp seeds are distributed free. Demonstration plots for the various phases of sugarcane cultivation are laid out to help the farmers to adopt better methods. The Third Five-Year Plan has a target to bring under sugarcane cultivation 3,000 additional acres of land.

Condiments and spices

Chillies (Capsicum annum)-*Menasinakai*-forms an important condiment crop in this district covering an area of about 7,151 acres in 1961-62, 6,281 acres in 1962-63 and 5,860 acres in 1963-64, fifty per cent of which was in Bijapur taluk alone. The Indi taluk accounted for 1,322 acres in 1963-64. Green chillies are marketed as vegetable. It is grown under irrigation in patches under the command of wells and it requires a well-drained fertile soil. Three months after planting, it begins to bear fruit. The yield of irrigated chillies goes up to 1,500 lbs., per acre. Only two varieties are grown in the district, the *lavangi* which is small in size and another which is longer. Chillies are eaten both green and dry by one and all and form an essential ingredient of the human diet.

Turmeric (*Arishina*) was grown in an area of 45 acres in 1961-62, 64 acres in 1962-63 and 51 acres in 1963-64. The Bijapur taluk has the highest acreage with 41 acres in 1962-63 and 27 acres in 1963-64. Its root is of universal use as a condiment. It is also used as a paint and a dye.

Coriander (*Kothambiri*) is grown in vegetable gardens only as a vegetable. It grows any time of the year. The leaves are ready for use in about three weeks after planting. For seed purposes it is grown in July and is ready for harvest in about two months. The ripe seed is one of the most popular condiments. The seed rate is about 6 lbs. per acre and the yield comes to about 1,000 to 1,500 lbs per acre.

Garlic (*Bellulli*) covers an area of about 600 acres in this district, three-fourth of which is in Bagewadi taluk. It is grown in well-drained black soil under irrigation. Water is required every eight or ten days. Segments of garlic bulbs are planted usually in October and they mature in about five to six months' time. Garlic is used extensively in cookery. A good crop yields about 6,000 to 8,000 lbs. per acre. The area under coriander and garlic was 1,754 acres in 1962-63 and 1,468 acres in 1963-64.

Fibres—Cotton

Cotton (Gossypium herbaceum) is the most important fibre crop of this district, and the acreage is the highest in the State. The promulgation of the Bombay Growth of Food Crops Act of 1944 was responsible for a great diminution in the area during the years 1944 to 1949 when attention was paid mainly to the growth of food crops and the cultivation of cash non-food crops was frowned upon. But after 1949, the area under cotton began steadily to rise and in 1961-62 the total area was 4,40,540 acres. It was 4,34,128 acres in 1962-63 and 4,54,349 acres in 1963-64. Commercially the cotton grown in Bijapur district is of two varieties, the Bagalkot Jawari and Bijapur Jawari. That grown in the areas lying between the Krishna and the Bhima rivers is called the Bijapur Jawari, and the cotton grown south of the Krishna is known as the Bagalkot Jawari. The main varieties of cotton grown under dry conditions are the Jayadhar and Laxmi varieties. Besides these varieties, the Department of Agriculture has introduced the Jarilla and Co2 which are grown to a small extent under well irrigation. Jayadhar and Laxmi cottons are grown as semi-rabi crops. The Laxmi cotton is definitely superior in quality and fetches better price. Consequently, the area under this type of cotton is being increased steadily in this district year after year. Cotton requires soaking rain in July, followed by moderate rains, alternated with sunshine in August and again heavy rains in the latter part of September. Rain after October is not desirable. The desirable optimum temperature is between 60° to 100°F. during the period of growth of the crop. All these conditions are prevailing in the district and hence the cotton crop has always good prospects. Cotton is grown mainly in rich black soils. Medium and lighter types of soils, if they are well-drained, also give satisfactory yields. Land for cotton is prepared generally by ploughing, the depth of ploughing being restricted from 3 to 6 inches. First ploughing is done after the fall of one or two ante-monsoon showers in April and May. During the early part of the rains, the land is simply harrowed once or twice and the stubbles of the previous crops are removed. Cotton seed is sown at the rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per acre during the months of August or September, depending on the nature of soil and rainfall conditions. In the case of Mungari irrigated cottons, sowing is done in May or June. Before sowing, the cotton seed is passed through a sieve to facilitate removal of small, broken and immature seeds and thereafter plastered with cowdung to facilitate easy and regular dropping of the seeds in seed tubes or bowels. Adequate moisture in the soil is absolutely necessary to carry out the sowing operation successfully. The usual method of sowing is to drop the seed in the furrows of the drill through bamboo tubes. The seed is immediately covered by a light harrow after sowing. As a rule, cotton is grown as an entire crop. Three to four interculturing and a weeding are generally given. Where it is grown as a mixed crop, the rotation that is followed is either a two years' course of Jowar and cotton, or a three years' course of Jowar, cotton, wheat or kulthi.

Under normal conditions, the cotton sown in the months of August and September, flowers in November and December. The development of bolls may be hindered at times due to deficiency of soil moisture. Opening of bolls permanently is not uncommon in this district due to a sudden rise in temperature during the months of January and February. These factors seriously affect the quality of the cotton, the staple becoming shorter and losing its strength. The crop is ready for harvest in February and March, giving an average yield of 150 to 200 lbs. per acre. In the case of kharif irrigated cottons, the crop will be ready for harvest during the months of October and November and the average *kapas* yield per acre will be anywhere between 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. Three to four pickings in all are taken and each picking is done at an interval of 8 to 12 days. The cultivators generally dispose of their produce in the form of seed cotton to the petty merchants either at their own doors or bringing the same to the commission agents in the nearest market place. The commission agents and the petty merchants usually get their *kapas* ginned at the factories in the mofussil areas and bring only lint for sale to the nearest marketing place. The number of uses to which cotton is put is large. It is used to spin yarn and weave cloth. Cotton stalk is used as fuel and the seed as a cattle food and also for extraction of oil. Seeds of American types are specially suited for the extraction of oil.

Diseases of cotton

The most general diseases of cotton found in Bijapur district are wilt and root-rot, which are considered the major infections which cause considerable damage to the crop. Most of the indigenous varieties are susceptible to these two diseases. Of the remaining diseases, red leaf blight and black-arm are the only diseases of any importance; these diseases attack only the American varieties and are of sporadic occurrence. The extent of damage caused by wilt is quite considerable, the losses varying from 40 to 60 per cent. The causative organism of this disease is soil-borne and extremely persistent, so that it is found difficult to exterminate it once the soil becomes infested. The ultimate solution to the problem of control of wilt disease would seem to be the production of varieties of cotton resistant to these diseases. The *Fayadhar* variety of cotton which has now been evolved is a 100 per cent wilt-resistant variety and is now gaining great importance in all cotton-growing areas of the district. Root-rot is caused by soil-borne fungus. So far, no effective remedial measures have been evolved and no variety of cotton resistant to root-rot has yet been evolved. Nevertheless, measures to control the disease are being tried through variation in the date of sowing and also mixed cropping. Red leaf blight is a physiological disease commonly noticed on American types of cotton and when the attack is severe, the yield is very much reduced and is of very poor quality. High humidity and cloudy days accompanied by low temperatures have been reported to increase the incidence of red

leaf blight. Sulphur-dusting has been advocated as a control measure. Black-arm is said to be seed and soil-borne. Research in respect of control measures has been in progress for quite sometime and seed treatment after delinting is being advocated and adopted.

The opening of the Agricultural Research Station in Dharwar in 1904 saw the beginning of research work in the improvement of the cottons of this area. A selection from the local *kumpta* variety was ready by 1913, and this was distributed in Bijapur district widely. In 1917, two other selections were distributed. A sub-station at Gadag was opened in 1908, and a new strain called the *vilayati* was given for distribution. It was in 1937 that the strain called *jarilla* was imported from East Khandesh into Bijapur district and this is now grown on a large scale under irrigation. Subsequently, the variety known as *jayadhar* was ready for distribution and was released in 1950. Amongst the most recent developments pertaining to cotton in this district are that the Jayawant and Gadag No. 1 have been replaced by Jayadhar and Laxmi, with a new strain called *virnar* evolved in 1950 being tried in Bijapur district under irrigation, and that two new strains pertaining to the Rajapalyam variety are now being grown under irrigation in a limited area. A cotton station has been recently opened at Bagalkot and the work of evolving suitable strains which are wilt and drought-resistant is being continuously carried on and it is hoped that before long the common diseases of cotton will be eradicated. For development of cotton production in the district, a provision of Rs. 9.18 lakhs has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan.

Jute

Jute occupies a very insignificant area in this district, being found only in small patches in Jamkhandi Taluk.

Sannhemp

Sannhemp (*Sanabu*) is grown mainly in Sindgi taluk. It is also grown as a green manure crop in garden lands or in areas under the command of lift irrigation sites. It is sown early in June. It is a quick growing plant and is ready for being ploughed back into the field in about 2 to 2½ months. At this time, the weight of the green matter is the maximum, about 10 to 12 tons per acre. A heavy log roller is drawn over the crop in order to level it and then it is ploughed in. The field so treated is left undisturbed until the sannhemp is decayed, which will take about five to six weeks. The seed rate when sown for the production of fibre is about 60 to 100 lbs. per acre. The crop gets ready for harvest after about four to five months, and the yield of fibre on an average is about 400 lbs. per acre.

Deccan hemp

Deccan hemp (*Pundi or ambadi*) covered an area of about 3,000 acres in 1961-62, 4,828 acres in 1962-63 and 3,569 acres in 1963-64, Sindgi taluk having the maximum area of 2,092 acres in

1962-63 and 1,386 acres in 1963-64. Pundi is a kharif crop and is grown with kharif jowar and bajri as a mixed crop. The fibre obtained from the crop is in great demand for household and agricultural consumption. If *pundi* is sown as an entire crop, the seed rate would be 30 lbs. per acre but in practice it occupies only about one-sixth to one-twenty-fifth of the total area under kharif crop. The crop is harvested when stalks are dry. After separating leaves and seeds, by beating with sticks, they are steeped in water and weighted down by stones for a period of ten to fifteen days. The bark and fibre become loose and are easily peeled off in long strips from the stem. Clean fibre is obtained by beating and washing the long strips. This fibre is then dried in the sun, tied in bundles and marketed. An acre of pundi crop if sown alone in good soil, yields about 10 to 12 Bengal maunds of fibre. It is turned into ropes, mats, etc. The sour young leaves of *ambadi* are sometimes used as a vegetable.

Sisal

Sisal (*Devva bale or bhutale*) is usually planted along the borders of the fields, bunds, and against the water courses in order to protect the field from erosion. The area in Bijapur district in 1961-62 was not more than 500 acres, though this fibre occurs in a scattered form all over the district along the railway tracks, canal embankments and gardens. It also serves as a hedge plant for the fields. The crop is propagated by suckers obtained from the mother plant and planted directly in the field. If bulbils are used they are planted in the nursery and after about a year they are transplanted. The fibre is obtained from the leaves after they become sufficiently mature. Generally, the sisal leaves are ready for harvesting when the plants are about 4 years old. The fibre is extracted either by the process of rotting or by the aid of a machine. It is used mostly at present in cottage industries and for manufacturing ropes, twines, mats, rugs, etc.

Fertilisers and Manures

During the year 1964-65, 2,700 tons of fertilisers were distributed through co-operative societies. In order to develop local manurial resources, the Third Plan made a financial allocation of Rs. 2.37 lakhs for the district, the target being to produce compost manure to the extent of 3.25 lakh tons in the rural areas and 29,000 tons in the urban areas. In the rural parts of the district, 21,318 standard pits have been dug, while there are 31 centres in the towns, for the purpose of manufacturing compost manure. In order to step up the supply of green manure also, sannhemp seeds and dhaincha seeds as also glyricidia cuttings and seedlings are being distributed to the farmers. Under the Third Plan, an extent of 7,000 acres was intended to be green-manured.

Use of better Implements

Iron ploughs are becoming popular in the district and are gradually replacing the wooden ones. Levellers (buck-scrapers) are now increasingly used. For purpose of bunding on a small scale, kenis are being put to use.In the irrigated areas, ridgers and

bund-formers are coming into vogue. For jowar-harvesting, stone-rollers are being popularised. In Jamkhandi and Mudhol taluks, which come under the Ghataprabha left bank canal area, contour irrigation implements are being increasingly preferred. During the year 1964-65, 415 dry-farming implements, 364 iron ploughs, 263 buck-scrapers, 78 bund-formers and 45 ridgers were supplied to the farmers. Over a lakh of rupees was provided in the Third Plan for supply of new agricultural implements on a hire-purchase basis in the district.

Improved strains

In the rabi season, an improved variety of jowar strain called M-35-1 is generally grown all over the district. In the kharif season, D-340 variety of jowar is becoming popular and is grown on a large scale. The Kenphad wheat has been now replaced by Bijaga Yellow and Bijaga Red. Chaffa gram, which is an improved variety, is being grown in the district. Groundnut of Pondicherry-8 variety has been recommended for growing in the Badami taluk. Hybrid maize has been found suitable for growing in the Jamkhandi and Mudhol taluks. Chinamug and bajra of Golgeri-1-8-5 variety have been recommended for growing all over the district. The various types of improved seeds are being produced at the seed farms located at Bijapur, Indi, Mudhol, Almel and Madarkhandi and distributed to the cultivators. During the First and Second Plan periods, about 38,700 Bengal maunds of improved seeds were distributed to the cultivators. A statement showing quantities of improved seeds produced in 1964-65 at the seed farms is appended at the end of the chapter (Table-VII).

Plant Protection

The Department of Agriculture helps the farmers to fight pests and diseases of plants, by organising plant protection campaigns. It obtains suitable chemicals and distributes them on a no-profit and no-loss basis or even below the cost price. During the First Plan period, seed treatment covering 2,31,082 acres of land was carried out and an anti-grasshopper campaign was conducted over an extent of 1,803 acres. During the Second Plan period, an extent of 12,77,811 acres of land was under seed treatment and 18,135 acres were treated with pesticides and 335 sets of plant protection equipment were given to the farmers at 50 per cent of the cost. For plant-protection purposes in the district, an amount of Rs. 3.60 lakhs was provided in the Third Plan. The local bodies in the district are coming forward to help financially purchase of insecticides and fungicides to control crop pests and diseases and generally to co-operate in the execution of various agricultural programmes.

Land Development

New bunding work extending to an area of 71,140 acres and consolidation of old bunding works over an area of 42,000 acres was done during the First Plan period at a total cost of about 29 lakhs of rupees. This measure of land development was con-

tinued during the Second Plan period for an area of over a lakh acres at a cost of nearly 36 lakhs of rupees. With a view to save the soil from erosion and to conserve moisture received during the monsoon season, a soil conservation scheme has been launched in the district. All agricultural lands having shallow medium and medium deep soils, except the area coming under the command of the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal area, are covered by this scheme. For the Third Plan period a financial allocation of Rs. 47.60 lakhs was made for the purpose, the target of work being to carry out bunding over an area of 80 thousand acres of land. With a view to undertaking soil conservation by means of afforestation in the hilly areas and also to prevent erosion in waste lands, a sum of three lakhs of rupees has been set apart in the Third Plan and the area to be covered under this scheme is over 3,000 acres. Efforts are being made to evolve a suitable technique for conservation of deep black soils and to maintain the contour bunding works properly and to popularise the follow-on practices by dry farming methods in order to derive the fullest benefit. A table appended at the end of the chapter indicates the progress of bunding work done in the district since 1950-51 (Table VIII).

Reclamation of land

The Third Five-Year Plan has envisaged a large-scale reclamation of waste and fallow lands in the district, to the tune of about 25,500 acres. This work comes under the Tractor and Bulldozer Organisation Scheme which has been allotted Rs. 29.50 lakhs for the district in the Third Plan. For reclamation of the salt-affected areas in the Dhone valley in the Bijapur taluk and Mamatgeri in the Badami taluk, an amount of Rs. 2.16 lakhs has been provided in the Third Plan.

Farmers' Associations

In order to provide opportunities for mutual association and consultation and discussions of their problems and to promote co-operation, the District Farmers' Forum and Young Farmers' Associations have been formed in the district. The former organisation has now a new building of its own at Bijapur.

Panchayat Production Plans

With a view to encouraging collective efforts at increasing agricultural production, Panchayat Agricultural Production Plans have been formulated for the villages and these plans are in operation in most of the villages of the district.

Co-operative Farming Societies

As on 30th June, 1964, there were 12 co-operative farming societies with a membership of 489 and with share capital, reserve and other funds amounting to Rs. 29,932 in the district The Department of Agriculture gives technical guidance to these societies in respect of control of pests and diseases, cropping programme and the like.

Crop Competitions

With the object of encouraging the agriculturists to put in their best efforts to get better yields, crop competitions are being

held at the taluk and district levels. The following tables, which embody the results obtained in such competitions held in 1964-65, are indicative of the possibilities of increasing the production in respect of different crops in the various parts of the district.

Yields as shown by Crop Competitions at district level (1964-65):

Village	*Taluk*	*Name of the crop*	*Yield per acre kg. g.*
Kotikal ..	Badami	Kharif Jowar	2,256—000
Chikmagi ..	Hungund	do	2,216—000
Galagali ..	Bilgi	Rabi Jowar	2,960—000
Krishnapur ..	Hungund	do	2,260—000
Buchangud ..	Badami	Groundnut	1,820—000
			Tonnes—kgs.
Nalatwad .	Muddebihal	Sugarcane	98—448
Dhavalgi ..	do	do	85—088
Terdal ..	Jamkhandi	do	75—500

Yields as shown by Crop Competitions at taluk level (1964-65):

Village	*Taluk*	*Name of the crop*	*Yield per acre kg. g.*
Kotikal ..	Badami	Kharif Jowar	2,256—000
Chikmagi ..	Hungund	do	2,216—000
Kagibilgi ..	Jamkhandi	do	1,568—000
Mantur ..	Mudhol	do	1,520—000
Sunag ..	Bilgi	do	1,040—000
Galagali ..	Bilgi	Rabi Jowar	2,960—000
Krishnapur ..	Hungund	do	2,260—000
Agarkhed ..	Indi	do	1,915—000
Otihal ..	Sindgi	do	1,880—000
Shirguppi ..	Jamkhandi	do	1,704—000
Konnur ..	Muddebihal	do	1,468—800
Yadhalli ..	Mudhol	do	1,440—000
Kulhalli ..	Jamkhandi	Wheat	700—418
Agarkhed ..	Indi	do	928—080
Yadahalli ..	Hungund	do	500—000
Madbal .	Sindgi	do	1,200—000
Metgud .	Mudhol	do	904—000
Buchangud ..	Badami	Groundnut	1,820—000
Muttagi ..	Bagewadi	do	1,400—000
Hunnur ..	Jamkhandi	do	1,276—000
Alagundi B. K.	Mudhol	do	1,272—000

Agricultural Research and Experimentation

Various steps are being taken to evolve improved methods of cultivation and to demonstrate them to the agriculturists and help the latter to adopt those methods. The Agricultural Research Station, situated at a distance of about five miles south of Bijapur city in the typically dry belt of Northern Mysore, is an important factor in this context. It is one of the oldest research centres of its kind in the country. The farm attached to the Station extends over an area of a little more than 110 acres and comprises mainly two types of soil, namely medium black and limy. The medium black soil, which is about five to six feet deep, fairly fertile and retentive of moisture, can grow good crops of rabi jowar, wheat, gram, groundnut and the like, while the limy soil, which is highly eroded, shallow (about two to three feet deep) and relatively poor, can grow crops of rabi jowar, gram, groundnut and tur.

When established in 1933, as a dry-farming research station, the station had a limited objective of evolving a better method of cultivation of rabi jowar. In 1943, it was converted into a crop-breeding station with a view to evolving drought-resistant and high-yielding varieties of important crops of the tract. Since then, plant-breeding aspects of crops like rabi jowar, wheat, bajra, groundnut, safflower, linseed, castor, gram, tur and mug are being attended to and a few improved strains have been already released. At the same time, the station is doing research on the agronomic aspects of principal crops of the area. Recently it has been made the main centre for sorghum research in the State. It has a regional research station at Bailhongal in the Belgaum district and another such regional research centre is to be established in the Chitradurga district.

The research centre has a well-equipped museum where improved strains of major crops of the region are displayed and the results of experiments carried out are shown by charts and graphs. Every year during January, a Farmers' Day is organised at the station, when improved methods of cultivation are demonstrated and the standing crops raised on the farm are shown to the cultivators.

What is popularly known as " Bombay Dry-Farming Method " was evolved at the station. The salient features of this method are :—

(a) Contour-bunding across the slope of land at every three feet vertical fall.

(b) Ploughing once in three years or one-third of the area every year and harrowing three to four times every year.

(c) Application of five cart-loads of F.Y.M. to the ploughed land.

(*d*) Sowing of M-35-1 variety of rabi jowar which is drought-resistant and high-yielding, using four lbs. of seed per acre.

Efforts have been made to improve the varieties either by hybridization or by pure line selection. In respect of major crops. world-wide collections were made. In 1962-63, two varieties of wheat, *viz.*, Bijaga Yellow and Bijaga Red were evolved. These are rust-resistant and high-yielding. Selections of G-1-8-5 variety of bajra, 'Badachani' and 'Harachana' varieties of gram, Hipparagi 2-21-14-14 type of groundnut and Hungund-2 variety of safflower have been made ; these improved varieties are either high-yielding or richer in content.

Agronomic work

Scooping *i.e.*, making small pits of rabi land during kharif in order to reduce the run-of rain water and to help its penetration in the soil has been found to increase the yield of rabi jowar and wheat.

Green-manuring with sannhemp in years of favourable rainfall has been found to increase the grain-yield of rabi jowar and wheat by about 30 per cent, *i.e.*, as much as the fertilisers schedules would do. Sannhemp should be sown early in June and buried in the soil after about one and a half months leaving at least two months time before the rabi sowing.

Inter-culturing three or four times for rabi jowar and once for wheat after tillering is over, would help to conserve soil moisture and increase the grain-yield. Growing of jowar and wheat year after year on the same land was found to decrease the yield . To remedy this, it was recommended to grow either gram or groundnut in rotation with jowar or wheat once in two or three years.

An alternative way would be to take gram as a mixed crop with jowar or wheat. These methods, it was found, would help maintain soil fertility without affecting the crop-yields and would also increase the net income. Treatment of seeds with certain chemical substances while sowing proved to be of help in controlling seedling diseases and in increasing the grain-yield.

The Research Station has been multiplying foundation-seeds of recommended varieties for distribution in the district through the N.E.S. Blocks. With the introduction of newly released hybrid jowar and bajra, the station has on hand a programme of seed producton of CSH-1 jowar and HB-1 bajra.

There are also agricultural research centres at Kaladgi, Mudhol and Madarkhandi (Jamkhandi taluk) and a cotton research scheme is working at Bagalkot. The Agricultural School, Bagalkot, has been now converted into a gramasevaks' training centre. To

continue the Workshop Wing and the Youths' Training Programme attached to this centre, a financial allocation of Rs. 3.53 lakhs has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan.

Horticulture

A horticultural unit was started in the district in 1959. For introducing new varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers and for distribution of seeds and plants of various kinds, two farms, one at Bijapur and the other at Indi, with an area of 13 and 18 acres respectively, were taken over from the Wilson Anti-Famine Institute, Bijapur. About 48,000 plants were raised in these farms and supplied to the various areas in the district. Eight ornamental gardens have been laid out. In the nursery at Bijapur, 25,000 seedlings of different varieties of flowers were raised and distributed. More than 18,000 fruit plants brought from different places in India were distributed to the farmers in the district.

Three schemes for development of fruits, coconut and arecanut are functioning in the district. The object of the Fruit Development Scheme started in 1963-64 is to supply seedlings, grafts and budded plants to cultivators for increasing the area under fruits. Now that fruit plants have been supplied on a large scale, it is expected that there will be an appreciable increase in the production of fruits. There are also signs of the people becoming more fruit-minded. The Coconut Development Scheme commenced working in 1965 and the aim of this scheme is to raise coconut seedlings and distribute them on a no-profit and no-loss basis. The Arecanut Development Scheme, also started in 1965, is at present a pilot trial scheme intended for trying arecanut plants in the district. If the arecanut plants fare well in the area, the scheme is expected to be developed and put on the same basis as the Coconut Development Scheme.

An intensive programme for stepping up vegetable production in the district has been launched and vegetable seeds are being distributed free of cost. The propagation of ornamental and flowering plants is also being organised. Under the Third Five-Year Plan, it is intended to bring 500 acres under new orchards and to rejuvenate 750 acres. For development of fruit production in the district a sum of Rs. 1.87 lakhs has been allocated in this Plan. The Bijapur district branch of the Mysore State Horticultural Society is functioning since 1959 and has a membership of over 300. It caters to the needs of the members by supplying information, plants, seeds and the like.

The total area under vegetables in this district was just over 10,000 acres in 1961-62, 10,983 acres in 1962-63 and 13,619 acres in 1963-64. Almost all vegetables, tuber and bulk vegetables and leafy vegetables are grown. Important among the vegetables grown are onion, sweet potato, carrot, radish, brinjal and tomato.

The fruits comprise water melon, musk melon, plantain and mango.

Viticulture

A viticultural research unit with its headquarters at Bijapur was started in 1962. Besides the Bijapur district, six other districts of Northern Mysore, namely, Belgaum, Dharwar, North Kanara, Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur, are also covered by this unit. The object of this scheme is to carry on research and experimentation in grape-culture and to intensify and extend the cultivation of grape-vine in the areas, the climatic and soil conditions of which are well suited for the purpose. During the first two years of the scheme, over 56,000 rooted cuttings of Bhokri, Phakdi and Malta varieties of grapes were distributed to growers free of cost in this district.

Prior to the commencement of the scheme, about 35 acres of land were under grape cultivation. Thereafter, as a result of the incentive given by the scheme, the area increased to nearly 90 acres in this district in the course of two years. The target for the third year was to bring 50 more acres under grapes. The unit has been giving technical guidance to the growers in respect of selection of suitable lands, cultural practices and control of pests and diseases.

Cultivation of superior varieties of table and raisin grapes has been introduced in the district. At Jamkhandi, 60 varieties were planted for adaptive trial in 1963-64. In the demonstration plots laid out at Jamkhandi and Indi, 551 vines of Bhokri, Phakdi and Anab-e-shahi varieties were planted. Propagation of reliable planting materials of these three varieties to the extent of 80,000 was done in the district during the year 1964-65 for free distribution to the cultivators. There are bright prospects for viticulture in the district.

Labour and wages

As in the other contiguous districts, the tendency among the landholders in Bijapur district is to employ casual field labourers during the busy seasons of the year, namely, the sowing and the harvesting seasons. Heavy work is usually done by men, while women are employed for lighter types of work such as weeding, threshing and watching. The casual labourers are employed on a daily wage. Wages are paid generally in kind though a tendency to change over to cash wages is discernible. Casual labourers do not get the facilities given to the permanent farm servants (*saldars*). The wages in the taluks of Bagalkot, Jamkhandi and Bijapur are slightly higher than those in other taluks. A woman labourer generally gets less than what a man gets. Most of the landholders engage only daily labourers and only a few landholders engage on a monthly basis.

The Government of Mysore laid down in 1959 certain minimum daily wages for different categories of employment in agriculture, the minimum ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.75. The least wage for weeding operation or cotton-seed removing varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.37. For irrigational work, the minimum ranges from Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 1.75.

Annual servants (*saldars or jeetadalu*) are employed in Bijapur district, usually by those cultivators who can provide continuous and regular employment for the whole of the year. Landholders who cannot work actually on the farm usually engage this type of labour. The *jeetadalu* is bound to do all types of farm work and should also be available all through the day and the night. The contract is generally for one year and may be renewed if both the parties so wish. Sometimes these servants borrow large sums of money from their employers and in such cases they have to remain with the latter till the whole debt is cleared The annual servant, besides his cash wage, gets other facilities like food, clothing and living accommodation. Sometimes a consolidated cash wage is given and no other facilities are given. Normally, payment to a *saldar* is made in instalments. The actual wage paid varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 with facilities of food, clothing, tea, tobacco, shoes, a blanket, etc. Where these other facilities are not provided, a higher consolidated cash wage is given.

Bad seasons

The fact that this district is highly susceptible to drought and famine and is known as a scarcity area will make a chronological account of the bad seasons in this district interesting reading.

The earliest recorded famine was the great Durgadevi famine of 1396 which is said to have lasted for 12 years. In 1422 and 1423 no rain fell and there was a grievous famine throughout the Deccan and the Karnatak. In 1442, multitudes of cattle died for want of water. In 1460 the failure of rain was followed by famine, and 1472 and 1473 were years of severe distress. No rain fell and no crops were sown for two years. The people died or fled the country, so that, when rain fell in the third year, there were not enough men left to till the land. During 1629-30, no rain fell in the Deccan, and a famine and pestilence occurred. In 1631 the Mughal army under Asaf Khan besieged Bijapur, but when the supplies of the Mughal army were cut off, much distress was caused in the Mughal camp. In 1666, when the Mughals again besieged Bijapur, their supplies were again cut off, and for about eighty or hundred miles around Bijapur not a trace of grass or fodder was left and the Mughal army was reduced to great straits In 1685 very little rain fell and grain became so

scarce and dear that it was difficult to get a loaf. In 1717, there was a severe famine. Thousands perished and the memory of the hardships undergone lingered with the people for years. In 1784 a severe famine is said to have lasted for three years. Thousands perished and the bones of the dead whitened the ground for miles. In 1791, want of rain again brought famine. No measures were taken to relieve the distress and so many perished for want of food, that this famine is still remembered as the Dogi Bara or skull famine, because the ground was covered with the skulls of the unburied dead. In 1803, the rainfall was good and the crops were promising but the raids of Pindhari freebooters turned a year of plenty into a year of famine. The disturbed state of the country prevented the late crops being sown, and the early crops were destroyed by ravages of the troops. Between 1818 and 1820, want of rain caused a famine in Muddebihal, Indi and Bijapur. The poor were reduced to eating parched tamarind seeds and large numbers of men and cattle are said to have perished. In 1832-33, want of rain caused a failure of crops and relief works were started. Many are said to have died of hunger. Between 1863-64 and 1866-67, there was scanty rainfall causing repeated failure of crops, but the high price of cotton in consequence of the American War had enriched the people and large supplies of grain were brought from Sholapur and the distress was not felt acutely. The scanty rainfall of 1876 led to the failure of crops and distress amounting to famine over the whole of the district, the central portions suffering most severely. Fodder was scarce and large numbers of cattle were driven either to the Kanara forests or into the Nizam's territory in the hope of saving them. In some places the markets were almost empty, and no grain could be bought at any price. Relief work had to be closed, because there was no grain for the people to buy. Under these circumstances, Government imported 2,46,000 lbs. of jowar from Belgaum and Sholapur and kept it as a reserve in case of the failure of the local dealers or contractors to supply from their stocks. The presence of this grain had a wonderful effect Stores were brought out, supplies became plentiful all over the district, and prices fell. In 1891-92, owing to partial failure of the south-west monsoon, famine was declared in the Bijapur district. Remissions and suspensions of land revenue were granted and large advances of taccavi were also made. The great famine of 1896-97 was caused by irregular rainfall. There was practically no rainfall in September and October to bring the kharif crops to maturity. The out-turn of kharif crops in the district was not even a quarter of the average and there was practically no rabi crop at all. The sudden and general rise in the prices of foodgrains pressed heavily on persons who had no savings. Relief works were opened. The collection and breaking of road metal were considered suitable works in the early stages but subsequently irrigation works were also undertaken. When again the famine

of 1899-1900 was of unprecedented severity, relief works were undertaken on a large scale. In 1905-06, famine was declared and the number of relief works of all kinds in this district was the largest of all the famine-stricken areas of the Bombay Presidency. The year 1911-12 was again a bad year. The season of 1918-19 was one of the most disastrous on record. The year 1918 will be looked upon for a long time to come as an extreme example of the droughts which so frequently affect this district. The occurrence of the influenza epidemic added to the distress. In 1920-21, the monsoon current was so weak that the outlook of kharif was serious. The rabi rains were very poor. Relief works were opened, and suspensions and remissions of land revenue went a long way towards the alleviation of distress. The years 1923-24 and 1926-27 were again years of great distress. Failure of rains in 1936 was again the cause of scarcity in the whole of the Bijapur district, except Badami and Bagalkot taluks. Scarcity works were provided by the District Local Board and the Public Works Department and famine relief committees received generous donations for granting charity. Irregular and insufficient rainfall in 1941 resulted in the failure of crops in 303 villages in Bijapur district. The September rains failed again in 1942 and the distress deepened and 1,090 villages out of 1,174 were affected. Ninety-nine scarcity works were started and a large number of workers were employed on major tank works and land improvement works. Cash doles amounting to about Rs. 15 lakhs were distributed. Large quantities of fodder were imported and sold at concessional rates. Non-official committees helped to collect large donations which were utilised for kitchens, cattle camps and free distribution of cloth. The early rains in 1945 were erratic and insufficient and the complete break in September caused extreme failure of both kharif and rabi crops. The whole of the district was affected, but the distress was successfully alleviated by comprehensive and liberal relief measures, in which Government departments and charitable institutions vied with each other. In 1947-48, scarcity again affected Bijapur and Bagalkot taluks, the reasons being the failure of early rains and pest of grasshoppers. The district was again affected by scarcity conditions in 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963 and 1965.

Wilson Anti-Famine Institute

The Wilson Anti-Famine Institute Ltd., Bijapur, has been a unique institution in the district. It was founded in 1927 as a district development association on a co-operative basis with the object of taking concerted measures for promoting agriculture and general welfare of the farmers and for rendering help during famine or scarcity conditions. Before the launching of the large-scale Plan Schemes, the Institute rendered manifold services in some measure to the agriculturists.

It opened eight branches in the taluks and organised supplies of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers and insecticides. Better agricultural implements were hired out to farmers on normal rents and breeding bulls were maintained. Manure pits were dug and nursery sheds were constructed and poultry farms were started. Agricultural exhibitions were conducted in different parts of the district and an agricultural library and a museum were maintained at Bijapur. The Institute propagated among the farmers that the soil of the district is suitable for growing groundnut and gave considerable impetus to cultivation of the same in the district.

The branches were, however, later closed down. The institution is now carrying on the work of distribution of seeds, chemical fertilizers, galvanised iron-sheets, iron bars and rods, cement and the like to agriculturists. Efforts are under way to make the institution more useful to the farmers. It is proposed to start a show room-*cum*-sale depot for improved agricultural implements, seeds, manures, insecticides, fungicides and other agricultural needs.

The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the President of the institution. As on the 30th June 1965, the Institute had a membership of 540 and general and reserve funds of nearly Rs. 1,50,000, while its land and buildings were valued at over Rs. 63,000. Agricultural requisites of about six lakhs of rupees were supplied by the Institute to farmers during the year 1964-65.

Irrigation

Due to the untimely and inadequate nature of rainfall, Bijapur district has frequently suffered from chronic scarcity and recurring famines. Though the district is being traversed by perennial rivers like the Krishna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha, the area under irrigation at present is very small, specially so in relation to the total geographical area and the net area sown with agricultural crops. The total geographical area according to village papers is 42,31,263 acres, out of which the net area sown was 35,71,636 acres in 1961-62, 35,83,413 acres in 1962-63 and 35,58,164 acres in 1963-64. According to the figures supplied by the District Agricultural Officer, for the year 1961-62, an area of 11,346 acres was being irrigated by Government canals, 2,290 acres were under tanks, excluding certain major tanks, and 65,321 acres under irrigation wells. The following table indicates the extent of irrigated area in each taluk in 1961-62 :—

Taluk	Government canals	Tanks	Wells
Badami	...	226	746
Bagalkot	...	4	500
Bagewadi	278	..	4,710
Bijapur	...	800	8,098
Bilgi	...	.	419
Hungund	..		385
Indi	1,120	190	32,550
Jamkhandi	7,500	60	6,758
Muddebihal	.	85	1,370
Mudhol	2,448	..	3,783
Sindgi		925	6,002

The progress made in the next two years is given in the following Statements.

Extent of Net Area Irrigated in Bijapur District

1962-63

	Taluk	Govt Canals	Tank	Wells	Other Sources
1	Badami		387	995	167
2	Bagalkot		[illegible]	797	304
3	Bagewadi	1,324		1,368	..
4	Bijapur		1,017	8,698	169
5	Bilgi	.		955	114
6	Hungund			138	.
7	Indi	1,120	290	32,550	175
8	Jamkhandi	7,601	62	6,969	
9	Muddebihal	23	155	1,407	10
10	Mudhol	6,070	..	4,581	190
11	Sindgi		925	7,000	25
	Total	16,111	2,841	65,458	1,154

Grand Total for the district in 1962-63 was 85,597 acres

		1963-64			
	Taluk	*Govt. Canals*	*Tanks*	*Wells*	*Other Sources*
1.	Badami ..	.	400	794	185
2.	Bagalkot ..	.	337	1,222	..
3	Bagewadi ..	.	834	4,730	.
4.	Bijapur .		1,641	7,470	
5	Bilgi	1	.	1,038	110
6	Hungund ..	.	..	788	..
7.	Indi .	1,480	290	37,102	250
8.	Jamkhandi .	10,416	222	8,648	
9	Muddebihal	23	146	1,657	..
10	Mudhol	5,473	..	4,518	4
11.	Sindgi		1,025	7,139	25
	Total	17,396	4,898	75,106	574

Grand Total for the district in 1963-64 was 97,974 acres.

The extent of net area irrigated further rose to 99,858 acres in 1964-65. The gross areas irrigated in 1962-63 and 1963-64 were 91,922 acres and 1,07,113 acres respectively.

In addition to the above, in 1964-65, a total of 2,269 acres was being irrigated by five major tanks, namely the Nagathan tank (600 acres), the Ramanahalli tank (724 acres), the Areshankar tank (400 acres), Mamdapur tank (460 acres) and the Kalaskop tank (85 acres). The Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal was irrigating 17,568 acres in 1964-65. In addition to the *bandharas* constructed and regulated by the irrigational authorities, a number of private *bandharas* are scattered all over the district, which have not been included in the tables quoted above

Tanks

There are a number of tanks in the district which were irrigating 4,898 acres in 1963-64. In order to step up the irrigated area under tanks, increasing attention is being paid to annual repairs of the field channels. This is being done under the various minor irrigation schemes, which are being implemented as plan schemes. Of these tanks, the one at Arisibidi in Hungund taluk has been out of commission for nearly a century because of a breach in the dam. There are now 21 big tanks in the district, the more important of them being the Makhanapur tank in Bijapur taluk, the Nandargi tank in Indi taluk, the Asangi tank in Bagewadi taluk (new tank), the Kendur tank in Badami taluk.

the Mamdapur tank in Bijapur taluk, the Tadavalga tank in Indi taluk, the Todalbagi tank in Jamkhandi taluk, the Bableshwar and Ramanahalli tanks in Sindgi taluk, the Areshankar tank in Bagewadi taluk and the Kalaskop tank in Bagalkot taluk.

Under the plan schemes, some new tank construction works were sanctioned. These were the Doddamahakuta in Badami taluk, Basavapatna tank in Mudhol taluk, the Kotnal tank in Indi taluk, the Sulkhed tank in Bagewadi, the Hunshyal tank in Sindgi and the Gandkarjgi tank in Muddebihal taluks.

Irrigation wells

Irrigation wells are the main source of water for raising wet crops. According to the statistics furnished by the District Agricultural Office for the year 1961-62, there were 19,316 irrigation wells, irrigating an area of 65,321 acres in all the taluks of the district. In 1962-63 and 1963-64, the area irrigated by wells rose to 65,458 acres and 75,106 acres respectively. The Third Plan envisaged sinking of 1,000 wells. The wells used for irrigation are rectangular as well as circular and 25 to 35 feet deep The wells are sometimes lined with brick and stone and mortar, but more usually lined with cut stones. The water for irrigation is lifted by a *mot* (leather or iron container). The leather *mot* is of two sizes, one measuring about ten feet from mouth to mouth. These leather containers are worked only in deep wells. The other *mot* is from five to six feet and is worked in small wells. The leather *mot* is more in use all over. A *mot* is worked by a pair of bullocks. Recently, irrigation pump sets worked by diesel oil have become very popular. During 1962-63, there were in all 1,155 pump sets. Pumpsets are supplied on hire-purchase basis to agriculturists and the number of sets so supplied was 388 in 1962-63, 309 in 1963-64 and 347 (including 3 electrical motor pumps) in 1964-65. There were two lift irrigation co-operative societies in the district with a membership of 66 and share capital, reserve and other funds of Rs. 35,513 as on 30th June 1964.

Bandharas

The *bandharas* in the district have been of immense help in irrigating a sizable acreage. There are many *bandharas* scattered all over the district, of which the Geddalmeri and Kalhal *bandharas* are prominent. These two *bandharas* are together irrigating 580 acres. *Bandharas* are small weirs built across streams in order that the level of water flowing in the stream is raised sufficiently to command the lands to be irrigated. Most of the bandharas are built of mud and a few are of masonry. These are renewed or repaired annually after the rainy season. The channels taken out from these *bandharas* are not bridged, hedged, wedged or otherwise protected. The water is taken to the agricultural fields by gravitational flow. When the water in the dam falls below the level of the channel, the water is lifted either by pumps or wooden shovels. The *bandharas* are looked after by the revenue authorities.

Percolation tanks

Irrigation with the help of the percolation tank is yet another method practised in the district. These tanks may also be called major *bandharas*. The water from these storage tanks percolates through the soils and makes wet cultivation easier under its command. The more important percolation tanks in the area are the Tungal, Halingal, Ilkal, Budihal, Chikkamagi, Amingad, Teggi, Munnur and Jalwad tanks. During the Second Plan period, the Bijjargi percolation tank was constructed at a cost of Rs. 74,560.

Irrigation Potential

To ensure protection against recurring scarcity conditions in the low rain-fall districts, irrigational facilities have to be extended immensely to as large an area as possible. The Government have been taking several measures in this direction. An irrigation investigation division and also a sub-division have been set up at Bagalkot, while the Ghataprabha Project Division and the Upper Krishna Project Division are working at Jamkhandi and Almatti respectively. A major irrigation projects sub-division and also a minor irrigation sub-division have been located in Bijapur city. After the achievement of Independence, investigation of irrigation potential of the area was broad-based and accelarated. Prior to the re-organisation of States, two major schemes, *viz.*, the Ghataprabha Valley Scheme and the Koyna Scheme were taken up by the then Bombay State. From November 1956, the benefits of the Koyna Scheme were restricted to the Maharashtra area. The Ghataprabha project has been continued so as to benefit Bijapur and Belgaum districts.

There are three categories of irrigation schemes, major, medium and minor. If a scheme is to cost more than five crores of rupees, it is designated as a major scheme, while a project which would cost more than 15 lakhs but less than five crores is called a medium scheme. A work which may cost less than 15 lakhs of rupees is styled a minor one.

Several medium irrigation projects have been investigated and are awaiting sanction. Among these are :—

Balakundi Tank Project in Hungund taluk estimated to irrigate about 3,160 acres and cost about Rs. 32 lakhs (as per revised estimates).

Rangasamudra Tank Project in Bagewadi taluk estimated to irrigate about 2,485 acres and cost about Rs. 34 lakhs.

Madakesirur Tank Project in Muddebihal taluk estimated to irrigate about 1,320 acres and cost about Rs. 20 lakhs.

Kadlewad Tank Project in Sindgi taluk estimated to irrigate about 750 acres and cost about Rs. 18 lakhs.

Another notable medium scheme, Arjanal Tank Project in Indi taluk, which may irrigate about a thousand acres and cost over 20 lakhs of rupees, is still under investigation. A major scheme, the Bijapur Lift Irrigation Scheme, which may irrigate over eight lakh acres and cost over 56 crores of rupees is being further investigated. A Dhone river scheme is also being contemplated. Investigation of a number of minor irrigation schemes has been completed.

Progress of Irrigation Works

Under the First Five-Year Plan, 7,236 additional acres were brought under lift irrigation and also six bandharas were constructed to irrigate about 422 acres. Eleven minor irrigation works, each costing more than Rs. 50,000 and less than Rs. 10 lakhs were executed during the Second Plan. Out of these, three works were spill over projects from the First Plan. The over-all expenditure incurred on these schemes during the Second Plan amounted to Rs 8,60,361. The Areshankar, Ramanahalli, Kalaskop and Nagathan medium irrigation projects, which were in progress during the Second Plan, were carried over to the Third Plan, and have been now completed at a total cost of about Rs. 98 lakhs and they will irrigate over 12,000 acres of land in all. The Third Plan envisaged several minor irrigation works as well, involving construction of new tanks, restoration of tanks including breached ones, opening of feeder channels, construction or improvement of anicuts, pick-ups, bandharas and channels and sinking of new irrigation wells. Provision was made also for well-boring and supply of electrical and diesel oil pumpsets.

For sinking of new irrigation wells, repairs or deepening of the existing ones, installation of pumping sets and also for reclamation of lands, loans are being advanced under the provisions of the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agricultural Loans Act and from the budget of the Community Development Blocks.

The work on the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal was started in 1952-53 and it was in progress during the Second Plan also. At the end of the Second Plan period, an extent of 9,936 acres of land was brought under irrigation under this major project, the work of which was then carried over to the Third Plan.

Stage I of this project has been now completed and the work of Stage II has begun The financial allocation for this scheme during the Third Plan period was Rs. 570 lakhs. This project will be carried over to the Fourth Plan. When completed, it is expected to irrigate about 1.75 lakh acres in Jamkhandi, Mudhol and Bilgi taluks of Bijapur district.

Malaprabha Project

The Malaprabha Project benefits Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar districts. It is practically a new Third Plan scheme and the work is progressing. The project contemplates a reservoir across the Malaprabha river in Belgaum district with a right bank

canal, about 120 miles long, and is estimated to cost over 20 crores of rupees. However, no potential utility is expected during the Third Plan. The project will irrigate about 3,000 acres in Bijapur district.

Chittavadgi (Kadur) Tank Project

The Chittavadgi (Kadur) Tank project, the work on which was inaugurated in September 1965, will benefit Hungund taluk of Bijapur district and Kushtagi taluk of Raichur district. It was contemplated since 1954 and was a matter of protracted correspondence between the then Bombay and Hyderabad States. The question was automatically solved in 1956 when both the districts concerned became a part of the New Mysore State. There will be a canal each from both the banks of the reservoir, the catchment area of which will be about 56 square miles. The capacity of the reservoir, to be located near Kadur village in Kushtagi taluk of Raichur district, is expected to be about 201 million cubic feet. Over 500 acres would be submerged. The extent of area to be irrigated will be about 2,200 acres, while the estimated cost of the project is 36 lakhs of rupees.

Upper Krishna Project

The Krishna is the second biggest river in peninsular India. It has a total drainage area of about 97,000 square miles, out of which about 45,000 square miles lie in Mysore State. In order to utilize this bountiful water-resource for the benefit of extensive areas in Bijapur, Raichur and Gulbarga districts, the Upper Krishna Project was first framed in 1960. It was intended to extend irrigation facilities to about 12 lakhs of acres with a gross command area of about 20 lakh acres.

The project was further examined in 1963 and it was proposed to construct a storage dam at Almatti (Bijapur district) with a left bank canal and another storage dam at Narayanpur (Gulbarga district) with left and right bank canals. Stage I was to utilise 103 T.M.Cft. of water to irrigate 5.33 lakh acres, while stage II was to utilise a total of 226 T.M.Cft. and irrigate 12 lakh acres in all. The project also contemplated a further expansion to be executed under Stage III for an ultimate utilisation of 340 T.M.Cft. of water. The proposals, however, underwent further changes subsequently. It was decided to locate the second storage dam at Siddapur (Bijapur district) instead of at Narayanpur (Gulbarga district). The former place is about four miles upstream from the latter. Now, Phase I envisages :—

(i) Construction of a storage reservoir at Almatti in Bagewadi taluk with part of a left bank canal to irrigate about 3.20 lakh acres in Bijapur and Gulbarga districts.

(ii) Construction of a second storage reservoir at Siddapur (Muddebihal taluk) with a left bank canal (unlined) to irrigate about 2.80 lakh acres in Gulbarga district.

Phase I is to utilise 116 T.M.Cft. water to irrigate an area of six lakh acres and is estimated to cost about Rs. 59 crores of rupees.

Phase II of the project contemplates :—

(i) Completing of the left bank canal of Almatti in all its aspects, to irrigate an additional area of 2.30 lakh acres in Bijapur and Gulbarga districts. (There is to be only a left bank canal at Almatti).

(ii) Lining of the Siddapur left bank canal and its completion in all respects ; and completing of right bank canal of Siddapur in all its aspects to irrigate about 3.70 lakh acres in Raichur district.

This second stage is expected to utilise 110 T.M. Cft. of water and irrigate an additional area of about six lakh acres and may cost about Rs. 56 crores.

There is also provision for expansion under a third phase to be taken up after the irrigation facilities are well developed and stabilised under the first two stages. Under phase III, utilisation of water is expected to be to the tune of 375 T.M. Cft in all.

Under phase I, about 1.1 lakh acres and then under phase II an additional extent of about 1.62 lakh acres will be irrigated in the Bijapur district. During the Third Five-Year Plan, phase I of the project has been started and the preliminary works have been completed.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock

In conformity with the pattern of agriculture all over the country, the agriculturist of Bijapur also relies a great deal on livestock which is his valued possession. A farmer usually keeps a pair or two of bullocks and a few cows and buffaloes ; in addition, he may have some sheep, goats and poultry. Since the people of this district have not taken yet to mechanical implements in any great measure, bullock-driven ploughs, carts and water lifts are in common use, especially in rural areas. The farmer's status and efficiency is still judged by the number of cattle he possesses. The 1961 Livestock Census of Bijapur district, given below, shows the number of animals and birds of different categories[1];

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1 SOURCE : 9th Quinquennial Live-stock Census, 1961. (Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in Mysore, Bangalore.)

LIVESTOCK IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT (1961)

Cattle—			
Males	...	...	2,80,742
Females	...	...	2,07,584
	Total	...	4,88,326
Buffaloes—			
Males	...	...	26,753
Females	...	...	1,75,586
	Total	...	2,02,339
Sheep	...	...	2,38,108
Goats	...	...	3,09,067
Horses and ponies	..	..	4,306
Mules	...	...	24
Donkeys	..	..	2,843
Pigs	...	...	6,472
Camels	...	...	1
Ducks	...	...	1,180
Fowls	...	...	3,68,678

(Fowls include hens, cocks and chicken. Ducks include ducks, drakes and ducklings).

Bullocks are used mainly for heavy agricultural work on the farm and the cows and she-buffalœs are kept for purposes of breeding and production of milk. The cattle in this district belong mainly to the imported varieties, the important among these being the *khillar*. The local Krishna valley animals are bred in the areas along Krishna river. Besides these, there are other pure breeds and the crosses of local breeds. Among the buffaloes, the *pandharpur* type is found in this district. A *khillar* cow costs about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400, and a pair of bullocks of the same breed may cost anywhere between Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,400. A good *khillar* breeding bull costs about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500, while a good Krishna valley breeding bull would cost about Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. A Krishna valley cow costs between Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 and a pair of bullocks of the same breed costs about Rs. 1,200. A *pandharpur* buffalo can be purchased at a price varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700. The local non-descript milch buffalo costs between Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. Similarly, the local non-descript pair of bullocks may cost between Rs. 300 to Rs. 600.

She-buffaloes are gaining popularity in recent years, mainly because of their higher milk yields. The cattle provide fertile farmyard manure and about 80,000 tons of farmyard manure are collected annually, the approximate value of which may be about four to five lakhs of rupees.

Bijapur district has a large number of sheep and goats, and is known as an important sheep and goat-rearing district. A sheep breeding research sub-station has been established at Anagwadi in Bilgi taluk. Experimental sheep breeding flocks are maintained and selective breeding among the local Deccani sheep is being carried out.

Poultry keeping is a cottage industry in the rural areas of this district, eggs, fowls and ducks being valuable items of food A large number of agricultural families are engaged in poultry keeping as a secondary means of livelihood.

An intensive sheep and wool development programme was organised in selected places at a cost of Rs. 28,500 during the Second Plan period. Improvement of livestock in the rural areas was undertaken through the introduction of improved breed of bulls, rams and poultry. There were 106 breeding bulls with selected custodians for covering cows in different parts of the district. Two artificial insemination centres and two key village scheme centres were started. Seven persons were deputed for training at Hebbal, Hessarghatta, Hyderabad and Delhi in different aspects of livestock development and also 24 candidates were trained in the Veterinary Hospital, Bijapur, during the Second Plan period. A poultry extension centre was opened at Bijapur with 250 birds brought from Hessarghatta and about 700 breeding stock was distributed to good breeders There are private Gosadans and Pinjarapoles in the district Cattle shows are organised every year at important centres. The local bodies also are evincing interest in this activity and are providing funds for the purpose.

The Third Five-Year Plan has made a financial allocation of five lakhs of rupees for development of eight extension centres under the Sheep and Wool Improvement Programme. Each centre would have a dipping tank, a shearing shed and a dispensary and would be a demonstration unit for popularising various improved methods of management, feeding and breeding. It was also envisaged to distribute sheep at subsidised rates to accredited sheep breeders on certain conditions. The objective of the Key Village Scheme, for which the Third Plan has provided a sum of eighty thousand rupees, is to improve the cattle breed by location of breeding bulls and by artificial insemination and to provide for calf subsidy. As on 30th June 1964, there were two co-operative milk supply societies in the district with a membership of 364 and share capital, reserve and other funds of Rs. 31,552

For augmenting veterinary facilities and for development of poultry and piggery also, an amount of Rs. 2.30 lakhs has been allocated in the Third Plan In order to improve breeding and produce best quality cattle, bulls are being supplied free. For opening two more artificial insemination centres, one at Bagalkot

and another at Bilgi, a sum of Rs. 80,000 has been sanctioned in the Third Plan. In Bagalkot, Badami, Hungund, Bagewadi, Muddebihal and Bilgi taluks, the local bodies have earmarked funds for construction of veterinary dispensary buildings in their taluks.

Backyard raising of poultry is popular in the district. Development of poultry in the area has good scope as there is demand for eggs and poultry meat. With the modern practice of raising poultry in deep litter, more intensified poultry production can be taken up.

Recently, a sheep development scheme has been lanuched in the district for the development of both mutton and woolly types of sheep. About a 1,000 Deccani ewes and 40 rams, costing nearly Rs. 62,000, are to be distributed. Fifty per cent of the cost of these sheep will be treated as subsidy, while the remaining 50 per cent as loan, repayable in five equal annual instalments.

There were 46 veterinary institutions in this district in 1964-65 for the treatment of the cattle and were located at taluk headquarters and also in the rural areas. A list of veterinary institutions functioning in this district is given below:

Statement showing the Veterinary Institutions in Bijapur District (1964-65)

Sl. No.	*Name of the Institution*		*Taluk*
1	Veterinary Hospital, Bijapur	...	Bijapur
2	R. V. D., Bableshwar	..	„
3	Veterinary Dispensary, Jamkhandi	...	Jamkhandi
4	R. V. D.. Terdal	...	„
5	R. V. D., Savalgi	..	„
6	K. V. S., Jamkhandi	...	„
7	Veterinary Dispensary, Mudhol	...	Mudhol
8	V. A. C., Lokapur	..	„
9	V. A. C., Mahalingpur	..	„
10	A. I. Sub-Centre, Mudhol	..	„
11	Veterinary Dispensary, Bilgi	...	Bilgi
12	Veterinary Dispensary, Bagalkot	...	Bagalkot
13	V. A. C., Kaladgi	...	„
14	V. A. C., Sitimani	...	„
15	Veterinary Dispensary, Badami	...	Badami
16	V. A. C.. Nandikeshwar	...	„
17	V. A. C., Kulgeri-Cross	...	„
18	R. V. D., Kerur	..	„
19	R. V. D., Guledgud	...	„

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution		Taluk
20	Veterinary Dispensary, Hungund	...	Hungund
21	R. V. D., Kerur	..	"
22	R. V. D., Amingad	..	"
23	R. V. D., Ilkal	..	"
24	A. I. C., Hungund	..	"
25.	Veterinary Dispensary, Muddebihal	...	Muddebihal
26	R. V. D., Nalatwad	...	"
27	R. V. D., Talikot	...	"
28	Veterinary Dispensary, Bagewadi	...	Bagewadi
29	R. V. D., Mangoli	...	"
30	R. V. D., Kolhar	..	"
31	R. V. D., Nidagundi	...	"
32	Veterinary Dispensary, Sindgi	..	Sindgi
33	V. A. C., Korwar	..	"
34	V. A. C., Almel	..	"
35	V. A. C., Devarahippargi	..	"
36	Veterinary Dispensary, Indi	..	Indi
37	V. A. C., Nad	..	"
38	V. A. C. Tadavalga	..	"
39	V. A. C. Horti	..	"
40	V. A. C. Chadchan	..	"
41	Poultry Extension Centre, Bijapur	..	Bijapur
42	Key Village Scheme, Bijapur	..	"
43	R.V.D., Halasangi	..	Indi
4	A.I. Sub-Centre, Badami	..	Badami
45	A. I. Sub-Centre, Bilgi	..	Bilgi
46	R. V. D., Gunadal	..	Bijapur

R.V.D.—Rural Veterinary Dispensary
K.V.S.—Key Village Scheme
V.A.C.—Veterinary Aid Centre
A.I.C.—Artificial Insemination Centre
A.I.S.C.—Artificial Insemination Sub-Centre

SUMMARY

Sl. No.	Type of Institution		Number
1.	Veterinary Hospital	..	1
2.	Veterinary Dispensaries	..	10
3.	Rural Veterinary Dispensaries	..	15
4.	Veterinary Aid Centres	..	13
5.	Key Village Scheme Centres	..	2
6.	Artificial Insemination Centre	..	1
7.	Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres	..	3
8.	Poultry Extension Centre	..	1
	Total	..	46

FISHERIES

The rivers and tanks are the main sources of fisheries in the district. The main rivers in the district are the Krishna, Dhone, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha. The river Bhima runs along the northern border of the district. The total length of the rivers in the district is about 300 miles. There are thirteen major tanks in the district with a total water-spread area of about 3,000 acres. There are also a good number of minor tanks and irrigation wells.

The development of riverine fisheries has to be in the very nature of things a long range programme. Now efforts are being concentrated on the development of fisheries in confined sheets of water. A preliminary survey of irrigation tanks such as Makhanapur, Nandargi, Asangi, Tarnal and Bhutnal was carried out with a view to finding out their suitability for pisciculture. Some of these tanks are found eminently suitable for fish culture, and attempts are being made by the Department of Fisheries to stock them with quick-growing varieties of fish such as *catla*, *rohu* and *mirgal* imported from Bengal. It is expected that in due course, when fish culture activities increase in the district, they will augment the local fish supply which is at present very scanty.

Four tanks namely, Nagathan, Kalaskop, Sirur and Makhanapur have been taken up for fisheries development. About 54,600 fingerlings of Bengal carps have been stocked in these tanks for increasing production. In addition, 50,000 fingerlings of local food fishes collected from the rivers have been stocked.

A fish farm at a total cost of Rs. 23,000 was established at Bhutnal reservoir, near Bijapur for fish seed production and rearing, under the Second Five-Year Plan. There were about 500 fisheries and fish production was approximately of 300 tons per annum at the end of the Second Plan. A financial allocation of Rs. 1.67 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan for development of fish production in the district. The programme included supply of fishery requisites, launching of a pilot project for revitalising primary fishery co-operative societies and marketing unions, improvement and construction of fish markets, fishery training, fish seed production, rearing and distribution and intensive development of fisheries in Community Development Blocks and assistance to private fish farmers. By these measures, fish production in the district was expected to increase to 500 tons per annum.

There are fish markets at Bijapur, Jamkhandi and Bagalkot. The total fish consumption in the district is estimated at 450 to 500 tons annually including sea fish.

Method of fishing

Fishing in rivers and tanks is done by means of cast nets (*sokari* and *jhyar*), fixed nets (*sarkhya*, *bagar*), drag nets (*bava*) and by rod and line (*gana*). The most elementary type of net in vogue which still continues to be of great use to inland fisheries is the cast net. When cast in the water, it takes the form of a perfect circle, and is thrown down over the fish from above the surface of water. The base of the cone is provided with weights to make it sink down quickly into the depths. The margin of the net is folded to form a series of pockets where the fishes get trapped when the net is hauled by pulling the string. The mesh of the net varies from ½" to 2" square depending upon the size of the fish to be caught. The fixed net is a conical type of net, the base of which is open and rectangular. The net resembles a trawl, but unlike the latter it is not dragged, but it remains stationary in the water. The size of the mesh diminishes as the net tapers towards its extremity where it forms an impenetrable bag. The net is operated just after the monsoon when there is a strong current in the river. It is so fixed that its mouth is kept wide open against the current in a rectangular form. The fish collected at the cod end is taken out by loosening the rope tied round it. The drag net (*bava*) is the largest type of net used for capture of fish, both in rivers and tanks. During the process of dragging the net, most of the fish are enclosed in the central conical part of the drag net, from where they are emptied by loosening the rope tied round the cod end.

The fish fauna of economic importance consists of (*a*) Labeo fimbriatus, Labeo calabasu, (*b*) Ophiocephalus species, (*c*) Mystus species, (*d*) Wallago attu, (*e*) Anguilla bengalensis, (*f*) Mastacembelus and (*g*) Barbus species. Major carps and common carps (Cyprinus carpio) have been introduced in recent years

Amongst the important fresh water fauna of the district, fishes like *gojri* and *kudda* are found mainly in the Krishna and Ghataprabha. The former is very bony and is not much relished as food. Occasionally, *kudda* measuring as much as five feet and weighing upto 80 lbs. are recorded in the river Krishna. It is generally considered to be the largest fresh water fish. *Bali* and *Gojli* are found in rivers as well as in tanks. *Katarni meen* are usually caught in good number by using hook and line. *Kulkarni* which occurs in the river Krishna does not figure largely in the catches. *Bloth*, which is found in almost all tanks and rivers, attains a size of about six inches. It is a surface feeder, subsisting mainly on insects and worms. In view of its larvicidal character,it is regarded as useful in anti-malarial campaigns. The *sandkoli* or *sasul* is also found in tanks and rivers. Besides being larvicidal, it deserves a place in domestic aquaria in view of its brilliant colours. The other types of fishes like *heral*, *kadra*, *kolas*, and *tambi* are found in rivers

while *lalfakri* is found in tanks and rivers. Baous, in view of its rare appearance in the river Krishna, is revered as a sacred fish and it is reported that fishermen usually release it back into the river whenever they chance to get it in their nets. The *murangi* and *marangi* are small varieties. They are bottom feeders, dwelling usually on gravelly and sandy bottom. There is a belief that soup prepared from these fishes cures cough and cold. *Aoul* and *dhoak* are generally found in rivers and tanks, but being carnivorous, they are not useful for fish culture. Due to the presence of an accessory respiratory organ, these fishes can remain alive out of water for a considerable time. The *havumeen* and the *malaga* are generally relished.

Fishing Communities

The chief fishing communities are the Bhois, Kolis and Ambigars. Mahars follow fishing as a part-time occupation to improve their economic condition. The total fishing population of the district is about 5,000 out of whom about 1,000 persons are solely engaged in fishing while the remaining follow mainly other professions. Since the fishing season lasts only for six months from September to February, the fishing communities have to work as labourers in other occupations during the off-season. The economic condition of fishing communities has always been poor. Recently, the enforcement of prohibition and other ameliorstory reforms have been responsible for improving the condition of these people.

As on 30th June 1964, there were seven co-operative fishery societies with a membership of 478 and with a share capital, reserve and other funds of Rs. 14,618.

TABLE I

Agricultural Land Utilisation—Taluk-wise—in Bijapur District in 1960-61 (in acres)

Category	*Badami*	*Bagalkot*	*Bagewadi*	*Bijapur*	*Bilgi*	*Hungund*	*Indi*	*Jamkhandi*	*Muddebihal*	*Mudhol*	*Sindgi*	*Total for the District*
Geographical area according to professional survey.	3,44,515	2,31,320	4,88,934	6,56,729	1,93,160	3,34,476	5,49,790	2,88,749	3,70,026	2,35,861	5,37,703	42,31,263
Geographical area according to village papers.	3,44,515	2,31,320	4,88,934	6,56,729	1,93,160	3,34,476	5,49,790	2,88,749	3,70,026	2,35,861	5,37,703	42,31,263
Forests ..	77,253	28,776	2,826	2,060	29,063	24,196	Nil	26,498	..	13,070	..	2,03,742
Barren and uncultivable land	21,063	9,528	13,775	22,268	11,046	12,531	16,671	7,821	15,164	8,468	14,171	1,52,506
Land put to non-agricultural use.	8,255	4,335	9,246	20,998	2,070	5,724	12,680	7,104	5,619	4,133	7,260	87,424
Total .	29,318	13,863	23,021	43,266	13,116	18,255	29,351	14,925	20,783	12,601	21,431	2,39,980
Cultivable Waste .	2,579	924	486	11,235	330	749	1,511	2,904	675	1,126	3,827	26,346
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.	..	1,961	2,980	10,242	1,313	2,072	750	1,417	2,576	2,735	3,728	29,774
Land under misc. tree-crops, not included in area sown.	..	58	..	570	..	..	..	723	..	..	1,265	2,616
Total ..	2,579	2,943	3,466	22,047	1,643	2,821	2,261	5,044	3,251	3,861	8,820	58,736

TABLE I (*Continued*)

Category		*Badami*	*Bagalkot*	*Bagewadi*	*Bijapur*	*Bilgi*	*Hungund*	*Indi*	*Jam-khandi*	*Mudde-bihal*	*Mudhol*	*Sindgi*	*Total for the District*
Current fallows ..	..	10,645	6,639	1,361	45,751	1,905	2,360	38,353	3,862	3,182	4,503	7,524	1,26,085
Other fallow lands	..	..	..	7,782	..	130	2,588	2,844	113	..	377	6,480	20,314
Total	..	10,645	6,639	9,143	45,751	2,035	4,948	41,197	3,975	3,182	4,880	14,004	1,46,399
Net area sown ..	..	2,24,720	1,79,000	4,50,478	5,43,605	1,47,303	2,84,256	4,76,981	2,38,307	3,42,810	2,01,449	4,93,448	35,82,357
Area sown more than once	..	8,813	8,869	4,598	3,970	1,457	18,446	2,972	2,925	2,465	2,593	2,619	59,727
Total cropped area	..	2,33,533	1,87,869	4,55,076	5,47,575	1,48,760	3,02,702	4,79,953	2,41,232	3,45,275	2,04,042	4,96,067	36,42,084

TABLE II

Area under Food and Non-Food crops in Bijapur District from 1954-55 to 1959-60 *

(In acres)

Crops	1954–55	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60
1. Paddy	12,888	13,756	13,458	15,578	14,793	14.662
2. Kharif Jowar	2,63,091	3,17,994	2,90,011	2,92,318	2,74,108	3,40,476
3. Rabi Jowar	12,37,064	12,13,780	11,61,194	12,71,642	13,79,483	14,05,229
4. Bajra	5.95,296	5.46,765	5.26,291	4,96,273	4,82,624	4,53,890
5. Maize	4,956	4,897	4,466	4,492	4,863	5,483
6. Wheat	1,71,140	2,13.035	2.15,645	2,15,647	2,17,938	1,96,335
7. Other Cereals	29,449	20,544	23,368	29,990	22,832	22,266
8. Pulses	2,27,740	2.30,440	2,15,714	2,17,111	2,00,866	1,88,134
9. Sugarcane	1,778	2,106	2,458	2,298	2,632	2,873
10. Other food crops	18,245	18,232	17,711	18,022	18.097	19,233
Total for food crops (1 to 10)	**25,61,647**	**25,87,549**	**24,70,316**	**25,63,871**	**26,18,236**	**26,48,581**
11. Groundnut	4,22,844	3,89,241	4,41,326	4,65.067	4,27,310	4,34,137
12. Other Oilseeds	1,09.073	1,14,996	1,13,727	1,10,935	1,11,282	1,07,880
Total for Oilseeds (11 and 12)	**5,31,917**	**5,04,237**	**5,55,053**	**5,76,002**	**5,38,592**	**5,42,017**
13. Cotton	5,62,757	5,81,020	5,66,841	4,73,303	4,83,515	4,69,019
14. Other non-food crops	16,804	15,908	14,954	13,223	10,768	11,345
Total for non-food crops (11 to 14)	**11,11,478**	**11,01,165**	**11,36,848**	**10,62,528**	**10,32,875**	**10,22,381**
Grand Total (1 to 14)	**36,73,125**	**36,88,714**	**36,07,164**	**36,25,899**	**36,51,111**	**36,70,962**

* The tables on the next three pages give taluk-wise data for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63.

TABLE III

Taluk-wise extent of area under principal food and non-food crops in Bijapur District in 1960-61 (in acres)

Crops	*Badami*	*Bagalkot*	*Bagewadi*	*Bijapur*	*Bilgi*	*Hungund*	*Indi*	*Jam-khandi*	*Mudde-bihal*	*Mudhol*	*Sindgi*	*Total for the District*
Paddy	1,259	106	979	3,812	58	560	4,362	617	456	351	3.142	15,702
Kharif Jowar	35,920	44,019	33,260	3,926	20,153	68,199	..	5,094	83,496	17,638	31,334	3,43,039
Rabi Jowar	54,231	56,325	1,65,880	2,89,670	56,860	73,490	2,90,425	1,25,433	86,062	76,726	1,94.139	14,69,241
Bajra	1,39,990	11,478	77,470	99,927	15,465	5,854	50,048	39,280	36,318	26,324	96,614	5,98,768
Maize	15	20	963	456	218	Nil	379	1,402	156	1,588	454	5,651
Wheat	8,641	9.312	47,242	27,728	9,581	13,512	17,395	10,474	24,327	25,067	29,712	2,22.991
Other Cereals	6,803	833	628	445	369	8,250	920	103	661	206	683	19,991
Pulses	18,140	12,242	23,352	25,885	8,642	15,500	23,725	14,120	24,037	11,089	20,442	2,07,174
Sugarcane	94	45	89	1,090	31	26	752	635	29	448	308	3,547
Groundnut	43,167	17,108	39,969	33,893	9,702	22,433	49,825	16,232	23,009	18,124	55,488	3,28,950
Cotton	20,890	30,185	36,948	36,335	22,461	87,243	11,390	21,320	56,226	19,867	22,614	3,65,479

TABLE IV

Distribution of cropped area in Bijapur District (1961-62).

(In Acres)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Kharif Season		Rabi Season		Under food crops		Under non-food crops	Total Area		
		Area under food crops	Area under non-food crops	Area under food crops	Area under non-food crops	Food grains	Fruits, etc.		Total area under food and non-food crops	Area under double crops	Net cropped area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11
1.	Badami ..	1,21,667	36,601	47,892	21,641	1,68,973	414	58,243	2,28,216	4,094	2,24,122
2.	Bagalkot ..	72,452	49,158	63,984	34,507	1,36,686	250	49,158	1,85,844	6,345	1,79,499
3.	Bagewadi ..	1,56,930	40,319	2,00,510	56,783	3,58,133	693	97,102	4,55,235	3,238	4,51,997
4.	Bijapur ..	1,39,590	49,651	2,93,451	46,690	4,35,692	2,651	96,341	5,32,033	1,490	5,30,543
5.	Bilgi ..	44,100	11,219	66,312	26,323	1,10,530	118	37,542	1,48,072	970	1,47,102
6.	Hungund ..	97,069	23,467	87,759	89,328	1,84,923	95	1,12,795	2,97,718	15,185	2,82,533
7.	Indi ..	74,680	78,744	3,11,000	19,400	3,87,044	1,364	98,144	4,85,188	3,529	4,81,659
8.	Jamkhandi ..	52,645	17,547	1,47,988	22,427	2,01,400	767	39,974	2,41,374	3,084	2,38,290
9.	Muddebihal ..	1,26,604	24,122	1,09,948	82,480	2,36,696	144	1,06,612	3,43,307	4,714	3,38,593
10.	Mudhol ..	51,951	22,654	1,02,525	20,980	1,55,201	725	43,634	1,98,835	1,036	1,97,799
11.	Sindgi ..	1,85,834	1,00,819	1,70,556	44,742	3,57,049	659	1,45,561	5,02,610	3,107	4,99,503
	Total ..	**11,28,522**	**4,54,301**	**16,01,925**	**4,65,301**	**27,32,327**	**7,880**	**8,85,106**	**36,18,432**	**46,792**	**35,71,640**

TABLE V

Distribution of cropped area in Bijapur District (1962-63)

(IN ACRES)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Kharif Season		Rabi Season		Total under		Grand Total	Area under double crops	Area under fruit crops	Net cropped area
		Area under food crops	Area under non-food crops	Area under food crops	Area under non-food crops	Food crops	Non-food crops				
1.	Badami ..	1,12,927	47,160	51,869	25,737	1,64,796	72,897	2,37,693	10,020	169	2,27,673
2.	Bagalkot ..	73,301	10,796	65,783	37,016	1,39,084	47,812	1,86,896	6,503	192	1,80,393
3.	Bagewadi ..	1,58,036	18,338	2,09,902	65,525	3,67,938	83,863	4,51,801	2,365	513	4,49,436
4.	Bijapur ..	1,42,825	27,259	3,14,837	60,314	4,57,662	87,573	5,45,235	2,103	745	5,43,132
5.	Bilgi ..	42,999	8,257	68,894	29,014	1,11,893	37,271	1,49,164	1,200	74	1,47,964
6.	Hungund ..	96,869	16,665	89,231	96,917	1,86,100	1,13,582	2,99,682	14,892	60	2,84,770
7.	Indi ..	73,692	59,906	3,30,876	20,690	4,04,568	80,596	4,85,164	3,642	480	4,81,522
8.	Jamkhandi ..	48,949	13,314	1,54,090	26,743	2,03,039	40,057	2,43,096	3,303	322	2,39,793
9.	Muddebihal ..	1,20,170	18,020	1,22,057	84,702	2,42,227	1,02,722	3,44,949	4,922	44	3,40,027
10.	Mudhol ..	49,885	12,034	1,21,414	22,274	1,71,299	34,308	2,05,607	1,551	152	2,04,056
11.	Sindgi ..	1,56,195	36,663	2,39,224	65,391	3,95,419	1,02,054	4,97,473	12,826	266	4,84,647
	Total ...	**10,75,848**	**2,68,412**	**17,68,177**	**5,84,323**	**28,44,025**	**8,02,735**	**36,46,760**	**63,327**	**3,017**	**35,83,433**

TABLE VI

Standard and average yields of principal crops in Bijapur District (1963-64).

Sl. No.	Crop		Standard normal yield per acre in lbs.		Average yield per acre based on Crop Estimation Survey results in lbs.
			Irrigated	Unirrigated	
1.	Paddy (lean)	..	800	..	560.40
2.	Wheat	..	1,080	400	191.40
3.	Kharif Jowar	..	..	540	298.99
4.	Rabi Jowar	..	..	540	281.21
5.	Bajra	..	..	320	178.00
6.	Tur	..	..	960	275.90
7.	Gram	..	..	340	204.60
8.	Maize	..	900	..	478.30
9.	Cotton (lint)	..	350	80	50.40
10.	Sugarcane	..	70,000 (lbs. Cane) or 7,000 (lbs. Gur.)	..	42,000 in tons of cane
11.	Sesamum	..	..	400	220.00
12.	Linseed	..	..	360	174.20
13.	Groundnut	..	..	2,000 (Nuts in shell)	493.00 (Nuts in shell)

TABLE VII

Improved Seeds produced at Seed Multiplication Farms in Bijapur District in 1964-65.

Sl. No.	Location of Farm	Variety of Seed	Quantity qtl.	kg.	Variety of seed (Wheat)	Quantity qtl.	kg.	Variety of seed (Groundnut)	Quantity qtl.	kg.	Grams Quantity qtl.	kg.
1.	Bijapur ..	Rabi Jowar ..	140	64	Bijaga Yellow	47	96	....	..		15	29
2.	Mudhol ..	Rabi Jowar ..	71	28	Bijaga Red ..	12	22	Spanish Improved	4	17	6	00
		Kharif Jowar	5	40	Bijaga Yellow	16	50	Pondicherry—8	1	40	..	
3.	Madarkhandi	Rabi Jowar ..	33	92	Bijaga Red ..	10	62	Spanish Improved	6	79	0	50
		Kharif Jowar	17	19	Bijaga Yellow	12	19	....	..		..	
4.	Indi ..	Rabi Jowar ..	80	50	Bijaga Red ..	9	27	....	..		10	20
					Bijaga Yellow	21	85					
5.	Almel ..	Rabi Jowar ..	6	90	Bijaga Red ..	1	38	....	..		2	85
					Bijaga Yellow	5	35					

TABLE VIII

Progress of Soil Conservation in Bijapur District—Extent of area bunded since 1950-51.

(In Acres)

Sl. No.	*Name of Taluk*		1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962 63	1963-64	1964-65
1.	Bijapur	..	..	285	7,522	8,162	2,517	2,041	3,175	1,507	2,633	1,795	2,341	2,108	1,942	2,210
2.	Jamkhandi	..	11	665	1,943	2,311	336	800	156	260	298	401	922	645	483	609
3.	Indi	.	133	922	2,192	6,750	846	2,690	3,475	4,781	4,406	2,630	3,606	2,682	3,555	4,168
4.	Sindgi	.	180	211	432	2,198	527	1,538	3,090	3,700	4,176	2,060	2,100	1,552	3,803	5,736
5.	Bagewadi	..	..	259	427	836	429	7,370	3,060	2,888	5,067	7,113	4,856	2,366	1,752	2,723
6.	Muddebihal	..	266	106	..	655	.	1,092	1,488	1,410	2,567	1,228	1,693	1,609	1,176	1 352
7.	Bagalkot	..	205	360	460	..	71	..	..	121	1,075	546	256	884	313	682
8.	Hungund	..	98	30	30	..	569	..	1,268	708	956	1,365	1,122	516	460	741
9.	Badami	..	195	1,522	4,567	6,907	4,095	..	2,712	2,218	6,047	5,268	1,712	1,742	327	499
10.	Bilgi	..	562	425	500	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Mudhol	..	59	1,196	2,870	6,358	552	..	317	156	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	...	**1,709**	**5,981**	**20,943**	**34,244**	**9,942**	**15,531**	**18,741**	**17,749**	**27,225**	**22,406**	**18,608**	**14,104**	**13,817**	**18,710**

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

OFTEN a prey to recurring famine, Bijapur district could at no time in the past lay claim to having any big industry. The old days saw some small-scale occupations relating to the manufacture of *agarbathis* and hand-made paper and the preparation of saltpetre from the saline waters of the Dhone river. Even these had a precarious existence and finally withered away on account of lack of patronage and the competition from imported stuffs. The Adil Shahs, who ruled for two centuries, though not able to give any fillip to industrial development on any large-scale, patronised the village industries like *agarbathi* manufacture, handloom weaving of cotton, silk and wool, metal-ware, perfumery, leather-tanning and pottery. The *agarbathi* industry had died out completely after the close of the Adil Shahi rule. When in power, the Sultans and nobles used to buy enormous quantities of these scented sticks for use in their palaces and mansions. The hand-made paper industry existed only in Bagalkot; and the saltpetre industry was carried on only on a very small-scale.

Another industry that flourished during the Adil Shahi rule was the building industry. The numerous and imposing structures all over the capital testify to the mastery attained in structural construction and stand even today as a tribute to the architectural refinement of the builders.

Considering the abundant natural resources inherent in the economy of this district which have not been properly harnessed, a spurt to greater industrial activity would have been the logical conclusion, but the tempo of industrial progress in the other contiguous districts has not much influenced Bijapur. The probable reasons for this backwardness would be lack of adequate initiative and enterprise on the one hand and lack of transport and communication facilities and finance on the other. Though attempts have been made to use the available raw materials and cheap labour, nothing outstanding has been yet achieved. Recently, attempts have been made to establish two spinning mills in the co-operative sector, one at Bijapur and the other at Bagalkot.

Necessary licences have been issued by the Government of India to start the mills and the Bijapur mill has gone ahead in constructing its building, importing of machinery and obtaining of loan from the Industrial Finance Corporation. It is expected that this mill will start functioning in about a year. The work connected with the enterprise at Bagalkot is also now making progress. Licence has been granted for starting a spinning mill at Ilkal with a capacity of 12,000 spindles in the private sector also. Preparatory work for setting up this mill is being presently done.

Another important recent enterprise in the private sector relates to a steel re-rolling mill for which a licence has been issued. It will be established at Bijapur and will have a capacity of 5,000 tons per annum on a two-shift basis. Preliminary work is being now done and the mill is expected to start functioning shortly. Some vital industrial activities in the district pertain to cotton-ginning and pressing, manufacture of vegetable oils, decortication of groundnut and similar other industries as conforming to the pattern of what may be termed as fairly large-scale industries.

Cotton-ginning

Cotton-ginning and pressing is by far the most prominent industry of this district, a large percentage of the total number of persons employed in organised industry being engaged in this industry alone. Bijapur has always been known as an extensive cotton-growing district. The cultivation of cotton, especially of the foreign varieties, has given rise to the district's ginning and pressing industry. In the early sixties of the last century, Hungund was recommended as a suitable place for establishing a ginning factory. The first ginning factory was started in 1895. Till then cotton was being ginned by women either on foot-rollers or on the ginning wheel, the cost of ginning being about one-quarter of an anna per seer of 80 tolas A woman could gin 10 to 12 seers per day. The First World War gave an incentive to the development of the industry and this period recorded a substantial increase in the number of ginning and pressing factories. The pace of expansion was retarded after 1925 and the great depression that set in about this time was perhaps responsible for this. The period of the Second World War again saw an increase in the number of such industrial enterprises. There were 49 ginning factories in 1946 and 61 in 1953-54 registered under the Factories Act. The number increased to 69 by 1965 and nearly 1,700 workers were employed in them. Twelve of these are located in Bagalkot, ten in Bijapur, twenty-two in Hungund, eight in Muddebihal, four each in Mudhol and Bagewadi, three at Jamkhandi, and two each in Badami, Bilgi and Sindgi taluks. A notable feature is that the ginning factories are scattered fairly uniformly all over the district while the pressing factories are mainly located at Bijapur and Bagalkot; the availability of transport may be one of the reasons for this phenomenon. Some of the ginning factories in the district have also groundnut decorticators installed along with ginning machines. These decorti-

cators are put into operation during the off-season when cotton is not ginned, *i.e.*, from June to October.

The tools and equipment required in this industry consist of steam or oil engine, boilers, single roller or double roller gins, drilling machines and high pressure and low pressure cotton presses. The double roller ginning machines have been mostly used in the urban areas. In 1964, the cost of a double roller machine was about Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,500. About 54 factories had about 500 gins, the largest unit in the urban area having 50 gins and the smallest 24 gins. Rural areas with small units had only one or two gins each. These factories used both mechanical and steam power, diesel oil, *kardi* husk or groundnut husk, coal and wood being the chief items of fuel. But since coal is not in regular supply, the factories have been using only groundnut or *kardi* husks. Mechanical and steam power to the extent of about 2,000 B.H.P. is being consumed. The amount invested in this industry is about Rs. 45 lakhs. Ginning goes on during the harvesting season from March to May and from November to December. During the busy season, all the factories work to capacity and in the remaining period some of them remain idle and some others are used for the decortication of groundnut. The industry is mainly seasonal in character and employment in it is also seasonal. The source of labour supply in urban areas is the town itself in which the factories are situated, and in the rural areas labour is recruited from the neighbouring villages. Workers are emloyed both on contract and on a daily wage basis. The categories of workers employed in the factories are gin feeders, lashers and labourers. Women are also employed as feeders and cleaners. Besides these workers, engineers, firemen, engine-drivers, oilmen and carpenters are also employed. The number of workers employed in all these factories in 1955 was about 1,900 and it increased to about 3,500 by 1964. As on 30th June 1965, there were eight cotton-pressing factories registered under the Factories Act and employing nearly 300 workers.

The quantity of cotton ginned and pressed in Bijapur district in 1961-62 was 84,42,318 lbs. and 98,21,568 lbs. respectively. The figure of the quantity of cotton pressed was more than that of the quantity ginned, because the former includes cotton ginned in small factories which have not been registered under the Factories Act. The bulk of the cotton so ginned and pressed is sent to Sholapur, Gokak, Sangli and other places. The cost of ginning was about Rs. 15.50 per quintal and that of pressing was Rs. 15.50 per bale of 392 lbs. In order to maintain stability and orderly production, the ginning factories in Bijapur district have a novel organisation akin to self-imposed control over production. Especially in bumper seasons, they form themselves into a pool and work in full strength. This reduces unhealthy competition between different units and maintains the rate for ginning and pressing at a specific level. Even to-day, the industry has not

been fully developed, less than one-third of the cotton production of the district being ginned and pressed and the remainder being exported as it is. Irregular supply of wagons for transport and lack of organisation have been the main difficulties that are facing this industry.

The presence of an abundant quantity of raw cotton has in no way helped the development of the organised cotton textile industry in this district. Again, the lack of initiative and finance have been responsible for this. Only recently, some *sahukars* who owned some hand-looms have started power-loom factories. In April 1965, there were 804 power-looms in the district of which 335 were owned by individuals and 469 were supplied by the Industries Department to the cotton weavers' co-operative societies. The number of societies to which these power-looms were supplied was 45. Rabkavi and Banahatti are the most important centres of power-loom weaving. The other centres where power-loom factories are located are Ilkal, Guledgud, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Mudhol, Mahalingpur, Terdal, Amingad, Gudur, Nagaral, Sulibhavi, Chadchan, Chimmad and Kalkeri. The machines used are power-looms, winding machines and oil engines. These factories were started mainly at the centres which were famous for hand-looms, a favourable factor being the easy availability of skilled labour. As raw materials, these factories mainly consumed cotton and art silk yarn. Cotton yarn is brought from Gokak. The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Apex Society Ltd., Bangalore, is also supplying cotton yarn of required counts to the co-operative societies through its godowns at Banahatti and Bagalkot. Imported art silk yarn is also being supplied by the Apex Society. The factories are mainly engaged in producing coloured sarees and blouse pieces. The availability of long staple cotton and cheap labour will be very helpful factors for the growth of this industry as and when hydro-electric power becomes available. Efforts are under way to start three textile mills and it is hoped that the time is not far off when this district will see the establishment of more large-scale cotton textile mills.

Vegetable oil

The vegetable oil industry is fairly old in this district. Prior to the establishment of oil mills, oil was produced mainly by means of the village *ghanis*. *Kardi* and sesamum were mainly crushed till about the time when groundnut became a major crop. The area under groundnut which was hardly 460 acres in 1922-23 was 2,57,509 acres in 1963-64. The first oil mill was started before the beginning of the Second World War and the number increased to seven in 1953-54, to 50 in 1956-57 and to 54 in 1963-64. All these factories are small-scale units. There are also a number of very small units working on baby expellers. In 1963-64 the number of baby expellers stood at 34 and that of standard expellers at 10. The capital investment in the industry was about Rs. 10,00,000. It is also estimated that the amount invested on a single expeller

ranges between Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000. As on 30th June 1965, there were 12 oil mills registered under the Factories Act and they employed 169 workers.

The machines and plant used in the vegetable oil industry are steam engines, boilers, expellers, rotary machines, filter presses and decorticators. The machinery is either imported from foreign countries or purchased from Bombay. Groundnut husk, coal and crude and diesel oils and firewood are the main power producers. Groundnut, *kusabi* and sesamum seeds are crushed in these factories, groundnut constituting a major share. The products of the industry are the oils and oilcakes. The annual production of oil of all varieties is about 1,500 tons and that of oilcakes is about 2,000 tons. The types of labour employed are engineers, fitters, workers on expellers and boilers, firemen and others. Women labour is employed for winnowing and cleaning purposes. There is still good scope for the expansion of the industry, as 80 per cent of the production is exported outside the district. Oilcakes are being exported to foreign countries also. There also seems to be good scope for the development of the non-edible oil industry in this district as the production of linseed, castor and *neem* seeds is fairly extensive and the expansion of this non-edible oil industry will also help the growth of a subsidiary industry of paints and varnishes.

Decortication

The decortication of groundnut is a small-scale industry recently developed in this district. The first factory engaged in decorticating groundnut was started in 1932. Most of the other factories were started after 1946. As on 30th June 1965, there were four factories registered under the Factories Act and they employed 65 workers. Apart from factories exclusively engaged in decorticating groundnut, there were about ten factories in which decorticators were attached to the ginning factories which worked during the season when cotton was not being ginned. Decortication is a seasonal industry working from March to September after the harvest of groundnuts. The tools and the implements used are oil engines, steam engines and rollers. Automatic feeding machines are mostly used in Bagalkot and Bijapur. Coal, firewood and groundnut husk are the main fuel. Engineers, firemen, engine drivers, valve-men and labourers are the types of employees in these concerns. Women labour is also employed. The total quantity of groundnut shelled in the factories was about 20,000 tons in 1961-62. Fifty per cent of the groundnut seeds is consumed in this and other contiguous districts and the rest is sent to Bombay and Poona.

Electricity generation

There were six power houses in the district, prior to the supply of hydro-electric power in 1965. The power house at Bijapur was started in 1926 with an installed capacity of 687 K.W. and supplies power to Bijapur city area. In 1965, the installed

capacity was 826 K.W. The Jamkhandi power house was started in 1930 with an installed capacity of 270 K.W. and distributes power to Jamkhandi, Hanchinal, Hannur and Kadapatti. Power houses at Bagalkot and Rabkavi were opened in 1940 and 1944 respectively. Power houses at Guledgud and Ilkal were started in 1953 and 1955 respectively, with an installed capacity of 400 K.W. and 200 K.W. each. The Guledgud power house supplied power to Guledgud and Badami taluks and towns like Hungund, Ilkal and Kamatgi, and the power house at Ilkal supplied power to Amingad, Gudur and Sulibhavi. The generators in these power houses were working on diesel oil engines.

In 1961, the Mysore State Electricity Board opened a new subdivision at Bijapur and has effected improvements in power supply. In October 1965 a new diesel generator set of 640 K.W. was being erected at Bijapur. When commissioned, this would enable some of the areas to be fed with A.C. supply and the Industrial Estate at Bijapur would also be supplied power. Even then, the total amount of power generated at Bijapur would not be sufficient to meet fully the demand which is very considerable. However, it is expected that hydro-electric power will reach out to Bijapur city and nearby villages by middle of 1966.

Hydro-electric Power

A construction division was formed at Bagalkot in 1961 and the same was converted into a construction-*cum*-maintenance division in 1965. A hundred and ten K.V. transmission line from Hubli to Bagalkot has been completed and the 17,000 K.V.A. Receiving Station at Bagalkot has commenced working and hydel power is being supplied since April 1965

The licensee at Bagalkot is being supplied power in bulk every month for general distribution in Bagalkot municipal limits while the cement factory gets power direct from the Mysore State Electricity Board. An eleven K.V. transmission line is now already feeding Guledgud, Hungund, Ilkal, Kamatgi, Sulibhavi, Gudur and other places. There is a considerable demand for power supply to looms at Ilkal, a centre of weaving and dyeing industries and hence a 33 KV transmission line is being now drawn to fulfil the requirement of that place.

A thirty-three KV transmission line also has been constructed connecting Badami *via* Kerur and both these places have been electrified.

Receiving stations are being presently set up at Bijapur, Bagewadi, Kaladgi, Mahalingpur, Indi and other places. A hundred and ten KV transmission line from Bagalkot to Bagewadi is being taken up for construction and is expected to be completed within the next few months. From Bagewadi a 33 KV transmission line to Bijapur, another to Talikot and a third one to Indi

are now under construction. Power will be supplied also for irrigation pumpsets near those places. Construction of another 110 KV transmission line from Bagalkot to Mahalingpur is also in progress.

An eleven KV transmission line from Bagalkot to Kaladgi is expected to be completed shortly for electrification of Kaladgi and for power supply to about 150 irrigation pumpsets near that town. That transmission line will be further extended to Mudhol.

Demands for motive power are increasing especially at centres of industrial activities and for connections to irrigation pumpsets and it is expected that these requirements will be fulfilled before long so as to help step up production.

Cement

Limestone is found in abundance in the vicinity of Bagalkot. With a view to exploiting the available lime resources, a company was incorporated in 1948 for the establishment of a cement factory at Bagalkot with an authorised capital of one crore of rupees. The then Government of Bombay participated in this scheme and invested Rs. 10 lakhs and guaranteed 3 per cent annual dividend for five years on the issued capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs. The investment of the Bombay Government was transferred to the Government of Mysore after reorganisation of States. The work of installation of machinery in the factory was completed and the factory started producing by November 1955. During 1956-57, the total production of cement was 89,073 tons and during 1957-58, it increased to 1,01,897 tons. The average monthly production during these two years stood at about 8,400 tons. In 1958, proposals for the duplication of plants were made and, accordingly, by March 1960 duplication work was completed. The new kiln went into production in May 1960 and the total production capacity since then has been two lakh tons per annum. In 1960, the factory produced 1,34,901 tons of cement and during 1961 and 1962, the production was 1,80,197 tons and 1,78,240 tons, respectively. The total labour force employed in the factory was about 1,000, the minimum wage per worker being Rs. 3.50 a day and the total labour force in these years remained more or less constant. The cement produced by this factory has been useful in the construction of big projects like Koyna and Sharavathi in addition to many small dams and housing projects. There is good scope for the establishment of ancillary industries for the manufacture of cement products. Recently, the Indian Hume Pipe Company has started manufacturing R.C.C. poles at Bagalkot and it has a target of producing 500 poles a month. There is a growing demand for cement building materials and local enterprise will certainly be benefited by the initial advantage it has in capturing the local markets for such cement products. This factory was being financed by the Bank of Baroda.

Recently, a belt conveyor of 2,000 feet connecting the quarry with the factory has been constructed. The company has been granted a licence to expand its capacity from two lakh tonnes to five lakh tonnes. In order to effect economy of coal, the new unit is proposed to be based upon dry process. It is envisaged to instal a new machinery employing dry process with a single kiln of a capacity of 1,000 tonnes per day. The concern was sometimes handicapped on account of difficulties of transhipment of coal at Hotgi. It required coal both for fuel and for generating power. Now with the advent of power from Sharavathi, the company has switched over from thermal power to hydro-electric power. For the present production, it receives 1,500 KVA.

With the switching over to Sharavathi power, the labour employed in the company's power house was retrenched to the extent of about a hundred. Now the labour strength of the concern is about 950, which includes also persons working in the quarry. There is a proposal to have a housing colony for the workers.

Slates

There are three factories manufacturing slates in this district, one at Bagalkot, one at Kaladgi and the third at Lokapur. The factory at Lokapur has been closed for the time being. The easy availability of stone suitable for slate-making and the presence of cheap labour have been responsible for the growth of the slate industry. Stone-grinders and wood-working machines are the main implements used in these factories. The raw materials required for this industry are slate stone, soft wood, chemicals like aniline, blue black, lamp black, graphite black, polishers and varnishes. Slate stone is quarried round about Bagalkot, Kaladgi, Lokapur and Kodar-Koppa. Quarries are purchased on lease for 25 to 30 years by the factory owners. The amount of royalty on the lease varies according to the quality and quantity of stones in the quarry. Silver oak, which is a soft wood and which gives a smooth and attractive appearance, is generally used for making the frames of the slates. This wood is being brought from Hassan and Chickmagalur districts. Other kinds of soft wood which are available in the North Kanara forest were found unsuitable for frames. These factories produce slates of different sizes, the standard sizes being 6 inches×4 inches, 7 inches×5 inches and 9 inches×7 inches. In 1953-54, the annual production of slates was about 4,000 gross, and it remained constant till 1957-58. During 1961-62, these factories produced about 5,000 gross of slates. Slate stones are quarried in different sizes by skilled labour and brought to the factory premises. They are then cut into standard sizes and reduced to the standard thickness in three different stages on three different stone grinders working on mechanical power. The slate stones thus cut are dried in a shed and polished with black aniline. Each factory has its own formula for colouring and polishing the slabs. The cut slabs

are then sent to the framing department and the framed slates are sorted into three categories according to quality and finish. The finished product is usually sold directly by the factories through their agents. More than 50 per cent of the production is marketed in the State and the remaining are sent to Bombay, Ahmedabad and South India. This industry has a large expansion potential since there is a great demand for slates by pupils in primary schools which are increasing in number.

Enamelling

The slate factory at Bagalkot is having also an enamelling unit since 1957. The Department of Industries and Commerce supplies imported chemicals to this works which manufactures enamelled metal sheets and other enamelled articles such as traffic signals, caution boards, gauge plates and domestic wares. The unit has two smelters, two ball mills and a spray gun with an air compressor. There is a muffled furnace of 6 feet×3 feet size for which furnace oil is used as fuel. The production now is about 500 square feet of enamelled flat ware per day, while the production capacity is a 1,000 square feet per day. During the five years from 1960 to 1964 this works manufactured enamelled articles valued about Rs. 2,13,000 and it is not able to meet the present demands fully. The venture's steady progress is said to be hindered owing to difficulties in securing raw materials.

Glass

Bagalkot taluk contains abundant minerals required for the manufacture of glass. Silica is found at Kagalgomb, and lime and fire clay at Bagalkot. Semi-skilled artisans for the manufacture of bangles are available at Badami, Gudur, Jalihal and Nadahalli which are centres for producing bangles. Though a public limited company was registered in 1947 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs for establishing a glass factory, the factory did not start functioning as the necessary capital for the purchase of plant and machinery could not be raised. Another attempt made in 1948 was also not successful. No glass factory as such exists in the district, but small establishments for the manufacture of bangles are dotted here and there.

Calcite is available at Gaddanakeri about six miles from Bagalkot. Now, efforts are being made in the private sector to undertake processing of this mineral for the requirements of ceramics, glass and other industries. There is a good scope for development of this industry in the district.

Bricks and Tiles

There are also possibilities for building up bricks and tiles industries. The clay at Gaddanakeri has been found to be highly suitable for manufacture of these articles. House-building activity being on the increase, there is demand for bricks of standard quality and size. However, there is hardly any local demand for roofing tiles, but this product can be exported to other areas and it may be able to find considerable market on account of its

special quality. Limestone, found near Bagalkot, is said to be of a very fine quality with a high percentage of calcium and there is ample scope for further exploitation of limestone deposits of the area.

Packing materials

Under the Small-Scale Industries Development Scheme a new venture in the private sector for manufacture of packing materials was started at Bagalkot in 1963. The unit manufactures polythene wide film, liner bags, sheets and lay-flat tubings in several sizes and gauges and it has a printing section also. The products are marketed mainly in the State and secondarily in the neighbouring States. During the first two years, the unit was handicapped because of insufficient supply of basic raw material *i.e.*, polythene granules, which are imported from Bombay and Calcutta. The National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, has supplied machinery worth Rs. 35,000 on hire purchase basis to this unit. The concern has a programme of expanding its activities in manufacture of plastic goods.

Small-scale Industrial units

Twenty small-scale industrial units of the district have received machineries on hire purchase basis from the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, and also from the Mysore Small Industries Corporation, Bangalore. In 1965, there were 19 general engineering works, 12 wood works, eight iron and steel works and four stainless steel works in the district; three camphor works, a paper bags manufacturing unit and a plastic button manufacturing unit were also functioning in the district. A pharmaceutical concern has been manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines at Bijapur.

At present, the casting work for engineering purposes in the district has to be got done at Sholapur, Hubli and other places. With the object of removing this handicap, now efforts are being made to establish a ferrous foundry unit in the Industrial Estate at Bijapur. There is also a move for starting a fruit-canning and squash-making industry in the district.

Printing

There were in 1963, forty-nine printing presses in the district employing over 200 persons. Seventeen of these were located at Bijapur, eleven at Bagalkot and the rest at other places. The main work of these concerns is printing and book-binding. The mechanical equipments needed are printing machines, cutting machines, stitching and perforating machines and hand power press for book-binding. Materials like paper, ink and type metal are brought from Bombay and other places. Most of the work of these presses comes from local customers and from nearby villages.

The Bijapur District Co-operative Printing and Publication Society Ltd., Bijapur, is the only society of its kind in the district. Besides trying to cater to the needs of the co-operative institutions

of the district, it undertakes job work from general customers also. The following statement will illustrate the working of this co-operative printing institution :

Particulars		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
No. of Members	..	128	140	142	142	163
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share capital	..	14,650	21,050	21,400	21,400	35,850
Working capital	..	15,647	15,624	22,084	21,523	36,093
Sales	..	10,574	11,869	10,663	14,250	17,768
Profit	..	870	597	1,902	2,594	6,628

Industrial Estates and Development Areas

To provide proper locational facilities, two industrial estates were sanctioned, one at Jamkhandi and the other at Bijapur, during the Third Five-Year Plan. The number of sheds allotted for each estate is six and the construction work in both places has been completed. The outlay for each estate is Rs. 3,00,000. It is hoped that these industrial estates would form the nucleus for the development of small-scale industries in the district.

Industrial development areas are plots of developed land made available to small-scale industrial units, so that they may have facilities in common such as good site, water supply, sanitation, electricity and servicing. One such industrial development area has been now sanctioned for Bagalkot.

In order to encourage activities relating to home industries like tailoring, embroidery, knitting, rattan and mat-weaving, the Department of Industries and Commerce has been giving grants-in-aid. Equipments such as sewing machines and cloth weaving looms have been also supplied. The following six institutions, which give training in some of these crafts are receiving grant-in-aid from the Department.

1. Vanita Utkarsha Mandal, Bijapur.
2. Bharat Sevak Samaj, Bagalkot.
3. Akkana Balaga, Bagalkot.
4. Akkana Balaga, Chadchan.
5. Akkana Balaga, Halsangi.
6. Akkana Balaga, Dhulkhed.

Now all the taluks have been converted under the National Extension Service Scheme and trained Industrial Extension Officers

have been posted in the Block areas to implement the Rural Arts and Crafts Programme. The industrial activities undertaken in the Block areas are as follows :—

1. Supply of improved tools and equipments at 50 per cent subsidised costs.
2. Deputation of artisans to training centres to learn better methods of production by using improved tools and equipments.
3. Starting of craft centres through Mahila Mandals.
4. Setting-up of common industrial facility centres.
5. Payment of managerial charges to industrial co-operative societies.
6. Organisation of new industrial co-operatives.

Khadi and Village Industries

The All-India Charkha Prachar Sangh extended its activities to the district in 1936. The then Bombay Government set up a samiti in 1949 to step up the work pertaining to khadi and village industries. Later, a statutory board called the Bombay Village Industries Board was constituted and this body carried on its work till 1956. Then, the khadi activities were transferred to co-operative societies and other registered institutions.

In 1959, the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board took charge of supervision and of giving technical guidance, training and financial assistance in the Bombay Karnatak area. Following are the khadi and village industries schemes undertaken in the district :—

(1) Khadi, (2) Wool, (3) Oil (village), (4) Non-edible oil and soap, (5) Pottery, (6) Leather, (7) Fibre, (8) Gur and Khandasary, (9) Dal-manufacturing and hand-pounding of paddy, (10) Lime, (11) Hand-made paper, (12) Carpentry and blacksmithy and (13) Gas plant.

Out of these, the activities connected with the village oil industry, non-edible oil seed collection and khadi scheme have made a notable progress. The fibre industry is also well developed. A table appended at the end of the chapter gives particulars, industry-wise for the year 1964-65.

In respect of khadi coarse yarn production, the district tops the list in the State. There are 57 khadi production and sale centres in the district. Over 41,400 traditional charkhas and over 2,500 Ambar charkhas have been distributed in the district. It was estimated that in 1964-65 khadi production and sale in the district amounted to over 12 lakhs and eight lakhs of rupees respectively. Besides this, woollen khadi articles valued over three lakhs of rupees were also produced and sold in that year. About 27,000 workers

were benefited by the khadi schemes. Several institutions are conducting khadi work in the district. Among them the Karnatak Khadi Gramodyoga Sangh is directly financed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, a central statutory body. The Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board has been giving loans and grants for establishing and running industries coming in its purview. The position in this respect as it stood on 30th June 1964 is shown by the statement below :—

Sl. No.	*Name of the Industry*	*Funds*		*Total*
		Loans	*Grants*	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Khadi ..	6,78,671	2,12,096	8,90,767
2.	Oil (Village) ..	2,32,246	55,587	2,87,833
3.	Wool ..	62,500	9,500	72,000
4.	Non-edible Oil and Soap.	1,24,000	32,806	1,56,806
5.	Pottery ..	17,800	7,880	25,680
6.	Fibre ..	39,870	27,510	67,380
7.	Carpentry and Blacksmithy.	15,875	17,500	33,375
8.	Gur and Khandasary ..	20,337	912	21,249
9.	Hand-pounding of paddy.	4,125	250	4,375
10.	Hand-made Paper ..	19,512	17,500	37,012
11.	Leather ..	22,782	10,640	33,422
12.	Neera and Palmgur ..	2,500	6,280	8,780
	Grand Total ..	12,40,218	3,98,461	16,38,679

Bijapur district has, since early days, been famous for its cottage and village industries like handloom and wool-weaving. Handloom products like Guledgud *khans* and Ilkal sarees have established a countrywide reputation for quality and even today these products are sold all over the country. Cotton and silk spinning, sizing, weaving and dyeing are carried on at Guledgud, Ilkal, Rabkavi, Banahatti, Kamatgi, Mahalingpur, Amingad and other places. Leather working centres are at Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bilgi, Talikot, Kamatgi, Jamkhandi and Kaladgi. Tanning is carried on at Bijapur, Bagalkot, Sindgi, Bagewadi, Almel and Indi. Woolcarding, spinning and weaving are mainly centred at Bijapur, Kundargi, Budihal, Jumnal, Honganhalli, Ibrahimpur, Babanagar, Kanamadi, Savalgi, Mallapur, Muttalgiri and Banahatti. The other industries under this group are carpentry, oilseed pressing, blacksmithy, rope-making and miscellaneous avocations like bangle-making, pottery, basket and broom-making, brass and copper-ware manufacture.

Handloom Weaving

Since nearly 30 per cent of the total cloth consumed in the country is produced on handlooms, this industry must be considered as playing a very significant role in the national economy. Bijapur district has always been a big centre of handlooms and in 1954, the total number of handlooms working in the district was about one-fifth of the total number of such looms working in the whole State of Bombay, and even today this district has the largest number of handlooms amongst all the districts in the Mysore State. According to the latest figures (1964), the number of cotton, woollen and silk handlooms was about 38,526.

Handloom-weaving in this district ranks only next in importance to agriculture. Almost all the handlooms in the district are owned by weavers who are financially not very well off for they have to depend upon merchant financiers for the supply of raw materials like cotton yarn and dyes. These financiers take back the finished products from the weavers. Most of the handlooms work on 20s to 80s and only about a few hundreds are working on lower counts. The district is also famous for the production of hand-spun yarn and khadi. About 60 per cent of the production of hand-spun yarn of the Bombay Karnatak is produced in Bijapur district alone.

The main raw materials required in the handloom weaving industry are cotton yarn, art silk, silk, colours and chemicals. Cotton yarn is brought from Bombay by wholesale merchants of Guledgud, Rabkavi and Banahatti and is distributed among the weavers. The yarn is generally supplied to the weavers in bundles and knots The bulk of yarn used by handloom weavers is sized either in hank form or after the warp has been laid out. Yarn in the form of bundles and hanks is cheaper and more convenient to handle. Pure silk is imported from Bangalore and Bombay and art silk, foreign silk, colours and other chemicals are got from Bombay. Almost all the looms are fly-shuttle looms which are made locally. It is only recently that some weavers have installed automatic frame looms at Banahatti and Rabkavi and power looms at Jamkhandi and Rabkavi. Accessories such as healds and reeds required for fly-shuttle looms are also manufactured locally. This accounts for the fact that a considerable section of the people engaged in carpentry is kept in constant employment throughout the year.

The main handloom products of this district are sarees and *khans*. Art silk *patakas* and turbans are also produced at Amingad and Kamatgi. Mulls, fine dhoties and sarees using pure silk and cotton yarn are produced at Ilkal. Cotton sarees of medium and coarse counts are produced at Rabkavi, Mahalingpur, Banahatti, Vandal and Nidgundi. About 15 lakhs of yards of handloom cloth are produced each month. The peculiarity of the saree manufactured at Ilkal is its border ranging in width

from 2½″ to 4″ in which the red colour generally predominates. The Ilkal sarees generally have an attractive *seragu*. In hand-woven sarees the width of such pallos varies from 18″ to 24″. When woven in solid colour, it is known as *tope seragu* and if wavy designs are introduced, it is called the *tope teni seragu*.

The process of making warp is different for different varieties. At Ilkal, they prepare warp for each saree separately measuring about 10 yards in length. Usually warp of 22½ yards is prepared for *khans*. This is enough for about 40 *khans* measuring 20″ each. The width of a *khan* is generally 30″. At some places warp equal to two sarees is prepared at a time. The cost of production of a saree or *khan* varies according to the quality of silk or yarn used. The cost of a guaranteed saree of Ilkal varies from about Rs. 32 to Rs. 100 depending upon the quantity of silk used. Ordinarily, the cost of 40 *khans* of Guledgud type varies from about Rs. 54 to Rs. 95.

The marketing of these handloom products has been in the hands of well-established merchants who maintain their branch offices at different centres consuming these products. The marketing is also done by the weavers' co-operative societies both on whole-sale and retail basis. The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Apex Society, Ltd., Bangalore, is also assisting the societies to find markets for their products.

Almost all the weavers possess their own looms and the supply of raw material like silk and yarn is made to them by local master-weavers or financiers who take back from them the finished products and pay them the weaving charges for each saree or a *taga* of *khans*. The preparatory processes like winding, warping and sizing are attended to by women and children. A weaver who has more than one loom employs labour in accordance with his needs and pays daily wages. The average earning of a weaver is between Re. 1.00 to Rs. 1.50 a day and in favourable seasons the weaver is able to earn even up to Rs. 3.00 a day. No regular working hours are prescribed for the weaver, but there is a moral binding on the part of the weaver to produce a stipulated quantity of cloth within the stipulated period for being supplied to the master-weaver or the financier. A very small number of these weavers finance their own industry and are independent and a large number of them, say more than 80%, are financed either by master-weavers or by weavers' co-operative societies, who supply them the raw materials and take back the product. The peculiarity of the handloom industry of Bijapur. like other handloom industry centres, is the advance of raw materials or finance made by middlemen or master-weavers or societies. There are two different systems of making these advances; either the head weaver makes advances of money to the workers on condition that they deliver a stipulated quantity

of cloth of prescribed type and pattern within a fixed period and the price payable for the cloth is also fixed beforehand, or the head weaver advances both cash and raw materials to the weaver, the price of yarn and other raw materials advanced as well as price of cloth being fixed beforehand. The weaver is generally given raw materials for ten sarees which will normally suffice for about 11 sarees and the eleventh saree will be kept by the weaver. The majority of weavers in this district do not require any amount as working capital and also do not require any money from local sahukars, since their financial needs even for domestic purposes are satisfied by the master-weavers, who usually invest huge amounts in stocking raw materials as well as handloom products produced by the weavers.

The only asset that these weavers really possess is their inherent skill in this particular craft. Efforts are now being made to free them from the clutches of master-weavers by the establishment of a network of co-operative societies. This policy is now being actively pursued by the Government and consequently there were (1963) 117 weavers' co-operative societies with a membership of 15,873. These societies in the initial stages from 1941 to 1951 did not undertake any other work except the distribution of controlled yarn to their members. After the removal of controls on yarn distribution, many of them have undertaken the work of production of handloom cloth. Some societies also provide marketing facilities to their members. The Government is also granting subsidised loans to these societies for the purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital. The District Industrial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bagalkot, finnaces these weavers' co-operative societies. A pilot programme was started for intensive implementation of the credit schemes of the Reserve Bank of India to finance the societies. During the years 1963-64 and 1964-65, the Reserve Bank of India cash credits advanced to these societies amounted to Rs. 6,15,500 and Rs. 11,61,500 respectively.The Msyore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative (Apex) Society, Ltd., Bangalore gives technical guidance to the societies. There are now a large number of artisans who have been trained in the manufacture of new and marketable varieties of handloom cloth and also in the use of new and improved types of appliances. A scheme for setting up of a collective weaving centre at Banahatti at a cost of over a lakh of rupees is now being implemented.

A housing colony scheme estimated to cost nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees was sanctioned to the Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Chadchan in Indi taluk; the target was to build 50 twin houses for weavers. Construction of these houses has been now completed. Twenty-five per cent of the cost is treated as grant and the rest as loan.

Wool Weaving

The village wool industry occupies an important place in the rural economy of the district. The processes, including rearing and shearing of sheep, carding, spinning, warping, sizing and weaving are all carried out by *Dhangars*. In Bijapur district, the hereditary class of persons connected with sheep breeding and wool industry forms nearly 10% of the total population of the district. Important wool-weaving centres are Bijapur, Budihal, Kundargi, Jumnal, Honaganhalli, Babanagar, Kanamadi, Gonasgi, Yedahalli, Savalgi, Banahatti and Mallapur. Wool, tamarind seeds and woollen yarn are the raw materials required for this industry. The tools and equipment used for the manufacture of blankets are looms using '*vahis*' (reeds) and bobbins. Most of the tools are locally manufactured and repaired. There is a great scope for the improvement of these implements both from the point of view of improving the quality and expanding the quantity. The introduction of new and improved types of looms and other implements is therefore essential for the progress of this industry in the district.

The production consists of *kamblis, namdas,* carpets, chair-mats and coating material. Normally, a wool weaver can weave four kamblis in a week and in exceptional cases even six. The cost of a kambli of 48″×110″ varies from about Rs. 15 to 25.

A family consisting of a man and a woman engaged in this industry can earn about Rs. 90 a month. The weavers are generally out of employment during the rainy season. The artisan engaged in this industry requires ordinarily an investment of Rs. 500 for the purchase of wool or else he is compelled to purchase wool at higher prices. He generally borrows capital from the sahukars and pays high rates of interest.

In 1964-65, there were 17 wool-producing and wool-weaving co-operative societies and it is hoped that in the near future a large number of societies will be established so that the poor weavers need not be perpetually in the clutches of money-lenders. These co-operative societies are financed by the Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers' Co-operative (Apex) Society Ltd., Bangalore, and also by the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bangalore. Improved appliances at half the cost price are also being supplied to these societies.

Leather Working

Next to cotton-weaving and wool-weaving, work on leather is the most important cottage industry in Bijapur district. The workers in leather are found all over the district. The shoes made in Bijapur are famous for their softness and durability. Most of the leather establishments in the district are self-owned, but in certain urban areas the artisans work on daily wage basis. This is a hereditary industry of *samagars* and *mochigars*, who with the help of their families produce chappals, shoes, leather

ropes and whips. The raw materials required for this industry are leather, colours and polishing materials. Usually, chrome leather is brought from Madras State. The tools for the manufacture of leather goods are mainly the *rapi* or knife, *uli*, anvil and hammer. Usually, a family consisting of an adult male and a female is able to produce three pairs of chappals per day costing about Rs. 15 which fetches them a profit of 12 to 15 per cent.

Leather goods produced in the district consist chiefly of foot-wear. The goods produced in the rural areas are sold locally; 50% of the production in the urban areas moves to the adjoining districts. In the rural areas, it is usual for the producer to sell his produce directly to the consumer. In the urban areas, we find dealers in leather goods employing a number of persons on daily wages and maintaining shops for the sale of the produce. The average earnings of an artisan engaged in the leather industry varies from Re. 1 to Rs 2.50 a day.

Scarcity of finance often drives these artisans into the clutches of money-lenders. The establishment of more and more co-operative societies to help these workers seems to be the only way of getting these people out of debts. Recently, Government have extended training facilities in improved processes of curing hides and skins, soaking, liming and deliming and tanning. The main centres of tanning are Bijapur, Bagalkot, Sindgi, Bagewadi, Almel and Indi. The tanners are mostly independent artisans and tanning is their hereditary occupation. Hides of sheep, goats, cows, buffaloes and bullocks are usually supplied to them by the local *mahars* whose hereditary occupation is to collect dead animals and to sell their raw hides. In the towns, hides are supplied by the butchers from the slaughter houses.

Tanners usually reside near a source of water, since they need plenty of water for tanning. The raw materials required are: raw hides, wattle bark, hirda and lime. The quality of hides produced in this district is capable of great improvement. Crude methods of tanning have got to be avoided. Tanners work generally from 6 A.M. to 12 noon and from 3 P.M. to 5-30 P.M. throughout the year except in the rainy season. Most of the artisans in the industry are illiterate and as such are not adaptable to new methods and improved implements. The average earning of an artisan per day varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.75. Lack of finance sometimes keeps these tanners idle when they try to seek employment on farms. Government is extending them financial help through co-operative societies.

Oilseed Pressing

Oilseed crushers (Ganigas) are found in almost all the villages and towns of the district. In every big village there is one or more country ghanis working at least for some months in the year. The oilmen still use the old type of ghani consisting of a stone mortar (lined with wood inside) and a wooden lat worked

by a bullock. Most of these ghanis are situated in the houses of the oilmen. The raw materials required are safflower and groundnut and neem seeds. All these commodities are locally produced. An oilman crushes, on an average, 40 maunds of groundnut seeds per month. Oilmen work from eight to ten hours a day. The rainy season is usually a slack season and the oilmen work on the fields to supplement their income. Village oilmen usually sell their products directly to the consumers. But sometimes when they are in need of money, they sell their produce to wholesale merchants.

This village industry in the district has registered considerable progress. The district tops the list in production and sale of edible oil through co-operative societies. One of the reasons helping this progress is the customary use of kardi oil by the people of the district. As *kusabi* or *kardi* seeds cannot be easily crushed by expellers, there is little competition between expellers and ghanis.

The State Khadi and Village Industries Board provides financial assistance for securing improved ghanis, construction of sheds and godowns on 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan basis. The teli co-operative societies are given working capital loan at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per ghani and seasonal loan for purchase of oil seeds at the rate of Rs. 1,600 per ghani.

The Board also gives technical guidance to oilmen. In 1964-65, 213 traditional and 23 improved ghanis were working in the co-operative sector. It is estimated that during that year edible oils worth nearly 32 lakhs of rupees were produced by 23 oil men's organisations in the district which paid nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees as wages to 515 ghani men they employed.

Ropes and Bhatars

The main centres in which the fibre industry is located are Bijapur, Bagalkot, Virapur and Kaladgi. Different kinds of fibre like sisal and pundi are used in rope-making. One family of three members is able to make about 28 lbs. of rope per day and is able to earn, on an average, between Rs. 45 to 50 a month. Though the industry as such does not require any big investment, the rope-makers are economically very poor, since there is no sure market for their finished products and they have to spend eight to ten days in a month in towns and cities for the sale of their products, which they are compelled to sell at the prices prevailing in the market. They engage also in mat-weaving.

There are six co-operative and other registered organisations in the district, which have undertaken manufacture of fibre articles. These institutions have trained a number of artisans and have also supplied them improved implements. About a hundred improved rope-making machines have been introduced in the district. It was estimated that in 1964-65 fibre goods worth

about Rs. 4,50,000 were sold by the co-operative and private sectors. A scheme to give free of cost improved rope-making machines to the co-operative and other registered bodies engaged in the industry is now being implemented in Bijapur city by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Many of the artisans engaged in the fibre industry also manufacture Bhatars. They have been now furnished with about 150 improved Bhatar charkhas. About 4,500 artisans are engaged in these crafts in the district.

Carpentry

Carpenters are found in all the towns and many of the villages. Their main occupation is to make and repair agricultural implements and bullock carts. In towns, however, they are engaged in furniture-making, house construction, manufacture of handloom accessories and tonga repairs. Carpenters in towns are mostly engaged on wages by the *karkhanedars*. Bijapur, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Guledgud, Ilkal and Badami are the most important centres of this industry. Coloured cradles produced in Talikot have been famous for a long time. The raw materials used by these artisans are teak and matti wood, nails, screws and polishing materials. The wood is usually brought from Hubli, Alnawar and Dandeli and the nails, screws and polishes from Bombay. The daily wage of an urban carpenter varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 in accordance with the skill employed. Almost all the goods made by these artisans are sold in the local markets. The carpenters, 'Badiger' as they are locally called, working in the rural areas, use local wood for making agricultural implements. They are paid in kind during the harvest season and in cash during the other seasons. Most of the carpenters working in rural areas finance their own industry and they are mostly wage-earners in urban areas.

Blacksmithy

Every town or a big village of this district has one or two families of *Kammaras* or blacksmiths. There are also some families who lead a nomadic life and move from place to place. The most important centres where smithies are located are at Bijapur, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Guledgud and Hungund. Most of these concerns are self-managed. They produce agricultural implements, flat pans, frying pans and buckets. The raw materials required are: corrugated iron sheets, round bars and flats. The tools and equipment used by these artisans consist of anvils, hammers, *pakkadis,* blowers, files, chisels and furnace. Generally, village lohars do repair works and the urban lohars make buckets and appliances. A few lohars are engaged in the manufacture of locks and iron cradles. On an average, a family engaged in this industry earns about Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 a month provided there is a regular quota of iron sheets. The need of finance to a blacksmith is not very great, since his investment is small and also since the local agriculturists supply him with raw materials. Recently, two industrial co-operatives have been

formed for carpentry-*cum*-blacksmithy at Bagalkot and Bijapur. A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned to the Bagalkot co-operative society for establishing carpentry and smithy workshops, while it is proposed to set up an agricultural implements manufacturing centre at the Bijapur society at a cost of about Rs. 40,000.

Bangles

This industry is carried on by hereditary *Balegar* families residing in villages like Gudur and Belur. These two centres were once producing glass bangles by erecting old types of *bhatties*. The glass bangles produced by means of old appliances gradually lost their attraction due to a change in women's fashions and new methods of producing bangles of improved variety are being tried.

Lime-burning

Lime-burning is a hereditary profession of the *Sungars*. Their number in the district is reported to be about 4,000. Most of the lime-burning concerns are self-owned, prominent centres being Bijapur, Bagalkot, Badami, Kaladgi, Mudhol and Jamkhandi. The principal raw materials required are lime-stone, charcoal and cowdung. The work of lime-burning is a full-time work. An artisan in the industry requires about Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 as working capital.

Pottery

In each village there is a family of potters who attend to this work. Chimmalgi, Guledgud, Amingad and Kamatgi are centres where the industry is prominent. The equipment of a potter consists of the traditional wheel, frames and buckets. Making of earthen vessels depends more on the skill of hands than on equipment. The raw materials required are clay and fuel. Clay is mixed with horse dung and the mixture is properly kneaded before it is used. The vessels when dried are baked in furnaces. The daily earning of a potter varies from a rupee to two rupees. The main articles produced are water vessels called *ghagars* and *madkis*. There is great demand for such earthenware in summer. Besides these articles of daily use, clay toys are produced for occasions of festivals and fairs.

Baskets and Brooms

Basket and broom-making is a minor cottage industry of this district. Workers are found in towns like Bijapur, Ilkal and Hungund. The industry is managed and owned by artisans themselves. Bamboos for making baskets are purchased from Alnavar and Dandeli. Grass and palm leaves are locally available. Most of the goods produced are consumed locally.

Locks

Lock-making is an important cottage industry and it is located at Bagalkot. Here, the locks are manufactured by a few families and this industry may reasonably look forward to a bright future in Bijapur district. Yet, so far, it has not been possible to organise it as there is no concentration of the industry to form a co-operative society.

Copper and Brassware Industry

Bijapur city is the biggest centre of brass and copperware industry in the district. Artisans engaged in this industry are also found in places like Bagalkot, Guledgud, Ilkal and Jamkhandi. Artisans at Bijapur are mostly employed by the brass and copper merchants, who bring the raw materials like copper and brass from Bombay. The market for the finished products is generally local. The season of marriages is a brisk season for this industry. Recently, a co-operative society has been organised for these artisans.

Beedi Industry

At the end of 1962, there were 34 beedi factories in the district of which 26 were at Bijapur and eight at Jamkhandi. About 1,200 persons were employed in these factories, the number of women workers being much larger than the number of men workers. The process of beedi making requires tobacco and *tembhuri* leaves. The annual production of these factories in 1961-62 was about 80,000 lbs. which were mostly consumed in all the northern districts of the State. In making beedies, leaves are used as a cover which are soaked in water for two days and then dried; the veins are removed before the leaves are cut into rectangular pieces. Tobacco powder is put in one of the corners of each piece which is then rolled into a tapering shape on the palm of the leftt hand. It is then tied with a thread, the mouth of which is closed by pressing the edges and the bottom end is pressed but not entirely closed.

Handicrafts Emporium

With a view to giving a fillip to the marketing of handicrafts, a Handicrafts Emporium was started at Bijapur. During 1960-61, an expenditure of about Rs. 7,000 was incurred for running the emporium. During 1961-62, a sum of Rs. 13,700 for recurring expenditure and a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards purchase of handicraft articles were provided. During the four years from 1961-62 to 1964-65, the emporium effected sale of articles worth about Rs. 43,000.

Industrial Co-operatives

A number of co-operatives were organised in the district under the successive plans with a view to helping the industries in various ways. There were, in 1964-65, 117 cotton, 17 woollen and three silk handloom weavers' co-operative societies in the district. Besides, there were 131 other industrial co-operative societies in the district.

The statement below will illustrate the pattern of working of the more successful industrial co-operatives in the district. It relates to the Kurubara Unney Utpadak Sangha, Ltd., Budihal, taluk Mudhol. It was registered in 1947 and has undertaken the production of woollen chadars (kamblies).

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
No. of members ..	214	216	221	207	175
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share Capital ..	6,270	8,960	8,980	11,640	10,910
Reserve fund ..	8,862	9,822	10,309	14,711	14,734
Value of Kamblis produced.	52,308	80,384	73,551	53,474	97,668
Value of Kamblis sold	64,546	91,819	93,584	71,620	77,274
Net profit ..	2,658	3,991	8,605	2,161	4,123

A co-operative training centre was started at Bijapur in October 1961 with the object of training the employees of the apex and primary weavers' co-operative societies. This institute has a sanctioned strength of forty trainees and the duration of training is six months. Each trainee gets a stipend of Rs. 40 per month. Till March 1965, 114 candidates were trained.

Artisan training institutes

There are two artisan training institutes in the district, one at Ramtirtha and the other at Bagalkot, for giving training to the artisans of the area. The institute at Ramtirtha was started on 1st April 1960 and that of Bagalkot on 1st April 1962. A stipend of Rs. 30 per month is paid to trainees admitted from the Community Development Block areas and also to those selected by the Department of Industries and Commerce from non-Block areas and for the local candidates a sum of Rs 20 per month is being paid. After a trainee completes his course successfully he is given a tools' kit at a 50 per cent subsidised cost, the maximum subsidy allowed per trainee being Rs. 250. The table below shows the details of these institutes.

Names of crafts		Sanctioned strength for each batch	No. of trainees in June 1965	Duration of training
Ramtirtha Institute—				
Carpentry	..	15	17	2 years
Smithy	..	15	14	2 years
Cotton-weaving	..	25	21	1 year
Leather-stitching	..	15	21	2 years
Wool-weaving	..	15	16	2 years
Fibre and coir	..	25	16	2 years
Tailoring for displaced goldsmiths.		25	9	1 year
	Total	135	114	
Bagalkot Institute—				
Carpentry	..	15	13	2 years
Smithy	..	15	15	2 years
Leather-stitching	..	15	12	2 years
Cotton-weaving	..	25	18	1 year
	Total	70	58	

There is also a sheet metal and electro-plating training-*cum*-service centre at Ramtirtha. The course there is of one year's duration and sanctioned strength is of 15 candidates. During 1965-66, there were 13 trainees. The centre imparts training in the manufacture of utility articles of attractive designs and finish.

Dyeing and Printing School, Banahatti.—This institution which was started in 1961 has a sanctioned strength of fifteen candidates. For the year 1965-66, eleven candidates were admitted. Training is imparted in bleaching, dyeing, printing and other allied matters. An amount of Rs. 25 per month is also being paid as stipend for each trainee admitted to the school.

Organisation of Labour

The industrial backwardness of this district was responsible for lack of organisation of trade unions. Industrial enterprises are mainly small-scale units employing a limited number of workers and these are scattered all over the district thereby giving little opportunity to workers to come together and organise themselves. It is only recently that in the cement factory which employs labour in appreciable numbers a registered trade union has been started. Of the other registered unions in the district, one is organised by the Municipal workers of Bijapur and another by the State transport workers of Bijapur division. The first attempt towards organisation of the union was made by the motor workers who formed their union in 1946. The next union to be formed was of the Bijapur municipal workers in 1947.

The State Transport Workers' Union was registered in 1949 under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. This union was a bigger union than the Municipal Kamgar Union. The main source of income of these unions was mainly contributions from the members. In all, there were 12 registered trade unions in the district as on 31st March 1965.

The Bombay Government enacted the Bombay Industrial Relations Act in 1946 and the Central Government enacted the Industrial Disputes Act in 1947 to regulate the relations between the employers and the workers. The Bombay Industrial Relations Act was brought into force in Bijapur in September 1947 and the Central Act in April 1947. The laws have provided a machinery of conciliation and arbitration, and conciliation and adjudication for the settlement of industrial disputes. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was extended to this district in 1955.

Khadi and Village Industries Financed by the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board in Bijapur District

Table showing industry-wise particulars for the year 1964–65

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	No of Co-operative Societies/ other regd. instns. financed	No. of members in respect of Co-operative Societies	Paid up share capital	Reserve fund	Amount sanctioned: Loan	Amount sanctioned: Grant	Amount sanctioned: Total	Overdues	Production	Sales	Wages paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Khadi Industry ..	1+ 4	308	14,280	17,515	13,76,924	2,99,759	16.66,683	2,14,000	12,45,532	8,18,305	7,38,458
2.	Wool Industry ..	9	801	47,541	1,17,015	1,23,684	11,500	1.35,184	333	3,79,648	3,40,811	1,42,895
3.	Fibre Industry ..	4+ 2	416	15,188	2,597	28,150	25,270	53,420	51,117	28,021	20,739	10,732
4.	Dal-manufacturing	2	92	5,100	92	4,525	1,250	5,775	..	4,533	4,218	..
5.	Leather Industry ..	3	73	5,985	929	23,950	11,540	35,490	4,645	52,848	49,935	37,200
6.	Gur and Khandasary Industry.	4	84	8,540	63	22,637	2,512	25.137	675	3,84,275	3,57,000	9,475
7.	Pottery Industry ..	4	98	5,583	237	23,470	8,785	32,255	1,400	34,945	33,512	4,051
8.	Carpentry and Black-smithy Industry.	5	448	21,328	2,705	17,375	14,000	31,375	750	13,759	13,448	Contract basis.
9.	Lime Industry ..	1	20	500	..	2,500	500	3,000	Recently financed.			
10.	Gas Plant ..	—+ 1	..	..	..	2,100	1,500	3,600	Recently financed.			
11.	Handmade Paper Industry.	1	29	2,675	29	19,512	17,500	37,012	1,208	..	..	..
12.	Non-edible oil and Soap Industry.	5+ 3	357	26,599	11,929	1,45,000	43,526	1,88,525	61,164	92,974	83,532	9,088
13.	Village Oil Industry..	22+ 1	744	67,571	21,656	2,38,447	87,336	3,25,783	39,063	31,74,034	31,12,666	2,40,282
	Total ..	61+11	3,450	2,20,890	1,74,767	20,08,274	5,24,978	25,33,252	3,74,355	54,23,959	48,34,163	11,92,181

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

A. Banking and Finance

THE most notable development in the financial organization of the district of Bijapur during the last half a century is the gradual replacement of old private agencies of credit supply by institutional agencies. Modern joint stock banks are replacing the indigenous bankers, while co-operative credit organisations are replacing money-lenders. The active support rendered by the State in encouraging and assisting the new agencies, particularly of a co-operative character, and the establishment by the State of its own independent organizations to supplement the credit facilities provided by non-governmental agencies are the latest developments in this field. The role that is being played by the State Finance Corporation in this connection is also significant.

The State has now come to accept an increasingly active role in not only developing the private sector of the economy but also in expanding the public sector by assuming the responsibility of a pioneer and a partner in various fields of productive activity. This is reflected in the anxiety of Government to render financial assistance to agriculture and industry. Direct financial help is given by Government to the agricultural sector in the form of taccavi loans and to the industrial sector in the form of loans and subsidies. The creation of one strong, integrated, State-sponsored and State-partnered commercial institution in the form of the State Bank of India with an effective machinery of branches is yet another instance of the increasing concern shown by Government in the co-ordinated development of a net-work of credit agencies which would provide adequate credit to the rural sector on easy terms.

Savings mobilisation

Public savings are mobilised and tapped by various modes of investment made available by the development of financial, industrial and commercial institutions. Joint stock banks absorb a considerable amount of people's savings. A part of the savings is also absorbed by the insurance companies. Another important mode of investment open to the public is by way of subscribing

to the capital needs of the joint stock companies in the form of shares or interest-bearing debentures of the companies. In recent years, there are other modes of mobilising savings of the lower-income groups that are being increasingly utilised. These are the Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, Cash Certificates, National Savings Certificates, Treasury Savings Deposits, National Defence Certificates and the like. A part of the savings of the well-to-do sections of the rural and urban population finds its way into the Government coffers in the form of subscriptions to loans floated by Government.

The main agencies which provide credit facilities by advancing loans, secured or unsecured, are joint stock banks, co-operative societies, money-lenders, indigenous bankers, co-operative banks, land development banks and various corporations established and managed by Government to provide adequate credit on easy terms to different sectors.

There were 173 licensed money-lenders in Bijapur district in July 1964. In 1964, the number of agricultural credit societies was 665 and of urban co-operative banks and credit agencies, there were 66. There were two central co-operative banks. In 1965, eight joint stock banks were operating in the district. From July 1955 a branch office of the State Bank of India began functioning at Bijapur. In 1965, there were five more branches at Bagalkot, Badami, Bagewadi, Mudhol and Jamkhandi and a pay office at Indi.

Credit agencies

The institution of money-lenders dominated the entire field of finance and credit in the district 75 years ago. A net-work of money-lenders extending from the remotest villages to big towns like Bijapur and Bagalkot enjoyed a monopolistic position in financing the economic activities of the district. The village money-lender with his petty means helped the cultivator and local artisan, while the capitalist money-lender of the town with his larger financial resources, lent money to other money-lenders having limited financial resources and to traders. There was almost a total absence of any other agency providing credit facilities. There was not a single banking company or its branch operating in the district. Neither was there any insurance company. All transactions were settled in cash and little business was done in bills or hundis. No firm did strictly banking business. Leading money-lenders of Bijapur and Bagalkot accepted deposits from relatives and friends, but only rarely large sums were deposited with them. The only gainful avenues of investment open to the public were those of Government securities and savings bank deposits. But these avenues were availed of by a very limited class of public, namely, government servants, pleaders and some money-lenders. The prevailing mode of investment traditionally popular with a large majority of people, urban as well as rural was buying

immovable property and gold and jewellery. Even today the main agency which provides credit facilities to the rural sector, for productive as well as unproductive purposes, is that of the village money-lenders. This age-old traditional source of credit supply still dominates the scene in spite of vigorous efforts by the State to develop and enlarge alternative sources of credit and to control and regulate the business activities of money-lenders by various legislative enactments. The report of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee of 1954 brought out the overwhelming preponderance of money-lenders as the most important agency catering for the financial requirements of rural India. This report revealed that more than 90% of the total borrowing of cultivators was met from non-institutional private agencies of which the most important were the money-lenders who accounted for nearly 70 %. Of the latter 45 % were professional money-lenders and about 25% formed the agricultural money-lenders' class. In comparison to this, the combined contribution of Government and the co-operatives was about 6% of the total. As for commercial banks, they contributed the insignificant proportion of 1% in the direct financing of the cultivator. The Rural Credit Survey Committee's report embodied averages for India as a whole and the figures clearly pointed out the necessity of providing adequate alternative institutional arrangement for the supply of credit to the rural population if the money-lender was to be displaced. In the villages, the village shopkeeper carried on money-lending business along with his normal trade. According to the old Gazetteer, about 3,000 to 4,000 persons were reported to be carrying on the business of money-lending in the district in the 1880s.

Debt of Cultivators

The statement below shows the debt of cultivators in the district at the end of 1959-60 classified according to credit agency, as disclosed by a rural credit follow-up survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India.[1]

	Credit Agency	*Rs. per family*	*Percentage to total debt*
1	Money-lenders	244	53
2	Co-operatives	73	16
3	Government	58	13
4	Relatives . ..	56	12
5	Traders and commission agents	19	4
6	Others (including Commercial Banks, landlords and agriculturist-*cum*-traders).	11	2
	Total ..	462	100

1. General Review Report of Rural Credit Follow-up Survey, 1959-60 Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, 1962, p. 30.

It is evident that the supply of credit by institutional agencies was still lagging behind to a considerable extent and that the money-lenders and other individuals continued to have their sway over the cultivators.

The debt of cultivators outstanding at the end of 1959-60, per acre of cultivated holding, was Rs. 25. It was also estimated that the amount of debt owed was 12% of the value of land owned or nine per cent of the total value of recorded assets of the cultivators.

It was also noticed that the debt per acre among small cultivators was more than among large cultivators. A series of bad seasons had increased the debt level in the district and it was assessed that the production in that year had fallen by 20% as compared to the previous year.

The following statement indicates the proportion of families borrowing and amount borrowed from co-operatives in rural areas of Bijapur district in 1959-60, as shown by the Rural Credit Follow-up Survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India :—

			Per cent
Proportion of families borrowing from co-operatives to total number of families.	All cultivators	..	19
	Big cultivators	..	30
	Large cultivators	..	29
	Medium cultivators	..	19
	Small cultivators	..	8
Proportion of families borrowing from co-operatives to total number of borrowing families.	All cultivators	..	26
	Big cultivators	..	39
	Large cultivators	..	43
	Medium cultivators	..	24
	Small cultivators	..	12
			Rs.
Amount borrowed from co-operatives per borrowing family.	Big cultivators	..	382
	Large cultivators	..	432
	Medium cultivators	..	220
	Small cultivators	..	138
Amount borrowed from co-operatives per family.	Big cultivators	..	115
	Large cultivators	..	126
	Medium cultivators	..	42
	Small cultivators	..	11

The Follow-up Survey also revealed that the level of average borrowings per family was higher in 1959-60 than in 1951-52 and the incidence of debt in relation to both land owned and recorded assets was also more in 1959-60 than in 1951-52. Borrowings were an important source of finance for also medical, educational and litigation expenses, financing about a third of the expenditure. There was a significant rise in the supply of credit by co-operatives

as a result of efforts at reorientation of the credit system, which began in 1949-50 in the then Bombay State.

Regulation of money-lending

A large section of money-lenders was found indulging in evil practices in their business dealings by taking undue advantage, firstly, of their virtual monopoly in the field of finance, secondly, of the illiteracy, ignorance and helplessness of the villagers and thirdly, of the absence of any effective legislative control and regulation of their activities. With the enforcement of the Bombay Money Lenders Act of 1947, all persons and institutions with the exception of those expressly excluded by the Act, were required to take out licences to carry on the business of money-lending. The provisions of the Act required the money-lenders to maintain their accounts in a prescribed form and to give prescribed returns every year to their borrower and to the State. The Act also prescribed permissible maximum rates of interest to be charged by money-lenders on secured and unsecured loans, which were 9% and 12% respectively. The Act also contained provisions under which certain malpractices of the money-lenders including molestation of the debtor were declared as offences and specific penalties and punishments were laid down for the offences.

In the light of the experience gained in the working of the Act, some amendments were made to it subsequently to facilitate stricter enforcement and to remove genuine hardships caused to the money-lenders and to borrowers.

The number of money-lenders holding valid licences in Bijapur district seemed to be declining year after year till 1954; their number as on 31st July 1949 was 162 and by July 1954 it stood at 150. But by 31st July 1958, the total number of licences had increased to 174. This figure stood at 218 in June 1962 and decreased to 210 the next year. It further declined to 173 in July 1964. These licensed money-lenders are operating in all the taluks except Bilgi. Their number is relatively more in Bijapur, Bagalkot and Jamkhandi taluks. The figures of licensed money-lenders and of the amounts of loans advanced by them cannot, however, be taken as indicative of the full extent of the business of money-lenders in the district for two reasons. First, the scope of the Act excludes all loans to traders and it also excludes certain institutions from the obligation to maintain accounts in the prescribed form. Second, the number of persons who have taken out licences appears to be much smaller than those who are believed to be carrying on the business of money-lending before the Act was enforced. The money-lenders as a class did not favour the passing of the Act and it seems that when it was enforced they did not respond to it adequately. Those who have not taken out licences have either withdrawn from their business or have been carrying it on surreptitiously.

The following table shows the amounts of loans advanced by licensed money-lenders to non-traders and to traders for different periods from 1st August 1948 to 31st July 1964.

Period		Loans to traders by		Loans to non-traders by	
		Money-lenders not exempted under Section 22 of the B.M.L. Act.	Banks and Companies exempted under Section 22 of the B.M.L. Act.	Money-lenders not exempted under Section 22 of the B.M.L. Act.	Banks and Companies exempted under Section 22 of the B.M.L. Act.
1		2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1948–49	..	63,62,150	79,18,460	21,77,808	7,63,267
1949–50	..	57,15,727	18,23,962	22,00,850	6,14,142
1950–51	..	50,98,122	12,61,907	16,23,942	4,84,610
1951–52	..	26,27,231	..	19,05,051	..
1952–53	..	21,38,624	31,83,662	18,37,620	2,75,545
1953–54	..	29,41,684	..	19,33,018	..
1954–55	..	29,41,664	..	22,84,479	..
1955–56	..	20,25,000	3,26,30,979	20,68,895	24,77,607
1956–57	..	24,97,901	2,63,37,492	26,49,486	31,98,330
1957–58	..	36,33,842	2,71,14,343	32,56,714	35,43,760
1958–59	..	47,60,957	2,77,13,594	29,58,212	40,29,910
1959–60	..	33,59,889	2,73,40,673	35,67,992	41,08,506
1960–61	..	19,76,828	2,61,93,016	39,52,643	41,81,309
1961–62	..	15,40,513	2,67,21,591	41,15,883	47,35,179
1962–63	..	21,28,341	1,35,16,642	29,99,345	19,35,731
1963–64	..	19,69,700	1,65,37,224	29,49,343	49,57,674

Period		Total of Columns 2 and 4	Total of Columns 3 and 5	Total of Columns 6 and 7
		6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1948–49	..	85,39,958	86,81,727	1,72,21,685
1949–50	..	79,16,577	24,38,104	1,03,54,681
1950–51	..	67,22,064	17,46,517	84,68,581
1951–52	..	45,32,282	..	45,32,282
1952–53	..	41,53,076	34,59,207	76,12,283
1953–54	..	40,71,642	..	40,71,642
1954–55	..	52,26,143	..	52,26,143
1955–56	..	40,93,895	3,51,08,586	3,92,02,461
1956–57	..	51,47,387	2,95,35,822	3,46,83,209
1957–58	..	68,90,556	3,06,58,103	3,75,48,659
1958–59	..	77,19,169	3,17,43,504	3,94,62,673
1959–60	..	69,27,881	3,14,49,179	3,83,77,060
1960–61	..	59,29,471	3,03,74,325	3,63,03,796
1961–62	..	56,56,396	3,14,56,770	3,71,13,166
1962–63	..	51,27,686	1,54,52,373	2,05,80,059
1963–64	..	49,19,043	2,14,94,898	2,64,13,941

The figures in the above table indicate that the total loans advanced by money-lenders to traders and non-traders consistently show a downward trend between 1948-49 and 1956-57 with only a slight increase during 1954-55 and 1956-57. The loans

advanced by the money-lenders to non-traders show only little variations till 1956-57. The loans advanced to traders by the same class of money-lenders show a marked decline with, again, a little rise during 1954-55 and 1956-57. But this latter decrease can also be attributed to the fact that a number of licensed money-lenders have refused to furnish information regarding loans advanced by them to traders. From 1956-57 to 1961-62 loans to non-traders by money-lenders continuously increased except a short-fall during 1958-59, so much so that between 1955-56 and 1961-62, loans advanced to non-traders were almost doubled; but during the next two years, there was a marked decline. Regarding loans advanced to traders by money-lenders, though there was an increase after 1955-56 up to 1958-59, it dwindled afterwards. So far as loans advanced by banks and companies to traders and non-traders are concerned, it would be seen that the amount of loans to traders is fairly large as compared to loans advanced to non-traders. This warrants the inference that the advances of such companies and banks are at present mainly confined to traders.

The maximum rates of interest permitted by the Act originally were 6% on secured loans and 9% on unsecured loans. But since July 1952, Government fixed these rates at 9% and 12% respectively. In spite of all the measures adopted for the effective enforcement of the Act, it was not possible to check completely the evasions of the Act by means of various subterfuges. It appears from the annual reports on the administration of the Act that owing to inadequacy of inspecting staff it was not easy to detect cases of illicit money-lending. In many cases, the debtors themselves colluded with the money-lenders and agreed to their terms, however harsh and unreasonable they may be. This collusion of the borrower with the money-lender can be explained mainly by the fact that there are no other readily available alternative sources of credit to which the borrower can turn.

Categories of money-lenders

The money-lending class as such includes a variety of individuals. Only a few of them do money-lending business exclusively and the rest combine with money-lending some other business both in towns and villages. The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee (1929-30) in its report, lists the following among indigenous credit agencies apart from indigenous bankers who were classed separately :—

1. Village money-lenders.
2. Town money-lenders.
3. Land-owner or agriculturist money-lenders.
4. Goldsmiths and dealers in ornaments who specialise in loans secured by pledge of ornaments.
5. Shroffs and other persons dealing in *hundis*.
6. Merchants, commission agents and *dalals*.

A large part of the money-lending business goes to finance agriculturists, the majority of whom are frequently in need of money for production as well as consumption purposes. Moveable property like gold and silver, promissory notes, government securities or industrial papers are the most common forms of security accepted. But for some reasons, including recent legislation on tenancy, debt adjustment and money-lending, money-lenders do not now favour immoveable property as security. Sometimes, they also advance loans on personal security to persons intimately known to them. Loans to agriculturists are often made in kind and also repaid in kind.

It would appear that the money-lenders may continue to play a significant role in the credit structure of the rural areas for some years to come unless the co-operative movement spreads much more vigorously than it has done so far. All the same, their importance is gradually on the decline, particularly due to stringent legislative provisions for the regulation of their activities and also legislation for debt relief and land tenures. All those who have examined the question of rural credit have come to the conclusion that the money-lender cannot be permitted to enjoy the pre-eminent position in the picture of rural credit that he has enjoyed till now. The report on the subject of rural credit, namely, All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee Report published in 1954, expressed similar views on the subject.

The Mysore Money-lenders Act, 1961 and Rules, 1965, came into force with effect from 1st April 1965. The maximum rates of interest fixed by the Government are 15 per cent on secured loans and 18 per cent on unsecured loans.

Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act

Even before the Bombay Money-lenders Act had been passed, the then Government of Bombay had brought into operation on a small-scale the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, passed by the Legislature in 1939. It was enacted with a view to reducing the aggregate indebtedness of genuine agriculturists so as to bring it reasonably within their capacity to repay. Compulsory scaling down of debts and subsequent arrangements for the repayment of the adjusted amounts in manageable instalments constituted the essence of the scheme. The Act was first applied to one or two selected taluks of Bijapur district. In the light of its working in those areas, it was amended in 1945, and was applied to selected taluks of all districts of the erstwhile Bombay State except Bombay Suburban district, and from February 1947 it was applied to the whole of the State.

The application of the Act has been restricted to debts not exceeding Rs. 15,000 in any individual case. Though the Act has been in force since 1947, the number of applications received

from the debtors and the creditors appears to be rather small. One of the important reasons for this is the tendency amongst the agriculturists—debtors and creditors—to settle debts or claims amicably among themselves without referring the matter to the courts. Another explanation of this may be that in some cases agriculturist debtors did not wish to antagonise their creditors by submitting their applications to the courts for adjustments of debts, lest they would not get timely finance from them whenever required in future.

It is generally believed that along with debt relief there was also a shrinkage of credit. A more specific problem was the 'adjusted debtor' himself; for him it was not so much a case of contraction as of elimination of all private credit. The very process of adjustment involved so many restrictions on the alienability of his property that no lending agencies could be expected to be predisposed favourably towards him. Meanwhile, the adjusted debtor had to raise crops and, before that, raise money for the crops. His plight was so serious that the Government of Bombay instituted for him a system of 'crop loans' which in the main were provided by co-operatives on the basis of a part being guaranteed by the Government. The system of crop finance was primarily intended to fill the vacuum in the credit facilities caused mainly by the legislation relating to debt relief, money-lending and land tenure passed in recent years. The principal agencies which were recognised for grant of crop or seasonal finance are :—

(i) Co-operative Societies.

(ii) Revenue Department for taccavi loans.

(iii) Grain depots.

(iv) Persons authorised under section 54 of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act.

The loans advanced under this scheme are secured by the crops grown by the debtors. These advances are essentially short-term in character and the chief object is to finance the agricultural operations connected with the raising of crops, at reasonable rates of interest. The societies have been advised to keep a watch over the crops and to effect prompt recoveries.

The following seventeen places in the district have banking offices other than co-operative banks, namely, Amingad, Bagalkot, Badami, Bagewadi, Banahatti, Bijapur, Guledgud, Hungund, Ilkal, Indi, Jamkhandi, Mahalingpur, Mudhol, Rabkavi, Talikot, Terdal and Tikota. The following table gives the names of the banks having offices in each of these places :

Bijapur District Banking Offices (other than Co-operative) in 1965.

(All the offices are Branch Offices except those of the Punjab National Bank Ltd., at Bijapur and the State Bank of India Ltd., at Indi, which are pay offices).

Sl. No.	Names of Places		Names of the Banks
1.	Amingad	..	Sangli Bank Ltd.
2.	Badami	..	Syndicate Bank Ltd.
3.	Do	..	State Bank of India Ltd.
4.	Do	..	Belgaum Bank Ltd.
5.	Bagalkot	..	State Bank of India Ltd.
6.	Do	..	Syndicate Bank Ltd.
7.	Do	..	Canara Bank Ltd.
8.	Do	..	Sangli Bank Ltd. } two branches
9.	Do	..	Sangli Bank Ltd. }
10.	Bagewadi	..	State Bank of India Ltd.
11.	Banahatti	..	Bank of Karnatak Ltd.
12.	Bijapur	..	State Bank of India Ltd.
13.	Do	..	Sangli Bank Ltd. } two branches.
14.	Do	..	Sangli Bank Ltd. }
15.	Do	..	Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.
16.	Do	..	Bank of Karnatak Ltd.
17.	Do	..	Syndicate Bank Ltd.
18.	Do	..	Canara Bank Ltd.
19.	Do	..	Punjab National Bank Ltd.
20.	Do	..	Belgaum Bank Ltd.
21.	Guledgud	..	Belgaum Bank Ltd.,
22.	Do	..	Syndicate Bank Ltd.,
23.	Hungund	..	Syndicate Bank Ltd.
24.	Ilkal	..	Sangli Bank Ltd.
25.	Do	..	Syndicate Bank Ltd.
26.	Indi	..	State Bank of India Ltd.
27.	Jamkhandi	..	State Bank of India Ltd.
28.	Do	..	Bank of Karnatak Ltd.
29.	Do	..	Syndicate Bank Ltd.
30.	Mahalingpur	..	Bank of Karnatak Ltd.
31.	Mudhol	..	Belgaum Bank Ltd,.
32.	Do	..	State Bank of India Ltd.,
33.	Rabkavi	..	Sangli Bank Ltd.
34.	Do	..	Syndicate Bank Ltd.
35.	Talikot	..	Bank of Karnatak Ltd.
36.	Terdal	..	Sangli Bank Ltd.
37.	Tikota	..	Sangli Bank Ltd.

Formerly, four banks, namely, Union Bank of Bijapur and Sholapur Ltd., United Bank of Karnatak Ltd., Shree Guru Govind Specie Bank Ltd., and Shree Jadeya Shankarlinga Bank Ltd., were having their registered offices in the district before their recent merger with other banks. The Union Bank of Bijapur and Sholapur Ltd., was the oldest banking institution in the district and later the then existing Corporation Bank, Ltd., which was established in 1936 was amalgamated with it. It had three branch offices in Bijapur district, at Bagalkot, Ilkal and Tikota. This Bank was merged with the Sangli Bank Ltd, in 1964.

The United Bank of Karnatak Ltd., Bagalkot, was established in 1935. It had a branch office at Bijapur. This Bank was also absorbed in the Sangli Bank Ltd., in 1964.

The Shree Guru Govind Specie Bank, Ltd., Bijapur, was established in 1936. With a view to ensuring complete harmony of outlook between the shareholders and the management through the device of limited membership, the bank was registered as a private limited company under the Indian Companies Act. It had no other office except the one at Bijapur. This Bank was also amalgamated with the Sangli Bank Ltd., recently.

The Shree Jadeya Shankarlinga Bank, Ltd., Bijapur, was started in 1948. It was catering for the financial needs of traders and industrialists, particularly those with meagre capital and had no other office in the district. This Bank was merged with the Belgaum Bank Ltd., in 1964.

In 1965, none of the banks functioning in Bijapur district had its registered office in the district. The banks which carry on banking business in the district through their offices are the Syndicate Bank Ltd., Canara Bank, Ltd., Canara Banking Corporation, Ltd., Belgaum Bank, Ltd., Bank of Karnatak, Ltd., Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Sangli Bank Ltd., and the State Bank of India Ltd. The State Bank of India has now (1965) six branches in the district, at Bijapur, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Badami, Mudhol and Bagewadi and a pay office of this bank has also been recently opened at Indi. New branches of this Bank are proposed to be opened shortly at Muddebihal and Sindgi.

Co-operative Banks and Societies

There are two district co-operative central banks in the district, one for industrial co-operatives and the other for agricultural and other non-industrial societies.

The District Co-operative Central Bank, Bijapur

This bank is the central financing agency of the district for all co-operative credit societies except industrial co-operatives. It also serves as a balancing centre, accepting the surplus funds of one society and making them available to another which requires more capital. The funds of the Central Bank consist of share capital, reserve and other funds, deposits and loans or overdrafts from banks. Share capital and reserve funds form the major portion of the owned capital on the basis of which deposits are tapped and loans raised. Besides deposits, the Central Bank raises the major portion of loan from the Reserve Bank.

Financing of agricultural societies within its area of operation is the main function of the bank. This bank was registered in July 1919 under the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912. The membership of the bank is open to all societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and individuals residing in Bijapur district.

The bank began its career with a modest share capital. During the last 46 years, the bank has registered considerable progress in its working and at the end of June 1964, there were 2,377 members, consisting of 786 societies and 1,591 individuals. The bank has eleven branch offices (excluding the head office) and seven pay offices. The branch offices are located at Bagalkot, Bagewadi, Badami, Bilgi, Hungund, Indi, Jamkhandi, Muddebihal, Mudhol, Sindgi and Terdal. The pay offices are located at Amingad, Banahatti, Guledgud, Ilkal, Kerur, Nalatwad and Talikot. The position of the Bijapur District Central Co-operative Bank during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 was as follows :—

Particulars	*Years*	
	1962-63	1963-64
(1) Number of members :		
(i) Societies	771	786
(ii) Individuals	1,621	1,591
(2) Share Capital from :	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Government	1,32,000	5,00,000
(*b*) Societies	11,16,000	12,23,000
(*c*) Individuals	4,03,000	3,97,000
(3) Reserve fund	4,59,000	4,99,000
(4) Bad debt reserve	88,000	1,12,000
(5) Other reserves	3,41,000	4,60,000
(6) Total deposits	1,46,65,000	1,51,57,000
(7) Total borrowings	80,27,000	83,35,000
(8) Total liabilities	2,56,51,000	2,77,02,000
(9) Total assets	2,58,06,000	2,78,79,000
(10) Working capital	2,52,33,000	2,65,54,000
(11) Loan operation :		
(*a*) Loans advanced to :		
(i) Societies	1,57,16,000	2,24,65,000
(ii) Individuals	3,79,000	2,44,000
(*b*) Loans recovered :		
(i) From Societies	55,27,000	2,17,91,000
(ii) From Individuals	7,39,000	2,44,000
(*c*) Loans outstanding :		
(i) Societies	1,56,95,000	1,63,69,000
(ii) Individuals	3,79,000	2,69,000
(*d*) Over-dues	65,97,000	36,60,000
(*e*) Percentage of overdues to outstandings	41 per cent	22 per cent
(12) Profits	1,55,000	1,77,000
(13) Rate of dividend	5 per cent	5 per cent

The position of deposits held by the Bank was as under :

	1962-63	1963-64
I. Current deposits		
(i) Individuals	11,39,429	3,75,809
(ii) Societies	9,95,468	17,02,946
II. Savings :		
(i) Individuals	37,62,108	37,87,704
(ii) Societies	11,29,738	15,43,920
III. Fixed deposits		
(i) Individuals	47,08,821	49,82,584
(ii) Societies	10,02,000	12,23,100
IV. Cumulative deposits	37,518	34,860

The foregoing figures show that the Bank is making a steady progress. There has been an increase in share capital, working capital, reserve and other funds and deposits. In accordance with the policy of the Bank, business with individual members is being restricted and hence the figures in respect of this category of members have shown a downward trend.

District Industrial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bagalkot

With a view to financing weavers' co-operative societies, other industrial co-operatives, artisans working in various fields of industrial activities, small-scale industrialists and others engaged in development of industries, the Bijapur District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., was established in 1949 with its headquarters at Bagalkot. The Bank started with a share capital of Rs. 88,600. Its authorised share capital in 1965 was ten lakhs of rupees. It had a paid-up share capital of nearly six lakhs of rupees. The Government's share contribution is to the tune of Rs. 3,44,000. The Government has also advanced interest-free working capital loan of nearly Rs. 9,75,000 out of which a sum of Rs. 1,75,000 is earmarked for non-weavers' industrial co-operative societies. Interest-free marketing and share capital loans amounting to over a lakh of rupees have also been given to the Bank by the Government.

Urban Co-operative Banks and Societies

The urban co-operative banks aim at financing the urban middle classes. Loans on reasonable terms are given. These banks undertake general banking business also. There were, in June 1964, sixteen such banks in Bijapur district, namely,

1. Shri Siddheshwar Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bijapur.
2. Bijapur District Government Officials' Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bijapur,
3. Shri Mahalakshmi Urban Bank, Ltd., Bijapur.
4. Deccan Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bijapur.
5. Chadchan Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Chadchan.
6. Muddebihal Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Muddebihal.
7. Karnatak Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Muddebihal.
8. Talikot Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Talikot.
9. Jamkhandi Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Jamkhandi.
10. Rabkavi Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Rabkavi.
11. Basaveshwar Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bagalkot.
12. Bagalkot Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bagalkot.
13. Raddi Co-operative Bank, Ltd. (Branch Office), Bagalkot.
14. Mudhol Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Mudhol.
15. Guledgud Laxmi Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Guledgud.
16. Hungund Shri Vijaya Mahantesh Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Hungund.

The urban co-operative banks at Bijapur, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi and Mudhol have made considerable progress in enhancing credit

facilities. Urban co-operative credit societies are mainly engaged in supply of cheap credit to the members. A few of them have recently undertaken supply of consumer goods also. The following statement will elucidate the working of these urban co-operative institutions :—

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
(1) No. of institutions	55	57	58	58	66
(2) No. of members ..	16,608	16,414	18,119	18,000	19,645
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(3) Share capital	21,53,719	23,83,165	26,09,395	28,41,000	31,55,000
(4) Reserve fund and .. other funds	11,54,384	14,77,981	16,18,831	17,39,000	18,71,000
(5) Deposits ..	86,23,232	87,63,037	95,21,576	80,00,000	98,28,000
(6) Loans advanced ..	2,91,20,915	3,10,69,090	3,34,16,309	2,19,61,000	3,00,18,000
(7) Loans recovered ..	2,82,20,915	3,12,04,739	3,34,95,863	2,13,74,000	2,06,92,000
(8) Loans outstanding ..	76,96,619	34,59,500	83,79,946	89,66,000	92,92,000
(9) Overdues ..	6,26,495	6,44,322	9,20,377	10,11,000	11,42,000

Land Development Banks

Land development banks give long-term loans to cultivators. It is not feasible for primary co-operatives to undertake supply of this type of credit, mainly because they themselves obtain funds on medium and short-term basis. In view of the great need to step up agricultural production, the importance of such long-term credit has been increasingly felt.

As on 30th June 1964, there were seven land development banks in the district. Recently two more such banks have been organised. The following figures indicate the position of these banks :—

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Paid-up share capital ..	24,625	51,850	68,000	95,907
(2) Borrowings ..	1,95,641	2,83,746	3,98,000	7,77,458
(3) Working capital ..	2,21,367	3,38,144	4,60,000	8,76,365
(4) Loans advanced ..	1,05,181	1,01,012	1,27,000	3,87,656
(5) Loans recovered ..	7,620	11,290	18,000	29,689
(6) Loans outstanding ..	1,96,052	2,86,375	4,11,520	7,69,487
(7) Profit ..	15	1,931	7,000	2,025

It can be seen from the above figures that the land development banks are making steady progress. There is a great demand for long-term loans.

Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies

Credit societies constitute the bulk of co-operative societies in this district and are engaged in the work of supplying credit for short and intermediate-term finance to agriculturists. The area of operation of a society is usually a single village but smaller villages in the neighbourhood are included within its jurisdiction. Membership is open to all local residents who satisfy certain conditions laid down in the bye-laws. The liability of members is unlimited.

Funds are raised by entrance fees; issue of shares; deposits from members and from non-members residing within a radius of five miles of the village; loans and overdrafts from other co-operative societies or financing institutions; and lastly donations.

Agricultural credit societies accept savings deposits and fixed deposits for a period of not less than six months. Savings deposits are accepted from members on the conditions laid down by the bye-laws. The rate of interest is fixed by the managing committee, with the previous approval of the central financing agency.

Loans are granted for agricultural and domestic purposes. Short-term loans are provided for purposes of meeting expenses on seed, manure and weeding. Intermediate-term loans are granted for purchase of bullock carts, for ceremonial expenses and for payment of past debts and works of land improvement. There is a limit fixed to the normal amount of credit that may be granted to each member and loans beyond this limit are generally not granted. The total outstandings by way of loans cannot exceed ten times the amount of shares standing to the credit of the borrowing member. This is true only with the case of salary-earners' societies. But in the case of agricultural credit societies, the members are advanced loans up to a maximum of one-sixth of the total value of the immoveable assets or the limit prescribed in the bye-law. But the usual limit is between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500. Loans are given mostly on the personal security of the borrower supplemented by two good sureties who must be members of the society. Loans are generally given in cash, but where the purpose of the loan permits and a suitable organisation exists, they are advanced in kind. The rate of interest charged by the agricultural credit co-operative societies depends upon their financial position as also on the rate at which they borrow from the financing agency. Although these societies are primarily agencies for supplying credit, a few other points of contact with the economic life of the members have been provided by the recent trends in the evolution of the co-

operative movement. There has been a steady and all-round progress in the working of the societies both quantitatively and qualitatively. Increase has been noticed in membership, share capital and working capital. Recoveries have been satisfactory. Deposits in the rural societies show a downward trend due to the fact that they gave up distribution of food grains and other controlled commodities. The total number of agricultural credit societies in the district in June 1962 was 642, the corresponding number for the previous year being 628. Their number had further increased to 665 by end of June 1964; out of these, 26 were large-sized societies, 291 small-sized ones and 348 were service co-operatives. These institutions constitute the base of the co-operative credit structure in the district. All the villages of the district have been now brought into the co-operative fold.

Large-sized Societies

In the light of the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, 26 large-sized agricultural credit societies have been organised in the district. The area of operation of this type of society extends over the villages which lie within a radius of five miles from the headquarters of the institution. Each large-sized society is expected to cater to the needs of about 500 families by advancing loans to the extent of a lakh of rupees and undertaking supply of agricultural and domestic requisites. Share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 10,000 has been granted to every one of these societies by the Government. Financial assistance for construction of godowns has also been made available. A few societies have also taken steps to help in improving the breed of livestock, in addition to normal functions. The large-sized society at Hungund has undertaken marketing of agricultural produce of its members. A brief account of these 26 societies indicating their working during the year 1963-64 is given below :—

(1) No. of members	9,414
	Rs.
(2) Share Capital	8,17,425
(3) Reserve and other funds	3,50,127
(4) Deposits	1,20,292
(5) *Borrowings* :	
(a) Government loan	1,10,188
(b) Bank loan	20,17,584
(c) Other loans	6,393
(6) Working Capital	34,24,000
(7) Loans issued	18,84,823
(8) Loans recovered	18,72,488
(9) Loans outstanding	24,59,541
(10) Loans over-due	9,30,478
(11) Agricultural requisites supplied	1,04,508
(12) Domestic requisites supplied	4,11,142

Small-sized Societies

The small-sized societies were organised long before the scheme for establishment of service co-operatives was evolved. There were 266 small-sized societies by the end of June 1965 and these are now proposed to be converted into service co-operatives by amalgamation or by relaxing the tests prescribed for organisation of service co-operatives.

In addition to giving credit facilities, these co-operatives have engaged also in supply of chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, agricultural implements and domestic requisites. They own improved agricultural implements and hire them out on easy terms. They maintain also plant protection equipments. The following statement depicts the position of these societies for the year 1963-64 :—

(1) No. of members	..	..	34,259
			Rs.
(2) Share capital	..	..	12,39,589
(3) Reserve and other funds	..	..	4,25,947
(4) Deposits	..	..	39,420
(5) Borrowings from :			
(a) Banks	..	..	38,10,875
(b) Others	..	..	10,626
(6) Working Capital	..	..	55,16,457
(7) Loans advanced	.	..	24,07,445
(8) Loans recovered	.	..	23,29,047
(9) Loans outstanding	..	..	45,84,911
(10) Loans over-due	..	..	28,12,817
(11) Profits	..	..	2,35,527

Service Co-operatives

The committee on co-operative credit stressed the need for determining the size of primary co-operatives on the basis of economic viability alone and not on other considerations. It recommended that, ordinarily, the jurisdiction of a village panchayat covering a population of 1,500 to 5,000 should be the area of operation of a service co-operative. A membership of about 100 to 600 agriculturists and a lending business of about Rs. 20,000 to a lakh of rupees are estimated to make a service co-operative economically viable.

Pursuant to the resolutions of the National Development Council and recommendations of the State Ministers for Co-operation, 383 service co-operatives have been established in the district either by fresh organisation or by reorganisation of primary societies. The newly organised service co-operatives are of the limited liability type. But in a few cases of reorganised societies, unlimited liability has been continued. However, it is proposed to convert more societies from unlimited liability type to limited liability pattern. The service co-operatives are playing a significant role by helping to carry out panchayat agricultural production plans. They supply timely finance and various agricultural

requirements to the farmers. The figures below will illustrate the working of these institutions for the year 1963-64 :—

(1) No. of members	.. ..	53,473
		Rs.
(2) Paid-up Share Capital	.. ..	26,73,200
(3) Reserve and other funds	.. ..	10,86,266
(4) Deposits	.. ..	1,12,233
(5) Borrowings from :		
(a) Government	.. ..	87,337
(b) District Co-operative Central Bank	..	92,25,936
(c) Others	.. ..	5,798
(6) Working Capital	.. ..	1,31,91,034
(7) Loans issued	.. ..	66,92,337
(8) Loans recovered	.. ..	57,92,756
(9) Loans outstanding	.. ..	99,21,284
(10) Loans overdue	.. ..	47,62,353
(11) Agricultural requisites supplied	..	4,12,277
(12) Domestic requisites supplied	.. ..	14,36,507
(13) Profits	.. ..	5,65,493

The statement given below indicates coverage by agricultural credit societies in the rural areas of Bijapur district in 1959-60, as disclosed by the Rural Credit Follow-up Survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India :—

Number of members per 100 rural families ..	.... ..	31
Percentage in increase in membership between 1957-58 and 1959-60 ..	.... ..	25 per cent
Percentage of cultivating families reporting membership of Co-operatives ..	.... ..	45 per cent
Borrowing from Co-operatives ..	Per cultivating family ..	Rs. 58
	As percentage of total borrowing	19 per cent
Debt owed to Co-operatives at the end of June 1960.	Per cultivating family ..	Rs. 73
	As percentage of total debt ..	16 per cent
Proportion of value of produce sold through Co-operatives ..	.... ..	8 per cent

Housing Societies

Shortage of accommodation facilities is a main problem especially of the urban population. To help solve this hardship, 48 housing societies have been organised, out of which 35 are meant for people belonging to backward classes and the remaining for other people of low income category. These institutions obtain their funds mainly by way of shares, loans and subsidies. The Government has undertaken to provide sites free of cost and loans at low rates of interest to the backward class housing societies.

The statement below indicates the working of the housing co-operatives in the district :—

	Particulars		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	No. of societies	..	37	39	43	46	48
2.	No. of members	.	1,412	1,473	1,796	1,943	2,142
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3.	Share capital	..	62,745	71,845	85,310	96,000	1,10,160
4	Borrowings from						
	(a) Government	.	1,87,249	2,89,724	3,02,000	3,30,000	3,56,381
	(b) Others	..	2,22,975	3,42,422	5,01,500	3,73,000	3,84,243
5	No. of tenements constructed.		225	225	229	256	326

Grain Banks

In 1964, there were 14 grain banks in the district. These were established with the object of providing foodgrains to small agriculturists and landless labourers on a credit basis during slack seasons. The return also is to be made in kind only. These banks worked well in the beginning; but later their functioning slackened due to lack of initiatives. One sure way to rejuvenate them is by providing proper management.

Other types of Societies

Among the other types of societies which were existing during 1963-64, the following may be mentioned. There were 11 marketing societies, 12 farming societies and two lift-irrigation societies. The number of weavers' and other industrial societies was 208. Besides these, there were two co-operative spinning mills, seven fisheries societies and two milk supply societies.

A scheme of co-operative education and training of office-bearers, members and non-members is being carried out by the Bijapur District Co-operative Union. The expenses of this union are met out of an education fund collected from co-operative institutions in the district. During the five years from 1959-60 to 1963-64, 5,779 members and 742 office-bearers of co-operatives as also 1,245 non-members were trained by the Union.

Co-operative Planning

In a planned economy pledged to socialism and democracy, co-operation should become progressively the principal basis of organisation in many branches of economic life, notably in agriculture and minor irrigation, small industry, marketing, distribution, supply, rural electrification, housing and construction, and the provision of essential amenities for local communities. Co-operation is, thus, one of the principal means for bringing about changes of a fundamental nature within the economy. Though co-operation has been unable to step into all the economic sectors in the district of Bijapur, the first two Five-Year Plans have

helped, to a great extent, in expanding the economic activities in the district. During the First Five-Year Plan, though the activities to be undertaken in the co-operative sector at the district level were not clearly defined, the progress made was not insignificant. It was estimated that by the end of the First Plan 75 per cent of the villages were covered by the co-operative sector. It was anticipated to cover at least 60 per cent of the population of the district but it was not possible to reach the target in view of the prevailing famine conditions and backwardness of the area. During the Second Five-Year Plan, all the villages were covered but the percentage of population covered still stood at 52 per cent as against the 29 per cent covered during the First Plan and the percentage of this during 1961-62 stood at 56. The targets fixed for the district under the Third Five-Year Plan and the achievements during the first four years are shown in the statement below :—

Sl. No.	*Name of the Scheme*	*Target for the III Plan*	*Achievements during the first four years of III Plan*
		Rs.	Rs.
(1)	Subsidy to Service Co-operatives ..	3,84,000	1,76,150
(2)	Subsidy towards branches of D.C.C. Bank	27,000	9,000
(3)	Supervisory staff of the D.C.C. Bank ..	35,000	28,000
(4)	Managerial subsidy to Land Development Banks	40,000	47,842
(5)	Land Valuation Officers for Land Development Banks ..	18,000	..
(6)	Share Capital contribution to Marketing Societies .. .	90,000	13,84,000
(7)	Construction of godowns by Marketing Societies ..	75,000	57,125
(8)	Managerial cost to Marketing Societies ..	5,000	28,500
(9)	Rural godowns	4,00,000	2,01,625
(10)	Share Capital contribution to processing Societies	4.00,000	..
(11)	Managerial subsidy to processing Societies	4,13,000	..
(12)	Managerial subsidy to farming Societies ..	12,000	1,37,000
(13)	Construction of godown-*cum*-cattle shed	50,000	75,000
(14)	Medium and long term loans to farming Societies	40,000	68,000
(15)	Share Capital contribution to farming Societies	20,000	36,000
(16)	Assistance to District Co-operative Union	10,000	10,000
(17)	Share Capital contribution to Consumers' Societies	25,000	2,45,000
(18)	Managerial cost to Consumers' Societies	18,000	30,400

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 1961-62 TO 1963-64

Particulars	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	Targets	*Achievements*	*Targets*	*Achievements*	*Targets*	*Achievements*
(1) Organisation of Service Co-operatives ..	63	28	63	30	60	35
(2) Increase in membership	10,000	8,750	11,400	3,397	11,600	7,903
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(3) Increase in Share Capital	6,00,000	3,40,545	4,35,000	3,15,573	50,500	4,46,115
(4) Deposits ..	5,00,000	2,08,000	5,00,000	2,71,000	5,00,000	2,72,055
(5) Short term loans	11,00,000	70,01,753	14,00,000	61,74,052	1,67,00,000	1,08,03,010
(6) Medium term loans ..	27,50,000	1,22,200	36,00,000	69,640	31,30,000	1,68,605
(7) Long term loans ..	5,50,000	1,01,912	4,95,000	1,37,000	6,00,000	3,87,656
(8) Marketing Finance .	30,00,000	14,20,756	30,85,000	10,05,000	35,00,000	13,54,033

Financial Assistance to Agriculture and Industry

Financial assistance is given to agriculturists by the State in the form of *taccavi* loans. The legal frame-work is provided by the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884. The former is broadly concerned with the long-term loans and the latter with short-term accommodation. It is these parent Acts or their derivatives and variants, together with the rules under each, which determine and indicate the extent and nature of the credit dealings of the State Government with the agriculturist. The grant of loans under these two Acts has been considerably liberalised during the last few years as part of the Grow More Food Campaign and also to meet increased demands following the enforcement of the Bombay Money-Lenders Act in 1947. Since the enforcement of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, *taccavi* loans have been granted to agricultural debtors for crop finance both in cash and in kind through grain banks or the Revenue Department. To the poorer cultivators who have either no land or who own insufficient land, those loans are granted for their maintenance as well as for the purchase of seeds. The total loans advanced by the Revenue Department as taccavi loans during 1960-61 and 1961-62 were Rs. 29,87,590 and Rs. 23,51,070 respectively. During the next two years, loans given were to the extent of Rs. 16,69,768 and Rs. 11,35,022 respectively.

The characteristic feature of the loans advanced under both these Acts is that in almost all the cases the security taken is immoveable property, namely, agricultural lands. In the case of taccavi loans to weavers, residential houses are accepted as security when the borrowers are not in a position to offer security of lands.

Financial assistance to the industry is given by the State under the State Aid to Industries Act and Rules ; loans are granted by the Department of Industries and Commerce for starting new industries as well as for expansion and development of existing industries, either on large or small-scale basis. Loans are granted for the construction of buildings, godowns, warehouses, tanks and other works necessary for industrial operation, for the purchase and erection of plant and machinery and appliances and for the purchase of raw materials. Since April 1959 up to October 1963, the total amount of loan sanctioned for the development of various industries in the district under the State Aid to Industries Act was Rs. 80,000.

The Departments of Co-operation and Village Industries are also administering certain schemes under which financial assistance is offered to cottage artisans and their co-operative societies for the development of various cottage and village industries.

Coinage System

The decimal coinage system was introduced in India from 1st April 1957 and the Bijapur district has had the beneficial impact of this change. The British Indian coins which were in use from the days of the Commissioners have been slowly replaced by the new decimal coins and most of the old coins have been now withdrawn from circulation. Now, coins of the denominations of 50, 25, ten, five, three, two paise and one paisa are in circulation. In the initial stages of its introduction, the people of the district found some difficulty on account of the simultaneous circulation of old and new coins, but now they have taken to this change quite well. A table showing conversion from old to the new coins is included in the Appendix.

B. Trade and Commerce

According to the figures of the census of 1951, trade and commerce provided a primary source of livelihood to 72,460 persons or 5.18% of the total population of this district and secondary means of livelihood to 13,718 persons. Of this total of 72,460, 19,108 were self-supporting, 47,030 were non-earning dependents and 6,322 were earning dependents. Of the persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from trade and commerce, 7,363 were self-supporting and 6,455 were earning dependents.

The following table gives the number of self-supporting persons engaged in various trades in Bijapur district in the year 1951 :—

	Sub-Division	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Total
1.	Retail trade otherwise unclassified	200	614	2,761	3,581
2.	Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics).	414	907	7,006	8,327
3.	Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)	47	82	849	978
4.	Retail trade in textile and leather goods.	294	963	1,953	3,210
5.	Wholesale trade in foodstuff ..	117	309	350	776
6.	Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuff.	215	176	252	643
7.	Real estate ..	7	1	5	13
8.	Insurance ..	..	5	..	5
9.	Money-lending, banking and other financial business.	144	829	599	1,572
	Total ..	1,447	3,886	13,775	19,108

The two significant characteristics of the trade pattern of this district as gathered from the 1951 census figures were the concentration of traders in retail trade, and the predominance of independent workers. Of the total number of self-supporting traders and businessmen, 82.2% were engaged in various retail trades, 7.4% in wholesale trade, 8.2% in financial business and 0.2% in insurance and real estate business; 72% of the total self-supporting traders were independent workers. A further analysis of the table given above reveals that among the various types of retail trades, retail trade in foodstuffs has attracted the largest number of persons, forming 43.5% of the total number of traders and businessmen.

Trade and commerce are mainly centered in urban areas, about 70% of the mercantile community residing in the urban areas as against 30% in the rural areas. Another point to note is that a greater percentage of agriculturists depends upon trade for their secondary means of livelihood than the non-agriculturists. The absence of a common method of presenting occupational data in the decennial census returns and changes in the boundaries of

the district due to the merger of the former Princely States makes it difficult to draw a comprehensive picture of the changes in the occupational pattern from decade to decade. The census of 1881 recorded 1,393 productive workers or 0.21% of the total population engaged in commerce as against 19,108 self-supporting persons or 1.3% of the total population in the year 1951.

It would be difficult to give a definite description of employment in trade and commerce as disclosed by the 1961 census at this stage as all details are not available. According to the available figures*, the total number of persons engaged in trade and commerce in Bijapur district was 25,607 and the details are as below:—

		Men	*Women*	*Total*
Rural	...	8,244	3,053	11,297
Urban	...	12,863	1,447	14,310
Total	...	21,107	4,500	25,607

These figures represent a partial picture and refer only to persons who are actively engaged in and entirely depending on trade and commerce, thus excluding those who have this profession as their subsidiary means of livelihood and those who are depending on persons engaged in trade and commerce.

Increase in volume of trade

Radical, though not rapid, changes since the publication of the old Gazetteer have increased the volume of trade and have also altered the organisational pattern of trade. Extensive network of rail and road transport facilities gradually developed during the century, has made, on the one hand, chief trade centres of the district easily accessible to important trade centres outside, and, on the other, it has made remote areas of the district accessible to each other. This expansion has therefore contributed towards the removal of trade barriers within and without this district. The volume of trade has naturally increased. The change in the pattern of trade is due to the establishment of regulated markets all over the district. Besides this, the rising popularity of machine-made goods and the increasing importance of the cash crops such as cotton, groundnut, and

* *Vide* Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962, 1961 Census Final Population Totals.

linseed have also contributed towards this transformation. Social, political and cultural factors have also been responsible for this transformation in addition to the economic factors.

The chapter on "Trade" of the old Gazetteer of the district opens with the significant statement that "the remoteness of the district from any great trade centres, the distance either from the sea or from a railway and the number and the size of the rivers by which the district is crossed have been serious hindrances to the development of trade". In recent years, however, these difficulties have been partially or wholly surmounted. Bijapur and Bagalkot are the chief trade centres of this district and are connected to Bombay by the Hubli-Sholapur line. Jamkhandi, another important trade centre, is connected to Bombay *via* Kudchi. Bijapur, Bagalkot and Jamkhandi are also connected to Belgaum, Dharwar, Hyderabad, Sholapur and Satara by rail or road. All the taluk headquarters of the district have an easy access to the chief trade centres by rail or road.

Imports and Exports

The Bijapur district is essentially a district producing primary commodities. It imports almost all machine-made goods and a few agricultural commodities; exports agricultrual produce, handloom products and slates. Chief amongst the imports are building materials, logs of timber, matti, teak and plywood imported from Dandeli in North Kanara district and Alnawar in Dharwar district. Nails, screws, iron bars and other iron materials are brought from Bombay. Tiles, distemper and oil-paint colours are imported from Mangalore, Vijayawada and Bombay, respectively. Till 1955, cement also had to be imported but the establishment of the cement plant in Bagalkot has obviated, to an appreciable extent, any large import of cement into this district. House furniture and utensils of stainless steel are brought from Bombay and Poona; glassware comes from Ogalewadi in Satara district, Nagpur and Bombay; food and grocery like rice and peas are imported from Belgaum. Bajri, when the local supply falls short, is got from Dharwar and Vijayawada. Bengal-gram comes from Punjab, Kanpur and Bhatinda; raw and refined sugar from Belapur, Kolhapur, Mandya, Walchandnagar and factories in Ahmednagar district; jaggery from Kolhapur, Belapur, Nipani, Gokak and Sankheswar; salt from Thana and Belgaum; spices from Bombay; chillies from Byadgi in Dharwar district and also from Nizamabad, Warangal and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh. Tea is brought from Nilgiris, Calcutta and Bombay; coffee from the plantations in Chickmagalur and Coorg; matches from Madras State and Bombay; hydrogenated oil from Davangere and Bombay; betelnuts from Sirsi in North Kanara district and dry fruits from Bombay. Of piecegoods and wearing apparel, mill-made cotton cloth is imported from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Madras, Bhavanagar, Bangalore and Kolhapur; mill-made silk cloth is usually

brought from Bangalore, Shahpur, Coimbatore and Madurai and powerloom-made artificial silk cloth from Bangalore, Shahpur and Ludhiana; woollen cloth from Bombay, Kanpur, Madras, Ludhiana, Amritsar and Dhariwal. Linens and rayons come from Bombay and dhoties as also cotton sarees from Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur; Benares sarees from Varanasi and Chanderi sarees from Shahpur and Nagpur. Ordinary silk sarees come from Bangalore, Shahpur, Bhiwandi, Malegaon and Coimbatore; brocades from Surat and Bangalore. Readymade clothes for men, women and children come from Bombay, Sholapur, Bangalore, Madras, Gadag, Poona and Calcutta. Articles of stationery are imported from Bombay. Amongst other items, cocoanut oil is imported from Cochin, Quilon and Ceylon; cocoanut from Tiruchirapalli and Cochin; dry cocoanut from Arsikere and Tiptur. Tobacco comes from Nipani, Kolhapur and Miraj. Miscellaneous articles like toilet goods are imported from Bombay, Bangalore, and Rajkot. Brass and copper sheets are brought from Bombay; locks from Aligarh; toys, particularly plastic toys, from Bombay; allopathic medicines from Bombay, Poona and Calcutta and Ayurvedic medicines from Ahmadnagar.

In a normal year, the district exports cotton, groundnut, both shelled and unshelled, safflower, linseed, sesamum, jowar, bajri, wheat, tur, mung, ghee, handloom sarees and *khans* and slates.

Almost all the cotton that was produced in this district was being exported either by rail or by road, since there were no cotton mills. Two co-operative spinning mills, one at Bijapur and the other at Bagalkot, are being set up; a spinning mill in the private sector is also being established at Ilkal. This is expected to enable better utilisation of the abundant cotton which is now being sent out. Groundnut is exported out of the district on a huge scale. Usually, primary producers bring unshelled groundnuts to the wholesale markets where they are bought and converted into shelled groundnut. About 70 per cent of the production of groundnut is exported. About 20 per cent of the average production of safflower is exported. The average annual arrivals of linseed in the market are about 40,000 British maunds of which about 90 per cent is exported. Of the 19,000 British maunds of sesamum, about 70 per cent is exported. Sesamum is largly consumed in South India.

Coming to cereals and pulses, we find that due to the war and post-war controls on grains, inter-district and inter-state movement of grain was prohibited on private account. The later improvement in the food situation saw the gradual relaxation of these controls and their abolition in 1954. Recently, again certain restrictions have been imposed on movement of food-grains. However, according to rough calculations, it may be

said that during normal times about 70 per cent of the total arrivals of jowar in the market is exported to Belgaum, Sankeshwar, Kolhapur and Nipani; about 60 per cent of bajri to Poona, Kolhapur, Nipani, Belgaum and Gokak; and about 70 per cent of wheat to Sangli, Sankeshwar, Nipani, Kolhapur and Belgaum. About 75 per cent of the total arrivals of tur and mung in the market is exported to Belgaum, Nipani, Gokak, Sankeshwar, Kolhapur, Hubli, Bombay, Poona, Mysore and South India.

Sarees and Khans

The district of Bijapur has all along been noted for the fine quality of sarees and *khans* produced at Ilkal, Guledgud, Rabkavi and Banahatti which are the chief handloom trade centres. There are of course several other centres all over the district, prominent among them being Mahalingpur, Amingad, Kerur and Badami. It is said that in the old days, in addition to fine sarees and *khans*, there was an appreciable quantity of dhoties and coarse cloth being exported from Bijapur, but the export of this type of cloth is now negligible chiefly due to its inability to compete with the mill-made dhoties and cloth. Recently, efforts on the part of the Government of India to foster the handloom industry have been responsible for the resuscitation of this particular sector of the industry. The production of fine and superfine sarees at Ilkal is estimated to be between 1,00,000 to 1,25,000 sarees per year, of which at least about 80,000 sarees are exported to Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Hyderabad and to places in Upper India. Of about 35,000 sarees of coarse and medium varieties produced per year, a small quantity is exported to Dharwar and the rest is consumed in the district. Guledgud is essentially a *khan*-producing centre. These blouse pieces are well-known for their colour, strength, variety and fineness of texture. The average annual production ranges from 30,00,000 to 32,00,000 yards, of which about 80 per cent is exported to Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Sholapur and Ahmednagar. At Rabkavi and Banahatti, medium and coarse varieties of cotton and art silk sarees are produced and sold. A small quantity of coarse cloth and dhoties and shirtings is also produced. Over 2,60,000 sarees are produced each year at Rabkavi of which over 2,30,000 are exported to Belgaum, Sangli, Kolhapur, Poona and Bombay. Of about 2,00,000 sarees produced at Banahatti, nearly 1,75,000 are exported.

In order to eliminate unfair practices in commercial transactions in agricultural produce, and to provide better regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce, efforts were made as long ago as the thirties of this century by enacting the Bombay Cotton Markets Act, 1938, which was subsequently repealed and replaced by the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939. This latter statute brought all agricultural commodities under regulation. The market at Bijapur was brought under the Bombay

Cotton Markets Act in 1938 and cotton was the only commodity regulated till 1947. The markets at Bagalkot and Jamkhandi were brought under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act in 1945 and 1951, respectively. This Act provides for the establishment of Market Committees consisting of representatives of agriculturists, traders, local authorities and Government nominees, to issue licences to and recover licence fees from traders, general commission agents, weighmen, hamals, and cartmen, to regulate trade practices by fixing maximum trade allowances such as brokerage, weighment and hamali, to collect cess from general commission agents on agricultural produce brought by the producers; and to settle disputes between traders as between themselves or between them and the agriculturists.

The Bijapur Market Committee, which was established in 1938, is the oldest in the district. Three more markets were started at Bagalkot, Jamkhandi and Talikot in 1945, 1951 and 1964, respectively. Besides, there are 11 sub-markets in the district. The table below gives particulars regarding the location of each market and sub-market in 1965, together with the dates of their starting.

Sl. No.	*Location of the regulated market*	*Date of starting*	*Location of sub-markets*	*Date of starting of the sub-markets*
I	Bijapur ..	1-10-1938	(1) Indi	22-10-1949
			(2) Sindgi	15-8-1959
			(3) Chadchan	12-2-1961
II	Bagalkot ..	10-1-1945	(1) Badami	5-1-1949
			(2) Ilkal	7-6-1955
			(3) Hungund	7-6-1955
III	Jamkhandi ..	1-12-1951	(1) Mudhol	1-12-1951
			(2) Mahalingpur	9-6-1956
			(3) Terdal	6-9-1956
IV	Talikot*	20-5-1964	(1) Muddebihal	5-11-1953
			(2) Nalatwad	1-9-1956
			(These two sub-markets were formerly under the Bijapur Market Committee)	

The Bijapur Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Bijapur

This market committee has now three sub-markets. It extended the regulation to pulses, fruits, vegetables, onions and

* There was a sub-market functioning at Talikot since 22-10-1949 and it was under the Bijapur Market Committee

dry chillies also in 1962. Development of the principal market yard was entrusted to the Bijapur City Municipal Council. The area of the yard is 79 acres. There are 111 plots each measuring 105′×140′. The Mysore State Warehousing Corporation has constructed five scientific godowns. Construction of 48 godowns has been completed by merchants. Steps are also being taken to develop a sub-market at Indi.

The arrivals of agricultural produce and their valuation in the regulated market at Bijapur as also in its sub-markets during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 were as follows :—

Name of the commodity		1962-63		1963-64	
		Arrivals in quintals	*Valuation in Rs.*	*Arrivals in quintals*	*Valuation in Rs.*
Cotton	..	1,54,389	1,70,92,002	1,87,259	1,93,06,045
Lint	..	26,917	52,57,789	34,045	85,15,257
Groundnut	..	1,17,863	27,60,802	1,60,271	94,57,365
Safflower	..	71,758	33,38,634	52,289	29,86,501
Linseed	..	10,840	7,05,060	6,679	6,86,884
Sesamum	..	13,750	13,05,544	13,361	13,13,888
Jowar		2,13,814	78,48,574	2,01,883	94,29,099
Wheat		46,355	26,25,994	48,442	32,54,101
Bajri	..	49,816	17,23,161	47,266	14,12,560
Tur	..	26,142	10,52,101	10,207	6,32,109
Mung	..	10,172	7,63,767	9,640	4,91,910
Kulthi	..	4,878	1,59,850	3,829	1,43,202
Gram	..	2,910	1,40,856	3,178	1,83,761
Alasandi	..	308	10,517	1,160	53,888

The financial position of the Bijapur Market Committee is indicated by the following figures :—

Year		*Income*	*Expenditure*	*Surplus*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1962-63	..	1,56,212	99,040	57,171
1963-64	..	2,49,217	1,09,507	1,39,710

The Bagalkot Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Bagalkot

The Bagalkot Regulated Market is the second biggest in the district. This market was brought under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939 in the year 1945 and the market committee commenced its work in 1946. This market has three sub-markets. The table below shows the arrivals in quantity and value during 1962-63 and 1963-64 of the various agricultural commodities in the regulated market at Bagalkot as also in its sub-markets :—

Name of the commodity		1962-63		1963-64	
		Arrivals in quintals	Valuation in Rs.	Arrivals in quintals	Valuation in Rs.
Cotton	..	31,634	26,62,618	38,306	36,00,800
Lint	..	42,765	1,06,36,723	39,022	1,03,29,940
Groundnut	..	1,60,707	77,17,515	2,12,443	1,69,95,440
Jowar	..	75,890	30,84,628	36,495	21,89,700
Wheat	..	11,770	67,25,252	12,321	8,62,470
Bajri	..	34,302	11,30,831	34,981	15,74,145
Navani	..	3,957	4,37,355	2,757	1,15,794
Safflower	..	37,683	16,53,612	6,691	4,41,606
Linseed	..	7,383	4,14,274	3,367	2,69,360
Sesamum	..	2,193	2,10,778	4,256	4,68,360
Tur	..	51,138	20,36,270	20,755	14,73,605
Gram	..	1,873	84,776	363	23,232
Alasandi	..	1,374	54,371	3,179	1,93,919
Kulthi	..	5,528	1,83,173	2,384	1,04,896
Mung	..	5,661	2,31,104	5,354	3,53,364

The Bagalkot Market Committee has acquired a site measuring about 60 acres for development of the principal market yard at Bagalkot. There are a 100 plots and there is also space for other amenities. A sub-market yard is also being developed at Badami. The Mysore State Warehousing Corporation has constructed scientific godowns at Bagalkot also. The figures below depict the financial position of the Bagalkot Market Committee:

Year		Income	Expenditure	Surplus
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1962-63	..	1,19,158	67,771	51,386
1963-64	..	1,62,050	69,376	92,674

The Committee had a permanent fund of Rs. 4,76,963 in 1964.

THE JAMKHANDI AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKET COMMITTEE, JAMKHANDI

This market committee which was established in December 1951 has three sub-markets. It has acquired land measuring over 19 acres for development of a principal market yard at Jamkhandi and the development work has progressed well. Preliminary work for developing a sub-market yard at Mudhol is also being done.

The arrivals of agricultural produce and their valuation in the regulated market at Jamkhandi and in its sub-markets during 1962-63 and 1963-64 were as follows :—

Name of the Commodity		1962—63		1963—64	
		Arrivals in quintals	Valuation in Rs.	Arrivals in quintals	Valuation in Rs.
Cotton	..	1,08,127	1,32,57,686	63,689	67,72,544
Groundnut	..	18,029	10,46,645	19,134	13,72,004
Safflower	..	10,973	6,14,044	3,674	2,73,550
Gram	..	1,044	51,440	789	43,266
Tur	..	1,355	49,027	1,173	62,935
Jowar	..	56,550	25,07,494	61,070	30,20,325
Bajri	..	3,612	1,19,513	..	..
Wheat	..	5,094	2,99,056	2,377	94,499

A brief account of the financial position of the Jamkhandi Market Committee is given below :—

Year		*Income*	*Expenditure*	*Surplus*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1962-63	..	55,770	41,176	14,543
1963-64	..	75,009	40,958	34,051

THE TALIKOT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKET COMMITTEE, TALIKOT

Formerly at Talikot there was only a sub-market of the Bijapur Market Committee. In 1964, an independent Market Committee was formed at this place and the sub-markets of Muddebihal and Nalatwad were transferred from Bijapur Committee to this Committee. Talikot has a market yard measuring more than 14 acres and the Committee has expended over Rs. 89,000 on capital works.

Any scheme of wholesale trade in agricultural produce envisages, as everywhere in the country, the existence of the general commission agent. This agent acts at once as an intermediary between the primary producers and the wholesale purchasers, a money-lender to cultivators, a provider of adequate

space for storage of goods and parking of carts and bullocks and lastly, as an economic adviser to the peasants. The combination of all these functions in the person of the general commission agent usually means that he is in clover most of the time. In his role of an intermediary between the seller and the purchaser he receives a handsome commission from both. As money-lender, he not only gets interest but also makes it incumbent upon producers to bring their produce for sale to him alone. As a godown owner he receives rent, and so, all that he gives free is his advice and occasional parking and halting space for bullocks and carts. But, it must also be realised that the capital investment of the general commission agent will be fairly heavy. In Bijapur district, it varies from about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 2 lakhs.

The purchasers of cotton fall into three classes in this district : (a) a risk-bearing class of purchasers who purchase and later sell cotton to traders within the district or to consumers outside it, (b) brokers who act on behalf of a client residing within or outside the district on some fixed commission basis, and (*c*) employees of mills, and Indian and foreign firms dealing in cotton. Purchasers of oil seeds fall into two categories, namely (*a*) owners of local *ghanis* or oil seed crushing mills, and (*b*) purchasers who purchase and later sell within the district or export outside it depending upon the prices prevailing inside the district and the export price.

The weighmen and hamals play an important role in disposing of agricultural produce. The former are licensed and the latter are not. Regulated commodities are weighed by the licensed weighmen for which they get a remuneration from the sellers who are the cultivators. Weighment is done on the premises of the general commission agent who supplies weights, measures and the balance.

A Government oil-grading station has been set up at Bijapur. There are two ghee-grading centres at Talikot and Nalatwad, whereas a main ghee-grading laboratory has been started at Bagalkot.

Co-operation in trade

There were in June 1965 eleven Taluk Marketing Co-operative Societies in the district, one each at the taluk headquarters of the district. The functions of these societies are to arrange for the sale of the agricultural produce of the members to the best advantage, to undertake warehousing business and to provide godown facilities to agriculturists for stocking their produce, to undertake processing activities like turning agricultural raw materials into finished products, to arrange for the supply to the agriculturists of fertilisers, improved seeds and manures, agricultural implements and also essential domestic requirements and to advance loans on the security of agricultural produce to the

extent of 60 per cent of the market value of the produce. The following figures relate to the working of these societies in the district during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 :

Particulars	1961—62	1962—63	1963—64
1. No. of Marketing Societies ..	11	11	11
2. Number of members ..	4,002	4,298	5,676
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Share capital ..	3,61,308	3,92,600	5,70,850
4. Reserve and other funds ..	1,84,103	1,91,819	1,87,368
5. Borrowings :			
(i) Government ..	2,84,750	2,36,000	1,90,162
(ii) Central Bank ..	5,33,958	6,45,000	4,59,431
(iii) Others ..	40,032	20,000	35,931
6. Loans issued ..	14,20,755	11,17,000	13,54,033
7. Loans recovered ..	13,38,494	10,00,000	15,02,021
8. Loans outstanding ..	8,91,042	9,80,000	8,32,012
9. Overdues ..	4,81,479	4,70,000	3,79,674
10. Profits ..	1,675	24,000	49,704
11. Sales as owners ..	3,48,475	7,20,749	62,20,880
12. Sales as agents ..	21,82,745	22,44,145	29,32,962
13. Commission earned ..	34,753	39,000	37,457

The Government has contributed substantially towards the share capital of these societies, in addition to loans and subsidies sanctioned for the purpose of construction of medium-sized godowns as also rural godowns.

All the eleven marketing societies have been appointed as wholesale agencies for dealing in controlled commodities. They have also been recently entrusted with the work of procurement of foodgrains for which purpose the Government has sanctioned additional share capital.

Consumers' Co-operatives

Consumers often find themselves at considerable disadvantage due to profiteering tendencies in the market. Therefore, a need was felt for organising a co-operative way of distribution of consumer articles and thereby protect the interests of consumers. Co-operative consumer stores can help in checking rising trends of prices by bulk-purchases from manufacturing centres and selling the articles to consumers at reasonable prices.

Thirty such co-operative consumers' societies were organised in Bijapur district up to the end of June 1964. Seventeen of them were set up during 1963-64 alone. Some of the consumers' societies such as those at Bagalkot and Jamkhandi have achieved a notable progress. They deal in articles like cloth, readymade clothes,

medicines, stationery, foodgrains and sugar. The following figures will depict the working of these institutions :

	Particulars	1962—63	1963—64
1.	Number of members ..	2,656	4,182
		Rs.	Rs.
2.	Share Capital ..	1,01,000	2,63,040
3.	Reserve and other funds ..	70,000	72,562
4.	Borrowings ..	21,000	2,96,511
5.	Purchases ..	5,62,000	28,50,317
6.	Sales ..	5,92,000	29,30,438
7.	Profit ..	9,000	28,074

Weekly Bazars

In many towns and villages, the market is periodically held once or twice a week on fixed days. Besides agricultural produce and cattle, cloth, vegetables, fruits, groceries, spices, chillies, butter, ghee, sugar, fuel, copper and brass vessels, earthen pots and other articles of daily use are sold in these bazars. These markets are generally held in the centre of the town or village from eight in the morning till about five in the evening. Some of the sellers in these bazars are themselves the producers of the goods they sell, and others are either dealers or dealers' agents from the neighbouring towns or villages. Transactions are usually done on cash basis. A table indicating the details of prominent shandies in the district is appended to this Gazetteer.

Fairs

There are quite a large number of fairs associated with the deities and religious festivals where a considerable quantity of agricultural produce and other commodities of daily use are brought for sale. These fairs last for one or more days with an attendance varying from 200 persons to 50,000 persons. There are about 280 such fairs held in Bijapur district, but of these only about 90 are of importance from the point of view of trade and a list of the more important fairs in the district together with their details is appended to the Gazetteer in a tabular form. These fairs are chiefly distributing centres. The sellers are, besides the local shop-keepers, itinerant merchants, cultivators and petty shop-keepers from the neighbourhood. Buyers are usually the residents of the village or town and its neighbourhood and also pilgrims from distant places. A wide range of articles, from basic necessities to luxury goods, is usually on display at these fairs. Transactions at these fairs are done on a cash basis. At places where large fairs are held the local authorities make arrangements for the layout and accommodation for the visitors and the merchants.

Village Shop-keepers

Village shop-keepers occupy an important place in the organisation of trade in the rural areas of this district. Almost every village has one or more shop-keepers who provide its inhabitants with their day-to-day necessities. Taking the district

as a whole, on an average, there are four shops for a village. Bagalkot taluk has got the lowest average of two shops per village and Bagewadi has the highest, 6 shops per village. Except grain which he buys from the local producers, the village shop-keeper draws his stock-in-trade from large towns in the neighbourhood with which he has business relations and where probably he gets credit facilities. His stock consists of grains, groceries, sugar, salt, gur, vegetables, oils, ghee, spices, coconut, soap, tea, tobacco, betel-nut and chillies. Articles are bought mostly on payment of ready cash but in some cases the customer is allowed a running account to be settled monthly. The village shop-keeper occasionally acts as a miniature money-lender also. He has usually his place of business in the centre of the town or village. The smaller ones amongst the shop-keepers move from place to place within a radius of twenty to thirty miles of their shops to buy and sell their wares, while the larger ones remain in a specific place throughout the year.

Pedlars

Next in importance to the religious fairs and village shop-keepers, are the pedlars who go hawking merchandise from village to village. These moving merchants still play quite a significant role in the trade organisation of the district, though the volume of trade that they handle has declined considerably in recent years. The villagers who used to patronise these pedlars are now showing a definite preference for the periodical markets. But, this does not mean that the pedlars have lost their importance. The system of pedling from village to illage does exist. These pedlars come from many of the castes and communities in the district. They move from village to village in the fair weather season and return to their places before the monsoon sets in. They usually carry their goods on ponies, carts, or on their own shoulders or heads. Some pedlars, specially in the taluks of Mudhol, Sindgi and Bilgi, have bicycles. They obtain their stock-in-trade from Bijapur, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi and Sholapur and sell the same in rural areas within their circuit. Each class of pedlars handles only a particular commodity. There are pedlars of grocery, cloth and ready-made clothes, fruits and vegetables, stationery, oils and utensils. Most of the transactions are done on cash basis.

The volume of the trade in a particular district can be ascertained only when accurate statistics regarding exports from the district and the imports within are available. Such statistics are, however, not available for the district of Bijapur; while the statistics of export could be estimated to a certain extent, thanks to the net-work of regulated markets, statistics of imports can only be guessed. All that is available is the volume of imports based on the octroi returns in a few municipal towns, and even these figures are none too accurate. In the municipal towns of the district, octroi is levied either on quantity or on an *ad valorem*

basis. Hence, either the quantity imported is available or the value of goods imported is available, but never both. Generally speaking, it may be presumed that, during the post-war years, there has been a steady increase in the imports of almost all the commodities and this is particularly true in the case of large towns like Bijapur and Bagalkot. The retail shops which provide the link between the consumer and the wholesaler are located in various wards of these municipal towns. Their stock-in-trade is usually limited, but rapid replenishments are made when the goods are sold out. The retailers usually have dealings with some wholesalers in the town itself, but not infrequently they also deal directly with the source. Some of the retailers have direct dealings with outside merchants, particularly in the cloth trade. Running accounts for the customers are common. Bijapur, the headquarters of the district, continues to be an important trade centre. Bagalkot and Jamkhandi are the two other towns where retail commercial transactions are considerable. The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act was enforced in four towns—Bijapur, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi and Ilkal—providing for compulsory registration of all shops and establishments. The administration of the Act was entrusted to the municipalities. A uniform Act, the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, has come into force throughout the State with effect from 1st October 1964. A study of the shops in these municipal areas shows that the grocery shops top the list followed by shops selling betel leaves and beedies. In the two towns of Ilkal and Rabkavi-Banahatti, cloth and hosiery shops are the largest in number and grocery shops come next to them. In the town of Terdal, the grocery shops led the sweets and eatables shops by a very narrow margin. By and large, the shops in each commodity can be classified in the descending order of their strength as grocery, pan-beedi, stationery and cutlery, cloth and hosiery, milk and milk products and wood fuel. In all the principal towns of the district, the dispersion of these retail shops is, as would be expected ; grocery, pan-beedi and wood fuel shops are located in almost all the wards and localities.

Retail Shops

Among the retail shops, grocery shops are of prime importance. They are the largest in number and provide the widest employment. All sorts of cereals and pulses, gur, sugar, oil, ghee, spices, condiments, tea, coffee, salt, betel-nuts, soap, and other items of grocery are sold in their shops. The stock-in-trade in each shop varies in volume from Rs. 100 to Rs.5,000. The shop-keepers purchase their commodities on credit from the wholesalers and settle the bills within three or four weeks. It is a general practice to employ servants for handling and weighing commodities. The larger shop-keepers also employ clerks and accountants for maintaining the accounts. Sales are usually brisk at the time of Diwali, Dasara and other religious festivals

and shrink at other times. Next in importance to grocers' shops are those selling pan-beedi, cigarettes and tobacco. Most of these shops are one-man establishments and the stock-in-trade is obtained locally from the wholesaler. The value of stock-in-trade varies from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300. The business is generally slack in the rainy season and brisk on Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays. Cloth and hosiery shops come next. They stock and sell all kinds of textiles, cotton, woollen and silk. Besides mill-made fabrics, they also sell handloom products. A majority of the shop-keepers purchase most of their requirements and mill-made fabrics through the local agents of textile mills and only a small quantity directly from the sources of origin like Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Handloom products manufactured within the district are obtained by shop-keepers either directly from the weavers or from the wholesale dealers at Ilkal, Guledgud and Rabkavi. Most of these shops are owned by members of the merchant communities. The value of stock-in-trade is generally between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. But, there are a few large shop-keepers whose stocks may be worth very much more. The big shops employ salesmen and clerks. The rainy season is generally a slack season and sales usually shoot up during the marriage season.

Wood fuel shops deal in firewood and charcoal and frequently they also deal in dried cow-dung, particularly in small towns. A large quantity of firewood is imported by the wholesale dealers from the forests of North Kanara and Belgaum districts, and the retail shop-keepers obtain their supplies from these wholesale dealers. Firewood generally comes in the form of large logs of wood which the local dealers split into suitable sizes. The individual stock-in-trade varies in value from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000. Firewood and charcoal are commodities which get wet during the rainy season and, therefore, people store them for use just before the onset of the monsoon. The sales, therefore, reach their peak before the rainy season.

The stationery and cutlery shops also sell toilet articles, bangles and hosiery. The majority of these goods are brought from Bombay. The smaller merchants stock goods worth Rs. 100 to Rs. 300, and the bigger shops from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000. The sales fall during the periods of vacation of schools and mount up in the months of June and July when the educational institutions re-open.

Shops selling footwear and other leather goods such as suit-cases, hand-bags, straps and belts can be classified into three distinct categories: (1) shops which exclusively sell leather which is obtained by them locally, (2) shops which exclusively deal in footwear which is imported from Bombay and Kanpur or made locally and (3) shops which not only deal in footwear but

also in other leather goods such as suit cases and hand bags which are normally imported from places outside the district. The value of stock-in-trade in these shops varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Business is usually brisk in summer and dull during the monsoon.

Among the group of shops selling milk, milk products, sweets and other eatables, some sell only milk and milk products, while others sell only sweetmeats and eatables. The value of stock-in-trade varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 200. Sales of milk, milk products and other eatables are fairly steady throughout the year, while those of sweets shoot up during the seasons of marriages and festivals.

Most of the shops dealing in fruits and vegetables are small units, usually managed by a single person, and cater for the needs of their immediate neighbourhood. They obtain their stock-in-trade from the surrounding rural areas and also from the local wholesalers who in their turn import from places outside the district. Since the commodities sold by these shops are perishable, the value of stock generally does not exceed Rs. 50. Fruits and vegetable shops have a fairly steady business throughout the year but the trade is more brisk during the summer season.

Recent years have seen the growing popularity of ready-made clothes and a number of shops have come into existence to meet this demand. These shops sell shirts, trousers, pyjamas, jackets, coats, bush-shirts, blouses, jumpers, skirts and children's wear. The stock-in-trade is obtained from Bombay, Bangalore, Delhi and Poona. Part of it is also made locally. The value of the stock varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000.

The shops selling mutton, beef, fish and eggs are small units usually managed by one or two persons. The stocks are obtained locally and the value of the stock-in-trade varies from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200. The sales are steady more or less throughout the year.

Metal utensils consist mainly of brass and copper ware and in recent years also of aluminium and stainless steel. The manufacture of brass and copper utensils is a small-scale industry particularly in the towns of Bijapur and Bagalkot. Big dealers in this trade import copper and brass sheets from Bombay and get the utensils manufactured from *Kanchagars*. The retail shop keepers obtain their stock-in-trade from these big dealers. The stock usually consists of dishes, pans, cups, saucers, spoons, frying pans, *kodas, handes* and *bindiges*. The value of stock-in-trade of individual shops varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000. March, April and May are the brisk months for the sale of these products. Shops selling hardware and building materials deal

in iron sheets, galvanized iron sheets, iron bars, angles, hinges, screws, bamboos, lime, timber and other material required for building construction. The bigger shop-keepers purchase hardware directly from the manufacturer and the smaller ones from Bombay and Belgaum and occasionally from bigger shops in the towns. The value of stock-in-trade of individual shop-keepers, varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000. The demand for hardware and building materials is brisk during the fair season, which is favourable for building construction and dull during the monsoon.

Shop-keepers under the "medicines" group style themselves as chemists and druggists. They sell all kinds of allopathic patented drugs, various chemicals and surgical instruments and other sundry articles like tooth paste and tooth brushes and toilet soaps. A large part of the chemical drugs and medicines is brought mainly from Bombay and other centres of production. The value of stock-in-trade of individual shops varies from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 25,000.

Hawkers

Hawkers, the urban counterpart of pedlars, play a considerable part in the retail trade of the district. Not all the towns, however, have hawkers. These hawkers move from place to place in the towns hawking merchandise. They carry goods either on their heads or in wheel-barrows. The articles sold by them are generally sweetmeats, stationery, hosiery, fruits and vegetables, toys and other sundry articles. The Bijapur Municipality has a system of licensing these hawkers.

Trade associations and guilds have now become a common feature of economic life. The more advanced the industrialisation and the more intense the volume of trade, the larger is the number of associations in that region. The Merchants' Association, Bijapur, was registered in 1954. There are, of course, a few unregistered associations. The Bijapur Merchants' Association aims at securing organised action in respect of economic and commercial progress of the mercantile community, collection and dissemination of statistical and other information and undertaking the settlement of commercial disputes between the merchants of the association and their customers. Among the unregistered associations of Bijapur are the (1) Cloth Merchants' Association, (2) Kirana Merchants' Association and (3) Stationery Merchants' Association. There is only one Association at Bagalkot—Bagalkot Merchants' Association, with aims and objects similar to those of the Bijapur Merchants' Association.

District Chamber of Commerce

With the realisation of the need to have an organised body of traders, businessmen and industrialists to strive towards the economic betterment of the region, the Bijapur District Chamber of Commerce was established at Bijapur in February 1962. This body with 41 members on its rolls is doing its best to improve and develop the district in all fields of economic activity.

Weights and Measures

The weights in use in the district before the introduction of the metric system were the maund of 40 seers, the seer of 80 tolas and the five seer weight which was familiarly called " pancheru " or " viss ". A unit of cotton in Bijapur district consisted of 784 lbs. and was called a *khandi*. A bale of ginned cotton consisted of 392 lbs. Fluids were either measured or weighed according to local practices. Ghee and butter were weighed employing the viss as the unit weight and oils were measured employing the standard seer as the unit. Petrol and diesel oil were sold to customers using the gallon as unit. With the introduction of the metric system, they are being sold in litres. The metric system of weights and measures was introduced all over the district in April 1960 and the traders of the district are now following this system. Tables showing weights and measures which were in existence in Bijapur district prior to the introduction of metric weights and measures and their equivalents are given in the Appendix.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old-time routes

CONDITIONS regarding transport and communications in this district were far from satisfactory in the early days. It was only in 1820 that there were two lines of road communication, one from Shikaripur to Bijapur and Sholapur and the second from the sea to the Nizam's territories through Bagalkot. Even these were mere tracks, rough and hard to cross for loaded animals and impossible for vehicles. During the rainy season when the fields were fenced, they became still narrower lanes, extremely difficult to traverse. In 1826, besides these two tracks, there was a fair road about 60 miles long starting from Pandharpur and after passing by Sangola and Jath, it ultimately reached Bijapur. In 1883, the district had three provincial roads about 172 miles long and 15 local fund roads about 380 miles long. Of the provincial roads, the Sholapur-Hubli road, which was 113 miles long, was the main line of communication between the district market towns and the Sholapur railway station. This road stretched from the Bhima river in the north through the trade centres of Bijapur and Bagalkot to the Malaprabha river in the south. The only bridges on this road were a few slab drains near Bijapur, Simikari and Govankop. The whole of it was unmetalled and it had five great unbridged river crossings. The road was fit for traffic only during the hot season and for a part of the cold season, generally from the end of November or as soon as the Krishna river was low enough to allow the road to be used. At present, the complete length of Sholapur-Hubli road is metalled and asphalted from Bijapur town in Govankop and is motorable. But, as there are some causeways, there will be interruptions for traffic over the Krishna river in mile stone number 91/4 to 92/0, over the Ghataprabha river in mile stone number 105/8 and over the Malaprabha river in mile stone number 133/1 and through traffic is held up during monsoon. The bridge across the Dhone river in mile number 72/4 and 5 has been completed. The two other provincial roads were the Pansgaon-Bagalkot road and the Bijapur-Nagaz road. The first road started from Pansgaon, passed through Belgaum district and entered the Bijapur district. It was partly passable at all times.

It was a fair road during the dry season, but was very slushy during the rains as a major portion of it passed through black soil. This road is now termed as Vengurla-Belgaum-Bagalkot-Bellary road. This has been asphalted up to Bagalkot town and cement-concreted from Bagalkot to Hungund, and classified under State Highways. The second road from Bijapur to Nagaz was about 14 miles long and was unbridged, and wherever it came across black soil it became impassable, especially during the rainy season. Now, the length is completely metalled and asphalted. The Bagalkot-Hungund road was 28 miles long and was only partly passable during the rainy season. This length has now been concreted. The Sholapur-Bellary road which was 106 miles long passed through the towns of Indi, Hippargi, Muddebihal, Hungund and Ilkal. This road was originally intended to be a military trunk road to Bellary but it was never completed. But portions of this road of Major District Road category, *i.e.*, State Highway to Indi and Indi to Devar-Hippargi and Devar-Hippargi to Huvin-Hippargi have been completed and metalled. The other local fund roads were mostly used only in fair weather. Many of these roads were unmetalled and unbridged and presented enormous difficulties during the monsoon season. They had many river-crossings and the road traffic had to be maintained by means of ferry services. There were 43 such ferries in 1882—21 over Krishna, 12 over Malaprabha, five over Bhima and five over Ghataprabha. All these ferries belonged to the Government.

The Hotgi-Gadag railway line was started in 1881. The length of the line within Bijapur district was 123 miles. With the construction of the line, development in regard to communications was accelerated. Side by side with the railway line, feeder roads began to be formed, and in the year 1922 there were 350 miles under the District Local Board and by 1939, this had increased to 370 miles. In 1939 the total road mileage under the Public Works Department in Bijapur district was 417 miles. It had increased to 1,666 by April 1964.

During the several decades after the publication of the old Gazetteer, there has been a large increase in the number of persons engaged in transport and communications in this district. This increase is obviously due to the extension of roads and the introduction of the railway, postal services, telegraphs and telephones in this district.

Roads

Roads are now classified into five categories :—

1 National Highways,
2. State Highways,
3. Major District Roads,

4. Other District Roads, and
5. Village Roads.

The National Highways are defined as main highways running through the length and breadth of the country, connected with different parts of the other highways of various States. They also include the highways required for strategic movements of troops and defence equipment. National highways are maintained by the State Public Works Department out of Central Government funds. These roads are generally fully bridged and metalled and in recent years most of them have been black-topped.

State Highways are defined as "all other main trunk or arterial roads of a State connected up with National Highways, district headquarters and important towns within the State and serving as the main arteries of the traffic to and from district roads". These roads are maintained by the State Governments and are generally bridged and metalled. They are motorable throughout the year, except that whenever they come across causeways or submersible bridges they are subject to interruptions in traffic for short periods, especially during the rainy season. State Highways are invariably connected to National Highways.

Major District Roads are roughly of the same specifications as State Highways connecting important marketing centres with the railways, State Highways and the National Highways.

Other District Roads are subject to more frequent interruptions in traffic during the monsoon and most of them are unmetalled. They are intended for connecting important market places.

State Highways, and in most cases, Major District Roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department of the State.

Village Roads are generally approach roads from the main roads to the villages and have generally an unmetalled surface.

National Highways

The Sholapur-Bijapur-Hungund-Kushtagi-Chitradurga road starts from Sholapur, a district headquarters town in the neighbouring Maharashtra State, and enters the Bijapur district near mile 19/3 and runs southwards to Bijapur city. From Bijapur, this National Highway runs through Bagewadi, Huvin-Hippargi, Muddebihal, Tangadgi, Hungund, Ilkal and Gugalmari and then enters the Raichur district. Prior to this road being made a National Highway, the length from Sholapur to Bijapur was a State Highway. The length from Bijapur to Ilkal *via* Bagewadi, Huvin-Hippargi, Muddebihal, Tangadgi and Hungund was a Major District Road. This entire length was upgraded into a

National Highway in 1962. Most of this National Highway is metalled. The total length of this National Highway in Bijapur district is about 120 miles. This road crosses the Dhone and the Krishna rivers between Bijapur and Bagewadi and Muddebihal and Hungund respectively.

State Highways

The Ratnagiri-Kolhapur-Miraj-Bijapur-Hyderabad road is a State Highway. Starting from Ratnagiri and passing through Kolhapur, Sangli and Belgaum districts, it enters Bijapur district in the west, then runs in the north-eastern direction up to Tikota and then in the eastern direction up to Hippargi, then again to the north in the north-eastern direction up to Sindgi and later in the south-eastern direction till it reaches Gulbarga district. It covers in all a distance of about 75 miles in this district. It is a metalled and partly asphalted road, motorable throughout the year. The road crosses the Dhone river between Honawad and Tikota and its tributary between Tikota and Torvi.

Going from the west to east, the following roads either take off from this highway or are crossed by it :—

Name of Road	*Class of Road*
Honawad-Gothe Road	Village Road
Guhagar-Chiplun	State Highway
Karad-Jath-Tikota Road	Do
Ratnapur Approach Road	Village Road
Dandargi Approach Road	Do
Hosatti Approach Road	Do
Torvi-Atlathi Road	Do
Takkya Village Road	Do
Ukumnal-Ukli Road	Do
Madbhavi Approach Road	Do
Honnatgi Approach Road	Do
Kumatgi Approach Road	Do
Kaggod Approach Road	Do
Hadagali Approach Road	Do
Padganur Approach Road	Do
Devar-Hippargi-Talikot Road	Major District Road
Tamba Devar-Hippargi Road	Do

The Sholapur-Hubli road starts from Sholapur and enters Bijapur district at mile 19/3 from the northern direction. At present, a portion of it upto mile 59/6 is upgraded to National Highway category. It runs from mile 59/6 in the south-western direction through Bijapur and Bagewadi taluks, Bilgi and Bagalkot and Badami taluks till it reaches the Malaprabha river on the south-western border of the district and enters Dharwar district at mile 133. It covers, in all, a distance of about 74 miles. It is an asphalted road motorable throughout the year, except during

monsoons when the Krishna river is in spate as the river is not bridged. The road crosses the Krishna, the Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha rivers over causeways.

Coming from north to south, the following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it :—

Name of Road	*Class of Road*
Jalgeri-Yatnal Road	Other District Road
Ratnagiri-Kolhapur-Miraj-Jamkhandi-Bijapur-Hyderabad Road.	State Highway
Malwad-Almatti Road	Other District Road
Malghan-Chimmalgi Road	Do
Mamdapur Road	Do
Branch Road near Kolhar	Village Road
Kolhar-Talikot Road	Major District Road
Bilgi-Galagali Road	Do
Angewadi-Algund-Mudhol Road	State Highway
Gaddankeri-Vengurla-Bellary-Belgaum-Bagalkot Road	Major District Road
Agasarkop-Katgeri-Guledgud Road	Other District Road
Badami-Batkurki Road	Do
Badami-Mudkavi-Ramdurg Road	Do

The Vengurla-Belgaum-Bagalkot-Bellary road starts from Vengurla and crossing Ratnagiri and Belgaum districts enters the district at mile 135/1. It runs in the eastern direction upto Bagalkot. It takes a south-easterly direction till Shirur and then runs towards the east till Hungund. This State Highway has a length of about 74 miles in this district. It passes through Mudhol, Bagalkot and Hungund taluks. It is a metalled road motorable throughout the year. It crosses the Malaprabha river over a causeway near Kamatgi. The portion upto Gaddankeri crossing in the Bagalkot division of the Public Works Department is fully asphalted. Now, a length of about 28-5 miles has been concreted from Gaddankeri.

Going from the west to the east, the following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it :—

Name of Road	*Class of Road*
Mudhol-Lokapur Road	State Highway
Lokapur-Yadwad Road	Major District Road
Lokapur-Batkurki Road	Do
Sholapur-Hubli Road	State Highway
Bagalkot-Machkandi Road	Village Road

Name of Road	*Class of Road*
Bagalkot-Sangam Road	Partly Major District Road and partly Other District Road
Shirur-Guledgud Road	Major District Road
Kamatgi-Guledgud Road	Do
Amingad-Gudur Road	Do
Amingad-Aihole Road	Partly Major District Road and partly Other District Road
Amingad-Chittergi Road	Village Road
Hungund-Dhannur Road	Major District Road
Hungund-Ilkal Road	Do
Hungund-Kardi-Kodihal Road	Village Road
Kandgal Village Road	Do

The Nipani-Kaladgi road starts from Nipani, enters the Bijapur district in the western border and then runs in the south-eastern direction through Mudhol till it terminates at Kaladgi. It covers a distance of about 35 miles in this district. The road is partly a State Highway till Mudhol and partly a Major District Road from Mudhol to Kaladgi. The length of the State Highway portion is about 18 miles. It is a metalled road, but part of it is motorable only in fair weather.

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it:—

Name of Road	*Class of Road*
Rabkavi-Mahalingpur Road	Major District Road
Mudhol-Jamkhandi Road	Major District Road
Mudhol-Mantur Road	Other District Road
Mudhol-Yadwad Road	Major District Road
Mudhol-Lokapur Road	State Highway
Katarki-Arkeri Road	Village Road

The Mudhol-Lokapur road starts from Mudhol. Running through that taluk towards the south, it terminates at Lokapur. The total length of this road is about 13 miles and there are no important towns on this road. The road is metalled and motorable throughout the year. The bridge near Chinchkhandi across the Ghataprabha river is now complete.

The Chiplun-Karad-Jath-Bijapur road starts in Ratnagiri district and enters Bijapur district from the west at mile 175/3 and runs in a south-eastern direction till it reaches Tikota at mile 189/7. It covers a distance of about 15 miles in this district and does not cross any major river. It is a metalled road motorable throughout the year. The Jamkhandi-Mudhol Road which was formerly a

Major District Road is now classified under State Highways. The length of this road is just twelve miles and it is asphalted and motorable throughout the year.

The Bijapur-Bableshwar-Jamkhandi Road is a State Highway. The length of this road is about 38 miles. It crosses the Dhone river near Sarwad and the Krishna river near Chikka-Padasalgi, where submersible bridges across both the rivers have been constructed. The road is asphalted and motorable throughout the year.

The Hippargi-Sindgi-Moratgi road runs in a north-easterly direction through Sindgi taluk till it reaches the border of the district. The total length of the road is about 14 miles. It is metalled and motorable only in fair weather season due to unbridged crossings at various points.

Major District Roads

The Kudchi-Jamkhandi road is a Major District Road. Starting in Belgaum district, it enters Bijapur district in the west. The length of this road in this district is about 22 miles. It is an asphalted road, motorable throughout the year.

The Rabkavi-Mahalingpur road connects Rabkavi, a town in Jamkhandi taluk with Mahalingpur in Mudhol taluk. The length of this road is about five-and-a-half miles. Rabkavi and Mahalingpur are the only two important towns on this road. The road is asphalted and motorable throughout the year.

The Kolhar-Talikot road starting from Kolhar, a village in Bagewadi taluk, is connected to the Sholapur-Hubli road. It runs in a north-eastern direction through Bagewadi taluk till it reaches Bagewadi town and then in a south-easterly direction through Bagewadi and Muddebihal taluks till it finally reaches Talikot. The total length of the road is just 40 miles excluding a part of the road from Bagewadi to Huvin-Hippargi (seven miles) which is upgraded and is called a National Highway. It is a metalled road and motorable throughout the year.

The Talikot-Salvadgi road passes through Muddebihal taluk till it reaches the border of Bijapur district. The total length is just nine miles and it is a metalled road, motorable throughout the year.

The Shirdhon-Indi Road starts from Sangli district border and runs in a south-easterly direction and ends at Indi. The length of this road is about 26 miles. Out of this, only 9 miles are asphalted. There is a crossing across the Bor stream and a bridge is constructed at Chadchan. The road is motorable throughout the year.

The Badami-Ramdurg road has a length of 18 miles and connects Sholapur-Hubli road at Kulgeri cross at mile 14. The road is completely metalled and asphalting is now in progress. It is motorable throughout the year except during heavy rains when some unbridged streams obstruct the traffic for about 6 to 8 hours.

The Bagalkot-Sangam road is an ex-DLB road transferred to Public Works Department. It has a length of 25-2-0 miles and connects Bagalkot with the holy place of Sangam. The complete length of road is being asphalted. The road is motorable throughout the year. During heavy rains, however, traffic is held up for some hours.

The Gadag-Badami road connects the important business centres like Gadag, Ron, Badami and is of much use after the construction of two bridges near Cholachgud and Belur.

The Amingad-Gudur road will be the shortest route to connect Badami Railway station to Pattadkal, etc. The bridge at Pattadkal is nearing completion.

Amingad-Aihole road, having a length of 5-5-0 miles, connects Aihole, a place known for historic temples. It has been asphalted. There are also other major district roads in the district.

The roads of this description in this district in all covered a distance of 604 miles, of which 568 miles were metalled or asphalted in 1964.

Bijapur district had in all about 2,129 miles of road of which 1,167 miles were surfaced and 962 miles were unsurfaced as on 31st March 1964. The road mileage per square mile in the district worked out to 0.32, out of which 0.17 was surfaced and 0.15 unsurfaced. The State average of road mileage per square mile was 0.42 in 1964. Considering the road length based on area and population of the district, one mile of road in this district serves about 780 persons and an area of 3.1 square miles.

The statement below gives classification-wise break-up of mileage of roads in charge of the Public Works Department in Bijapur district as on 31st March 1964:—

Category		*Mileage*
(1) National Highways	..	119-5
(2) State Highways	..	333-4
(3) Major District Roads	..	604-1
(4) Other District Roads	..	375-4
(5) Village Roads	..	233-0
Total	..	1,665-6

In 1965, the Taluk Boards in Bijapur district maintained 462-5 miles of roads, out of which 27-4 miles were surfaced and the rest unsurfaced. The Forest Department does not maintain any roads in the district.

The following statement shows surface-wise break-up of mileage of roads in charge of the Public Works Department in Bijapur district as on 31st March 1964.

Category		*Mileage*
(1) Cement-concreted	..	28-4
(2) Black-topped	..	427-7
(3) Water-bound Macadam	..	682-2
(4) Other kinds of surface treatment		272-5
(5) Natural soil	..	254-5
Total	..	1,665-6

During the First Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 44,78,990 was spent on construction and improvement of roads in the district. The corresponding figure for the Second Plan period was Rs. 47,73,627. By the end of the Second Plan, about 80 per cent of the villages had been connected by roads.

The following statement shows expenditure incurred on roads in the district from 1961-62 to 1963-64 :—

Year		*Construction*	*Repairs*	*Total*
			(*Rupees in lakhs*)	
1961-62	..	32.82	17.70	50.52
1962-63	..	30.33	21.31	51.64
1963-64	..	11.85	18.27	30.12

Bridges

Many roads in Bijapur district are not fit for traffic in the rainy season. They are passable only in dry seasons. Even taluk headquarters are sometimes cut off from the district headquarters during the rainy season. When it rains heavily, Bijapur town has only one outlet towards Jamkhandi. All other routes become impassable, when heavy rains set in. The need has arisen, more pressing indeed, to have all-weather communication between taluk headquarters and the district headquarter town. The Bijapur-Jamkhandi State Highway crosses the Krishna river at Chikka-Padasalgi, where a bridge has recently been constructed. Further, the river Krishna crosses the Sholapur-Hubli State Highway near

Kolhar. As regards the Dhone river, it crosses the State Highway near Honwad. There is a proposal for constructing a bridge at this site. A bridge has already been commissioned across the Dhone river on the Bijapur-Jamkhandi road near Sarwad. Construction of a bridge on the Bhima river at Devangoan is in progress.

Construction of the following bridges has been completed in the district since 1961-62 :—

1. Bridge across the Ambalnur Nalla near Ambalnur on the Talikot-Devar-Hippargi Road.
2. Bridge across the Ilkal Nalla in municipal limits of Ilkal on the Ilkal-Kaladgi Road.
3. Bridge across the Ghataprabha River near Chinchkhandi on the Mudhol-Lokapur Road.
4. Bridge across the Vibhuti Nalla near Vibhuti village on the Indi-Sindgi Road.
5. Bridge across the Katarki Nalla near Katarki village on the Nipani-Kaladgi Road.
6. Bridge across the backwaters of the Krishna River near Galgali village on the Jamkhandi-Yadahalli Road.
7. Bridge across the Sasvi Nalla near Belur on the Gadag-Badami Road.
8. Bridge across the Dhone River near Honganhalli on the Sholapur—Hubli Road.
9. Bridge across the Malaprabha River near Cholachgud on the Gadag—Badami Road.
10. Bridge across the Nagathan Nalla at mile No. 9/5 of the Bijapur—Indi Road.
11. Bridge across the Rangasamudra Nalla on the Badami Railway Station—Pattadkal—Gudur Road.

Construction of the following bridges was in progress in 1965 :

1. Bridge across the Dhone River near Satihal on the Devar-Hippargi—Huvin-Hippargi Road.
2. Bridge across the Bhima River near Devangaon on the Afzalpur—Devangaon Road.
3. Bridge across Malaprabha river near Pattadkal on Badami Railway Station-Pattadkal-Gudur Road.

In addition to these, the plans and estimates for constructing a bridge across Dhone river near Hittinhalli on National Highway No. 13 at an estimated cost of about 14 lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned and the work has been taken up.

With the commissioning of the bridge across the Krishna river near Chikka-Padasalgi on the Bijapur-Jamkhandi Road recently

vehicles are able to pass uninterruptedly between Bijapur and Dharwar districts.

The following statement shows expenditure incurred on roads and bridges (including their repairs) in Bijapur district from 1956-57 to 1960-61.

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
		(Rupees in lakhs)		
7.37	7.13	10.66	16.10	30.54

Amounts expended on bridges in the district during the three years from 1961-62 to 1963-64 are indicated below :—

Year	*Construction*	*Repairs*	*Total*
		(Rupees in lakhs)	
1961-62 ..	16.23	0.25	16.48
1962-63 ..	18.39	0.30	18.69
1963-64 ..	23.46	0.37	23.83

Railways

Bijapur district is served by the Sholapur-Gadag line which is a meter gauge branch line on the Southern Railway. This was one of the three lines opened in the South Deccan Region in the eighties of the last century. Construction of the Hotgi-Gadag section was begun in 1879 as a famine relief measure but was given up for a short time. It was again started in 1881 and finally handed over to the Southern Maratha Railway Company in 1884. It became a part of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Company in 1908. The management of this section continued to be in the hands of this Company till it was transferred to the Government of India. Under the re-grouping of the railways, this line was transferred in 1951 to the Southern Railway of which it forms a part now. The route starts from Sholapur which is its terminus in the north, and enters the district at the crossing of the Bhima river south of Hotgi. It then traverses a distance of 126 miles in this district from north to south crossing four big rivers and cutting across the taluks of Indi, Bijapur, Bagewadi, Bagalkot and Badami. It enters the territory of Dharwar district near Hole-Alur station, where a bridge has been constructed over the Malaprabha river.

To the south of the Bhima river, this railway line runs along one of the many high ridges and rising steadily towards the south-west reaches the small valley in which Lachyan station is situated. From here it runs on hard flat ground and passing through the dry barren lands of Indi taluk, proceeds along another steep narrow ridge marked by portions of undulating ground. South of Bijapur, the track runs along the high ground to the west of the Bijapur-Kaladgi road and passing through the rich black soil of the Dhone valley crosses the Dhone river, the bridge over which consists of eight spans of 100 ft. each. The line crosses the river Krishna close to Sitimani station, over a bridge consisting of 21 spans of 150 ft. each supported on stone masonry piers and abutments. South of Bagalkot, the line crosses the rich black soil track till it enters low hill ranges and reaches Guledgud. The line curls round the north Malaprabha range of the hills and passing Badami station enters the district of Dharwar near Hole-Alur where a bridge has been constructed over the river Malaprabha. This railway line passes through three well-marked belts in the Bijapur district. The countryside on the north between Bhima and Nimbal is of low billowy uplands which are for the most part barren while, to the south, the tract of rich black soil of the Dhone cuts across the district from west to east. It is, however, the rich alluvial plain which begins a little to the south of the Krishna and covers most part of Bagalkot and Hungund taluks which is noted for the production of grains, cotton, oilseeds and other agricultural products. Further south, between Bagalkot and Badami, the landscape is marked by patches of red soil, dotted with clusters of thickly wooded trees and surrounded by long ranges of hills abounding in huge masses of sandstone, limestone and building stone.

All the stations are provided with platforms, station buildings and staff quarters. At Bijapur and Bagalkot, the stations have been equipped with extended platforms to accommodate the growing traffic. These stations have also upper class waiting rooms, cloak rooms, and parcel offices. At Bagalkot, a railway siding for the Bagalkot Cement Company's factory has been provided at a distance of 1¼ miles from the station.

It must be noted, however, that the taluks of Sindgi, Bagewadi, Hungund, Muddebihal, Jamkhandi and Mudhol, which are not connected by the railway line and depend primarily on road transport, have not been directly benefited although considerable expansion in road transport has taken place in these areas particularly after the nationalisation of road transport. The development of these taluks which are noted for their agricultural production and are growing in importance has been retarded owing to the inadequacy of the road transport in handling the increasing volume of trade and traffic in these areas.

Transport

The significance of statistics of road mileage cannot be adequately appreciated, unless they are inter-related with the statistics of vehicles utilising these roads. Figures furnished by the Regional Transport Officer for 1964-65 indicate that in Bijapur district, there were 353 public carriers, 38 private carriers, 105 State carriages, 14 omnibuses, 16 motor cabs, 84 jeeps, 373 motor cars, 268 motor cycles, 48 tractors, 21 trailers, 14 road rollers and 78 other motor vehicles, the total number being 1,412. In 1963, the number of carts in this district was 52,834. These bullock carts are used for private purposes mostly agriculture. In them is carried agricultural produce from the fields to nearby villages and towns. The number of bullock carts is fairly evenly distributed in all the taluks of the district.

State Transport

The introduction of State transport services is an important landmark in the field of road transport in this district. It has brought about unification of the different systems of control in passenger transport and the extension of transport services throughout the district. Its advantages to local agriculturists and businessmen are obvious. The nationalisation of road transport began in 1948 in the erstwhile Bombay State and Bijapur was one of the earliest divisions taken over by the Bombay State Transport Undertaking for the introduction of passenger transport service. The beginning of the State transport service in this district was made in March 1949 on nine routes joining Bijapur to adjoining villages and other trade centres. Thirty-nine vehicles were put into operation on a total route mileage of 450. During the course of the next nine months the expansion was very rapid and nearly half the division was covered within the first year of its operation. The total number of vehicles held by the division for operation was 89. A depot was opened at Bijapur and six garages were constructed for the maintenance of these vehicles at different places. During the first year of operation, the total effective mileage covered was 15.41 lakhs and the total revenue earned was Rs. 19.19 lakhs. The second year of operation saw the opening of 38 routes.

Expansion was undertaken in June 1950 and 41 new routes were taken over for operation. This increased the total number of routes under operation to 96. With this extension, the total route mileage covered came to 2,821 and the scheduled mileage to 11,000 operated by 92 scheduled vehicles with a total fleet of 136 vehicles attached to the division. With the doubling of the transport capacity, the number of passengers making use of the nationalised road transport service rose from 9,800 to 18,200 per day. After 1950, expansion was restricted to stray routes not exceeding three per cent every year. However, the services already taken over were augmented to meet the growing needs of

industrial and other centres. The extent of augmentation during 1963 and 1964 is indicated below :—

	Particulars	1963	1964
1.	No. of routes ..	194	212
2.	Route mileage ..	6,338	7,051
3.	Scheduled mileage per day ..	18,924	20,470
4.	Average number of passengers carried per day ..	33,665	47,130

The total gross mileage, which was 65.36 lakhs in 1962-63, rose to 70.40 lakhs in 1963-64. It further increased to 73.21 lakhs in 1964-65. Total gross earnings were Rs. 106.11 lakhs, Rs. 126.43 lakhs and Rs. 133.57 lakhs during the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65, respectively.

When nationalisation was introduced in 1949, the undertaking was a Government Department. In December 1950, it was made a public corporation. This division, which was a part of the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, was transferred to the new Mysore State with effect from 1st January 1957, whereupon the division again became a part of a Government Department. Later in 1961, the State Government set up the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation and this Division formed a part of it.

From a perusal of the figures furnished by the State Transport Division, Bijapur, for May 1965 it is seen that 233 routes were being managed by the Corporation in the area. The number of schedules was 166 and the number of scheduled mileage for the month worked out to 21,706. The total number of passengers carried in May 1965 was 17,47,267 and the traffic revenue during the month was Rs. 16,07,951.

There were in all five bus depots in the district in 1964-65 located at Bijapur, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Muddebihal and Badami. A divisional workshop is functioning at Bijapur.

Inter-State routes

The Road Transport Corporation, Bijapur Division, is running six inter-State routes between Bijapur district and neighbouring districts of Maharashtra State, *viz.*, Bijapur to Jath, Bijapur to Sholapur, Chadchan to Sholapur, Bijapur to Miraj, Bijapur to Sangli and Bijapur to Pandharpur.

Inter-District routes

From the district, Road Transport Corporation buses are routed to other districts in the Mysore State. In all, there are 22 such routes, *viz.*, Bijapur to Belgaum, Bijapur to Gulbarga, Bijapur to Hubli, Bijapur to Raichur, Bijapur to Shedbal, Badami to Bailhongal, Badami to Gadag, Badami to Hubli, Badami to Ron,

Bagalkot to Gajendragad, Bagalkot to Gulbarga, Bagalkot to Hubli, Bagalkot to Raichur, Bagalkot to Saundatti, Jamkhandi to Belgaum, Jamkhandi to Chikodi Road, Jamkhandi to Gadag, Jamkhandi to Hubli, Jamkhandi to Kudchi, Jamkhandi to Raibag, Mudhol to Chikodi Road and Talikot to Surpur.

Administration

The Divisional Controller is the head of the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation Division at Bijapur. He is assisted by a Divisional Traffic Officer and a Divisional Mechanical Engineer. All these Officers are responsible to the General Manager of the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation, Bangalore.

The various routes spread over the entire division are so planned that important centres of agricultural and industrial production are linked to trade centres and market places. The State Transport Service has seen to it that not only more comfortable and quicker means of transport are provided within the district, but also that the district is connected with the adjoining districts much more effectively. With a view to providing safe and comfortable journey, the State Transport plies buses with cushioned seats. No overloading is permitted ; facilities for booking and reservation are provided at all important stations and terminals. Accommodation is available in accordance with priority. Sheds, stands, canteens, lavatories and drinking water facilities are provided at all important stations. Special arrangements are made on special occasions like fairs, melas, at ordinary rates. Casual contract service is also provided at reasonable rates. Regularity of services and speed limits are strictly observed and quick relief service is made available in case of breakdowns. The rates charged by the State Transport are common throughout the State.

Labour Welfare

Since the Bijapur Division was one of the earliest to be taken over by the State Transport Undertaking, labour welfare activities have developed well in this division. An Employees' Welfare Association has been formed to attend to welfare activities. Facilities for indoor and outdoor games are provided, besides reading rooms. Rest rooms are also provided to workers and a laundry is maintained for the upkeep of staff uniform. Picnics and lectures are occasionally arranged in which members of the families of the workers participate. Local Committees and Welfare Clubs have been formed for conducting welfare activities at depots and garages. A Workers' Committee consisting of the representatives of the workers and the representatives of the office has been constituted. Meetings and group talks are also arranged by the Labour Welfare Officer.

The State Transport Corporation had also undertaken the operation of goods traffic from September 1953. The trucks

maintained by this division were mainly utilised for transport of foodgrains. However, later the goods traffic wing of the division was discontinued while the parcel transport facilities have been continued as before. There are also a few private carriers to whom permits and licences have been granted by the Regional Transport Officer. Licences are granted to those persons who possess sufficient equipment of their own for transportation of goods by their own vehicles.

Ferries

In order to facilitate transhipment of goods and passengers across rivers not served by bridges, ferries are maintained at different places in this district. The Public Works Department and the Taluk Boards who auction the right of plying ferries to contractors lay down a schedule of rates to be charged by them. The original rate per passenger was fixed at one anna per passenger but was increased later to 20 paise per head. There are different rates for the ferrying of carts, motor cars, motor cycles, tongas, animals, loaded or unloaded, etc. Most of the ferries maintained by the Taluk Boards are seasonal.

A characteristic feature has been the very considerable number of streams and rivers crossing the countryside of this district. There have not been many major bridges over the streams and rivers. Recently, however, the Bijapur-Jamkhandi road has got the new bridge over the Krishna river which has been instrumental in greatly improving the communication facilities in this part of the district. Other approach roads have also come into existence after the construction of this bridge. A high level causeway was constructed in 1951-52 by the then District Local Board on the Bijapur-Indi road. A low level causeway was constructed on the same road in the same year. Three metalled dips, one on the Indi-Tamba road, the second on the Bilgi-Galgali road and the third on the Huvin-Hippargi road were constructed by the then District Local Board in 1953-54.

Rest houses and dak bungalows

A circuit house, travellers' bungalows, inspection bungalows, Forest Department bungalows and tourist bungalows are being maintained by the State for the convenience of officers touring the district in the course of their duties as well as for the travelling public. Many of these bungalows are generally provided with furniture, crockery and cooking utensils. Some of them have cooks to provide food for the occupants. Besides these bungalows, there are also dharmashalas and choultries for the general public. At present, there are inspection bungalows at the following places :—

Bijapur, Managoli, Bagewadi, Muddebihal, Hullur, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Savalgi, Kolhar, Tikota, Hippargi, Zalki, Chadchan, Sindgi, Mulwad, Indi, Almel, Nad, Kumatgi, Talikot, Bagalkot, Hungund, Kadalgi, Bilgi and Kulgeri.

There are travellers' bungalows at Badami, Bijapur, Bagalkot, and Talikot. There is one circuit house at Bijapur and tourist bungalows at Bijapur, Badami and Aihole.

Low income group rest houses at Badami and Aihole, sufficient for accommodating 25 and 22 persons respectively, have been constructed recently for the convenience of the tourists visiting these places. There is also a low income group tourist home, class II, at Bijapur, which can accommodate 25 persons.

A travellers' bungalow at Ilkal with two suites and small rest houses at Sangam and Pattadkal have also been constructed recently. All these rest houses and bungalows are under the control of the Public Works Department. A list of rest houses and dak bungalows in the district is given in the Appendix.

The various municipalities in this district maintain dharmashalas and rest houses at Bagalkot, Bijapur, Guledgud, Ilkal, Jamkhandi, Mahalingpur, Mudhol, Rabkavi and Terdal. Dharmashalas are also generally situated at places important from the point of view of trade, industry, fairs and pilgrimage.

Post Offices

At the time of the compilation of the old Bijapur Gazetteer, Bijapur which formed a part of the Southern Maratha or Bombay Karnatak postal division contained 30 post offices of which two were head offices, 15 sub-offices and 13 village offices. The head offices were situated at Kaladgi and Bijapur. Letters were delivered by 14 postmen in towns and villages and in some villages, besides these postmen, postal runners were employed to carry the letters. In the villages which were without post offices and which were served by offices at some distance from them, letters were delivered by 31 village postmen. Money orders were accepted and issued at all post offices including the village post offices. Savings bank facilities were provided only at two head offices and 12 sub-offices. Mails to and from Bombay were carried by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway to Sholapur and from there to Bijapur by postal runners. There was only one telegraph office and that was in the city of Bijapur. Since 1884, considerable progress has been made in the sphere of postal development in this district. There is now a postal division at Bijapur covering the whole of this district. Besides the receiving and distributing head offices situated at Bijapur and Bagalkot towns, there were, in 1965, 58 departmental sub-offices, 18 extra-departmental sub-offices, 502 extra-departmental branch offices and 31 combined offices.

Telephone Exchanges

In 1965, there were 16 telephone exchanges and 14 public call offices in the district. The following list indicates the telephone exchanges together with the number of connections in 1965 :

Badami (Manual)	..	21
Bagalkot (Manual)	..	189

Bijapur (Manual)	..	378
Galgali (Auto)	..	10
Guledgud (Auto)	..	39
Hungund (Auto)	..	14
Ilkal (Auto)	..	34
Indi (Manual)	..	20
Jamkhandi (Manual)	..	46
Mahalingpur (Auto)	..	31
Muddebihal (Manual)	..	23
Mudhol (Auto)	..	26
Rabkavi-Banahatti (Manual)	..	51
Sindgi (Auto)	..	15
Talikot (Manual)	..	28
Tikota (Auto)	..	5

Public call offices are located at Almel, Amingad, Bableshwar, Bagewadi, Banahatti, Bilgi, Chadchan, Kaladgi, Kerur, Nalatwad, Nidgundi, Savalgi, Sindgi, Telgi and Terdal. All these public call offices have messenger service facilities.

At Almel, Bilgi, Kaladgi, Nidagundi and Sindgi subscribers are connected to public call offices.

The sale of post cards, postage stamps and the acceptance and issue of money orders are done at all the post offices including the branch offices. Mails are now carried in this district by rail, motor buses and in some cases by postal runners.

The use of radio receiving sets in this district began in the early thirties of this century. Since then, this aspect has made a steady progress in this district. The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department had issued about 6,839 radio licences in the year 1965 in respect of domestic sets, rural sets, community receivers and school sets.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Introduction

AN account of the principal sectors of the economy of the district such as agriculture, industry, trade and transport has already been given in the previous chapters, but that does not exhaust the whole field of economic activity, since there is an appreciable percentage of the population which earns its income from other pursuits. There are the learned professions like law, medicine, education, journalism and certain trades and crafts like bread and biscuit-making, tailoring, laundry and basket-weaving, conducting of hotels and restaurants, pounding and parching of grains which are not included in any of the major occupations. These occupations have their own place in the economic life of the district; they provide not only the means of livelihood to quite a large number of persons but also produce essential goods for daily consumption. Some others render useful services to the people in a variety of ways. The rapid growth in the number of such occupations during the last fifty years or more is a significant indication of the pace of urbanisation and is also an index of the degree of prosperity and economic stability attained by some of the sections of society.

Sample Survey of Occupations

A small sample survey, in order to make a selective study of some of these occupations, was made a few years ago in the towns of Bijapur and Bagalkot. This survey enabled the presentation of a rough picture of the economic conditions of the persons engaged in these occupations. The survey was confined to certain aspects of the occupations such as the number of units existing, the nature of the tools and appliances used and their cost, the average monthly expenses incurred and the net income earned. Some of the occupations covered by the survey were: ærated waters, agarbathi manufacture, boarding and lodging houses, brick-making, cap-making, fried rice-making, cycle repair, flour mills, goldsmiths and jewellers, hair-cutting saloons, kambli-weaving, laundries, mat-making and repairing, photo-framing, pounding and parching of grains, restaurants and tea shops, stone-quarrying, tailoring, dyeing and printing and tin-smithy.

It should, however, be realised that the information thus collected from the survey is subject to some margin of error. A small sample survey of this type and covering establishments, which have not appreciated the necessity of observing standards of proper business accountancy, cannot claim complete accuracy in all details. But it does serve the purpose of presenting a broad picture which, by and large, would help in getting a fairly correct idea of the conditions prevailing in these occupations.

Public Administration

A considerable number of people are engaged in the several branches of public administration. They include persons working in the various offices under the Central and State Governments, persons working on various bodies of local self-government and village watchmen who are recognised as village officials. As on 31st March 1963, there were 5,656 State Government employees in the district.

Under the British rule, whether during the days of centralised government or after the inauguration of provincial autonomy, the district was the most important unit of administration and it continued to be so after the achievement of independence. If anything, the responsibilities of district officers have assumed a new significance with the emphasis on the welfare aspects of the State.

Education

Among the learned professions, the educational service has more persons than other services such as legal and medical services. The table given below shows the number of persons engaged in the educational service which includes teachers, professors and research workers between 1881 and 1951.

Year	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
1881	410	4	414
1891	1,004	55	1,059
1931	1,111*	78	1,189
1951	3,002	319	3,321

It can be seen from this table that the number of persons engaged in educational service, which was 414 in 1881, more than doubled itself 10 years later and had gone up by more than seven times in 1951. These figures are an eloquent indication of the strides made by education between 1881 and 1951. During 1964-65, there were in Bijapur district, 1,932 primary schools run by various agencies employing 6,729 teachers. There were five training colleges, and 70 secondary schools. Recently two polytechnics have been opened at Bijapur and Bagalkot and a junior technical school at Bagalkot. There were 11 institutions of higher

* This includes servants engaged in educational institutions including private bodies.

education in 1965. Besides these, there were also special schools like language schools, Sanskrit pathashalas, gymnasia, kindergarten schools, tailoring and embroidery schools and music schools. The large increase in the number of persons engaged in educational service during the last few decades is due to expansion and development of educational facilities in the district.

Legal Profession

The legal profession has been drawing an increasing number of persons to its fold since the turn of this century. Although the legal career is not particularly lucrative in the beginning for a young man with average education, the fact of its being an independent profession with plenty of opportunities to make a mark in public life, makes it particularly attractive to ambitious young men. At the 1881 census, there were only 21 pleaders in this district. The 1911 census recorded 113 pleaders and 65 clerks and petition-writers. The 1951 census recorded the number of practising lawyers at 217 and the number of clerks and petition-writers at 133. In 1965, the number of lawyers practising in this district was about 250. In Bijapur city itself there were about 120 legal practitioners while in Bagalkot their number was about 40. In the headquarters town of Bijapur, there are now the courts of the District and Sessions Judge, First Additional District and Sessions Judge, Second Additional District and Sessions Judge and Civil Judge, two courts of Munsiffs and two courts of Judicial Magistrates. Outside Bijapur city, there are eight courts of Munsiffs, two at Bagalkot and one each at Hungund, Badami, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Muddebihal and Bagewadi. All the Munsiffs are *ex-officio* Magistrates, First Class. At Indi, there is a First Class Judicial Magistrate's Court, which has jurisdiction over Sindgi also.

Medical Profession

The number of persons following the medical profession has shown a remarkable increase during the last few decades in this district. The 1881 census recorded 101 medical practitioners and personnel. The 1951 census recorded 722 medical practitioners and personnel, of whom 85 were women. It recorded also *vaidyas* and *hakims* and gave a separate enumeration of dentists, veterinary surgeons, compounders and nurses, who were till then grouped under one category. The number of registered medical practitioners, according to the 1951 census, was 120 ; vaidyas and hakims 184 ; dentists 13 ; hospital and health service employees 221 ; midwives 14 ; nurses 62 ; vaccinators 6 ; veterinary surgeons 13 and compounders 89. Besides this, the 1951 census recorded 486 persons as engaged in sanitary services. Detailed corresponding figures of the 1961 census are yet to be made available.

URBAN OCCUPATIONS

Aerated water manufacture

There were in 1965, 16 establishments manufacturing aerated waters in Bijapur and the number of such shops in Bagalkot was 21. This is an occupation providing employment

throughout the year; but the brisk season is in the summer months. Most of the establishments are small in size except about two or three at Bijapur and they do not possess up-to-date and modern equipment and decent and comfortable furniture. The equipment of an ordinary soda factory consists of soda and ice-cream machines, bottles, glasses and some furniture, a refrigerator and perhaps a fan and a radio. The initial capital required for starting a factory on a modest scale is anywhere between Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 while the bigger establishments having better and more elegant type of furniture and which manufacture a large variety of drinks require an investment ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. A small soda factory spends about Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 per year on raw materials which consist of cylinders of carbon-dioxide, milk, sugar, salt, ice, sawdust, essences and preservatives; a big factory spends about Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 a year on the same items. Ordinarily, all the materials are locally available except essences and preservatives which are imported. Normally, about two or three persons are employed for catering, each of whom is paid about Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 a month. A big soda factory can make a profit of about Rs. 3,000 a year and a small factory can make about Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 a year. Some of the soda factories give their ice-cream pots on hire for a day or two particularly during the marriage season and this adds to the income. In recent years, quite a large number of small units have sprung up which cater to the increasing demand of the customers in the hot season. Most of them stop working during the rest of the period as they are unable to meet the cost of the establishment.

Agarbathi manufacture

Agarbathis and sandalwood sticks are used as incense for worship and also on occasions of festivals and marriages. Practically every household has a demand for this, either in smaller or bigger measure. This business holds out great promise of development, provided financial help is made available to the manufacturers and provided also steps are taken to advertise the goods in the surrounding regions. Some of these establishments have, besides their principal occupation, engaged themselves in selling snuff and hair oils as a subsidiary occupation. The sample survey conducted revealed that in the case of most of the establishments, borrowed funds formed a substantial percentage of the working capital which was estimated to be between Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 for a single establishment. This indicates that there is considerable dearth of owned capital and the skilled workers are dependent on outside agencies for monetary help. Business is found to be kept going through bank credit obtained at a fairly high rate of interest, since no tangible security could be offered for the loan. The total cost of production of an average establishment of this type works out at Rs. 200 per month, the cost of raw material such as scent, charcoal powder, sandalwood powder, bamboo, gum and wrapping paper accounting for nearly 70 per cent

of this cost. The rent of the building, transport and postage charges account for the rest; about 2,000 bundles of agarbathi each weighing a seer or so and worth about Rs. 300 are manufactured in a month yielding a net income of Rs. 80 to Rs. 100. Both men and women are employed. The average earning per day of the employees is about two rupees. The process of manufacture consists in making a dough out of a mixture of charcoal powder, scent, gum and sandal powder in suitable proportions and pasting the mixture around long thin sticks of bamboo of about nine inches in length. The process seems simple, but involves considerable skill. The agarbathis manufactured in Bijapur district are known for their excellence. The occupation is a profitable one, but it has not been able to establish itself on a firm footing, probably because of lack of capital, which is particularly necessary during the busy seasons of festivals and marriages.

Bakeries

There were, in 1965, 13 establishments in Bagalkot and 21 in Bijapur city for the manufacture of bread. Most of the bakeries in these towns are family establishments where the owners themselves run the business with the help of family members. In the establishments in Bagalkot there were only three paid workers and the establishments in Bijapur employed 46 workers. The business of manufacture of bread and biscuits provides employment throughout the year. The equipment of an ordinary bakery consists of a large wooden table to prepare the dough, an oven with its accessory equipment such as tin trays, small iron sheet boxes, moulds, cupboards and baskets. The cost of equipment ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,200 depending upon the size of the establishment. Most of the bakeries are housed in rented buildings, the rent varying from Rs. 15 to 25 per month. The use of modern machinery is almost entirely absent and most of the work is done by the physical labour of persons who have acquired skill through years of experience. The raw materials that are required are: wheat flour, sugar, yeast, butter, flavouring essences and eggs. The cost of raw materials consumed per day ranges from about Rs. 12 to Rs. 45. The total cost of production other than the cost of the raw materials on an average unit works out to Rs. 450 a month of which a significant portion goes towards the cost of fuel, water and light charges and rent of the building. About 40 to 50 lbs. of bread, 5 to 8 lbs. of biscuits and about two dozen cakes are manufactured in a day of eight working hours by a medium-sized establishment, the value of the total quantity manufactured being about Rs. 30. Boys employed for carrying the bread for sale are paid about Rs. 25 a month in addition to about 20 paise a day for their tea. The net income derived from this business varies from about Rs. 75 in the case of smaller establishments and to about Rs. 200 in the case of bigger establishments. The business is normally brisk during the winter when people have a keener appetite. The demand for bread is not stable and is subject to fluctuation. This, coupled with the fact that the

process of manufacture is crude, is the reason for the negligible margin of profit which affords little incentive for the owner to develop the business on a larger and more profitable scale.

Hotels and Restaurants

The hotel industry in which a fair number of persons are engaged has different kinds of establishments like boarding houses, which provide only food to customers and which are known as *khanavalis*; residential hotels that provide living accommodation as well as food; and restaurants and tea shops. In 1965, the total number of such establishments in Bijapur city was 163, with 503 paid workers, while the corresponding figures for Bagalkot were 93 and 431 respectively. Both paid employees and family members are engaged in this business. The establishments in Bijapur are found to be heavily concentrated in the bazar area. This is a business providing employment throughout the year. The establishments are mostly housed in rented buildings. The minimum initial capital required for establishing a boarding house on a modest scale is estimated to be between Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,600, excluding the rent of the building. The minimum equipment for the normal boarding houses consists of about 15 low wooden stools on which boarders sit and take their meals, eating plates, small cups, and cooking utensils. Plates and drinking pots are either of brass or of stainless steel. Some of the establishments provide also dining tables and chairs. In addition, there are a couple of benches and chairs for the customers to rest after meals. Bigger *khanavalis* spend anything between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500 for this equipment. There are both men and women workers in this occupation. Men are assigned jobs of cooking, serving and cleaning of tables, while women are employed mostly for washing utensils and cleaning rice, pulses and other grains. In a few establishments where managers are employed, they are paid about Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 a month. Cooks, waiters and cleaners are generally provided two meals besides their wages. Where this practice is not in vogue, the wages paid are normally higher. The monthly net income derived from a modest boarding house ranges anywhere between Rs 100 and Rs. 400. The area occupied by some of the medium-sized *khanavalis* consists of three or four rooms and a verandah from where the proprietor or manager can supervise the working. These rooms consist of a kitchen, a bathroom, a store-room and a couple of rooms where customers are served food. The rent of the building of such a size varies from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 a month. In respect of those which are located in less busy parts of the towns it is invariably less. Boarding houses provide morning and evening meals and also the facility of a bath. In certain cases, a small extra charge is levied for the bath. The customers are ordinarily divided into two classes: (1) boarders who are regular members on a monthly basis and (2) casual boarders. Monthly boarding charges vary from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50, whereas a single meal costs anywhere between 75 paise to Rs. 1-25. The number of regular members taking meals in the

cases of small establishments is about 15 and the number of casual boarders fluctuates between 10 and 20. The large establishments have as many as 30 to 50 regular members and an equal number as casual boarders.

Residential hotels are comparatively few in Bijapur city and Bagalkot. The monthly working capital required for residential hotels is considerably more than in the case of ordinary boarding houses. The total net income of lodging establishments comes to about Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month. The upper limit is reached in certain seasons like winter when there is a large number of tourists and on certain occasions like large fairs which attract a large number of persons. The total charge of boarding and lodging is given as Rs. 90 for a person in the case of a single bedded room and between Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 for a room which is shared by another. For the casual lodgers, the rate varies from Rs. 1-50 to Rs. 3 per head depending upon the type of room available. The number of casual lodgers is very small and may be estimated at not more than five per day per hotel.

Caps

A sample survey of a few cap-manufacturing establishments in Bijapur city and Bagalkot revealed that the manufacturers of caps do the work themselves with the help of workers employed by them on their own equipment. There were 16 cap-making establishments in the two towns in 1965. The equipment for this trade consists of a couple of sewing machines, cupboards, needles and card-board valued at Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per establishment while the working capital is of the order of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a month. The larger establishments purchase raw materials such as cotton and woollen cloth, embroidery, canvas and card-board. The monthly out-turn of caps in the large establishments was valued at Rs. 2,500. The employees are paid Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per dozen caps. The worker earns between Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 a month according to his efficiency and out-turn of work. The trade in caps is fairly brisk during the marriage season. Persons engaged in this industry are not very optimistic of a bright future for this industry in view of the new fashion of discarding the use of caps and going about bareheaded.

Cycle Shops

There were about 90 bicycle hire and repair shops in the towns of Bijapur and Bagalkot, besides six dealers in bicycles in 1965. The establishments in Bijapur city are fairly evenly distributed among all the localities. On an average, a big cycle shop has about 15 to 20 bicycles for hire, each costing between Rs. 150 to Rs. 250. Other equipment consists of spanners, air-pump, screw drivers, hammers, puncture solution, grease and also spare parts like tyres, tubes, bells and seats. The value of the equipment in the case of the larger establishments may be estimated at Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 8,000 and in the case of the smaller ones between Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,500. The minimum working capital required is about

Rs. 500 for the larger establishments and about Rs. 250 for the smaller ones. The net income in the case of the larger establishments could be estimated at Rs. 500 per month which is made up of the money derived out of hiring of bicycles and also out of the sale of cycle accessories and repairing. The net income of the smaller establishments can be anywhere between Rs. 80 and Rs. 150 per month. The hiring out of gas lamps is an ancillary business of some of these cycle establishments. The number of employees in this industry is small since in a majority of cases, the owners of the establishments themselves do the work. Summer season is a brisk season for this business. Of late, several new units have sprung up resulting in severe competition and the lowering of the margin of profit.

Flour Mills

Flour mills in this district have a good business since jowar and wheat breads constitute the staple food of the people. Besides grinding the various grains, they are also engaged in polishing and husking rice. There were 37 flour mills in Bijapur city and 16 in Bagalkot in 1965. In many cases it is a principal occupation and provides employment throughout the year. Most of the establishments are housed in temporary sheds made of tin or corrugated asbestos sheets, with rents varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 a month. A majority of the flour mills work on oil engines mostly using crude oil. The initial investment for a medium-sized flour mill working on a 12-15 H.P. engine ranges from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 8,000, out of which the cost of the engine would be about Rs. 2,000 to 2,500. In the case of the larger establishmens with two engines, the investment can be more than Rs. 10,000. Other tools and appliances consisting of leather straps, drums for storing oil, boiler, a pair of grinding stones and electric motor would cost about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,500. A smaller initial outlay is required in the case of an electric machine whereas an oil engine costs much more but lasts longer. In both the towns of Bijapur and Bagalkot these flour mills are found scattered in all the parts of the town. Most of these are one-man establishments where the owner with one or two family members does all the work. Where workers are engaged, a grinder is paid about Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month, a cleaner about Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month and a fitter about Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 a month. The income is derived from grinding jowar, bajra, wheat, chillies, tur-dal, turmeric and also from polishing and husking rice. The monthly net income would be about Rs. 75 in the case of smaller establishments and Rs. 200 in the case of the larger establishments. Business is brisk at the time of fairs and festivals and on bazar days.

Florists

There were in 1965, eleven establishments in Bijapur city and five at Bagalkot doing business in selling flowers. Almost all the establishments are concentrated in the bazar area. Equipment consisting of earthen pots, open baskets, wooden hangers, scissors,

knives and needles would cost about Rs. 600. The working capital which varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 per day is obtained mostly on a loan basis from private agencies on the condition of repaying partly out of the day's earnings the same evening. The average monthly expenses can be estimated at about Rs. 200, out of which the cost of the flowers amount to more than half. The net income of an establishment dealing in flowers may be estimated at about Rs. 70 to Rs. 125 in the hard seasons and much more during the festival and marriage seasons. When orders in bulk are placed for garlands and nosegays of various kinds, business is very brisk and many outworkers are engaged on a piece-rate basis. The general demand for flowers has shown a tendency to rise and the profession of the florist has been showing improvement.

Goldsmithy

In Bijapur city there were 61 goldsmithy and jewellery establishments in 1965 and in Bagalkot there were about 50. In all cases it is a principal occupation providing employment throughout the year. Most of the establishments are hereditary and housed in rented buildings. The equipment of the goldsmith is simple and consists of an anvil, bellows, hammers, crucibles, moulds, cupboards and showcases. The cost of equipment generally ranges between Rs. 50 and 100 in the case of a normal artisan. In some cases where a large number of workers are employed, the capital is estimated at Rs. 50 in the case of smaller establishments and about Rs. 500 or more in the case of the larger establishments. Goldsmiths make and mend gold and silver ornaments, set gems and work in precious stones. Silver vessels and silver ornaments are also made. Necklaces, ear-rings and rings and nose-screws are some of the articles usually manufactured by the goldsmiths. A considerable amount of skill in enamelling, engraving and plating is involved in the work of these gold and silversmiths. In most of the establishments, the owners themselves with the help of their family members do all the work. In some of the larger establishments, however, there is some sort of a division of labour, skilled work being done by persons having special training and previous experience. The average monthly earning of an ordinary worker amounts to Rs. 50 and about three times as much in the case of the larger establishments. Skilled workers and experienced craftsmen earn about Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 a month. The value of the daily turn-over can be estimated at Rs. 100 in the case of the small establishments and about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per day in the case of the larger establishments. A large number of these establishments obtain work directly from the customers. A few of the bigger ones get work on a commission basis from the big *sarafs*.

In recent years, due to gold control measures, there have been, however, some difficulties for goldsmiths. In order to help their rehabilitation, the Government have taken several steps. Two industrial co-operative societies have been organised, one at Bagal-

kot and another at Bijapur. A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned for setting up smithy and carpentry workshops at the Bagalkot society, whereas it is proposed to start an agricultural implements manufacturing centre at the Bijapur society at a cost of about Rs. 40,000. A training course in tailoring is being conducted at Ramatirtha. During 1964-65, 16 persons were trained in that craft at this centre. During 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was allotted to the district for advancing loans to displaced gold smiths for starting petty traders. A special state-level scheme for training 528 candidates in four batches for a period of six months in industrial training institutes was launched during 1963-64. The Government industrial establishments, the Employment Exchange and the Education Department have been also rendering them help in various ways.

Hair-cutting Saloons

There were 75 hair-cutting saloons in Bijapur city and 43 in Bagalkot in 1965. About half the workers engaged in this trade are employees, the rest being the owners and their family members. In both the towns, the establishments are distributed over all the localities of the place. In a majority of cases the establishments are small ones run by the owners. Most of the establishments are in rented buildings. The rent ranges from Rs 15 in the case of those situated far away from the bazar area to more than Rs. 50 per month in the case of those situated in important and busy localities. The equipment consisting of some furniture, mirrors, dressing tables, scissors, razors and cropping machines and toilet requisites would be worth Rs. 300 in smaller establishments, Rs. 600 in the medium-sized establishments and Rs. 1,000 in the larger estabilshments. Ordinarily, the employees get about 50 per cent of the total gross income in a month as their wages, the other half being the owner's share. On a rough estimate, the monthly earnings of an adult employee may be between Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 in the case of small establishments and about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 in the case of big establishments. None of the establishments employs women. The average daily expenditure on toilet requirements incurred by the saloons is estimated between Rs. 2-50 to Rs. 6, but it adds to very much more in the case of some of the larger establishments. The number of customers served daily by these establishments depends on their size as judged by the number of persons working therein and also on their vicinity to the central bazar area. Sometimes, subjective factors like the popularity of the owner, the conveniences and comforts offered and the general reputation of the saloon also play a part. The monthly net income of the small-sized establishments can be estimated to be between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100; about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 in the case of medium-sized establishments and more than Rs. 200 in the case of the larger establishments.

Laundries

In 1965, there were 33 laundries in Bijapur city and 21 in Bagalkot. Very few of the workers are paid employees, since a

majority of the washing companies are family concerns where the owners with the help of their family members carry on their business. The equipment in the case of medium-sized establishments consists of a couple of ironing machines, two or three show cases for keeping washed clothes, a large table for ironing and a furnance known as *bhatti*; the total cost of the entire equipment varies between Rs. 250 and Rs. 300. The working capital requirements for the purchase of charcoal, soap, petrol, washing soda and bleaching substances are estimated at about Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per month and perhaps even more in the case of the larger establishments. The majority of the establishments own the capital themselves. The wages paid to the employees, working on a wage basis, are about Rs. 30 per month in the case of a man who irons, Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 in the case of a clerk or a manager for keeping the accounts and Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 for a washerman who is sometimes in permanent employ of the laundry.

Motor Repair Works

Most of the establishments under the category of motor-body builders and repairers undertake only the work of repairing parts of motors. There are about thirty such shops in Bijapur city and eight in Bagalkot. The occupation in all cases is a principal one and provides employment throughout the year. Equipment consists of lathes, battery charging plants, electric drills, tools, jacks and testing instruments valued at Rs. 500 in the case of a medium-sized establishment and between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 or even more in the case of the larger establishments. The minimum working capital required is Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 a month in the case of smaller establishments and Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 in the case of the larger establishments. The principal raw materials such as charcoal, petrol, tin sheets, steel wires. paints and varnishes, nuts, bolts and white metal for soldering are obtained partly locally and partly from outside. The cost of the raw materials comes to about Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 in the case of the larger units. The workers employed in these units are blacksmiths, welders, fitters and carpenters. Both daily wage rates and piece rates are prevalent. Ordinarily, all the tools and appliances are provided by the owners. The monthly earnings of a skilled worker varies between Rs. 45 and 70 and of the unskilled worker between Rs. 30 and 60. The monthly net income of a medium-sized establishment ranges from Rs. 250 to Rs. 750.

Oilseed Crushing

The crushing of oilseeds has been passing through an interesting stage of change in this district. While the old method of extracting oil by means of a ghani, driven by bullocks is still prevalent, there has also been a steady development of the process of extraction of oil by means of crushers and expellers. The equipment in the case of the establishments working on ghanis consists of the ghani, a pair of bullocks, drums for storing oil and a few utensils. The total cost of equipment in the case of the establishments working on ghani can be

put at Rs. 500 including the cost of the ghani and that in the case of the other establishments comes to about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500. The working capital for the purchase of raw materials can be anywhere between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100. The monthly net income ranges between Rs. 200 and Rs. 350 in the case of the larger establishments and about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 in the case of smaller units. Both paid workers and family members are employed. The products, namely kardi and groundnut cakes, oil and husk are sold both retail and wholesale. Business is usually brisk after harvest. Oil seed pressing in ghanis was, in the past, one of the most flourising occupations and a valuable secondary source of employment to villagers in off-seasons. But the introduction of mechanical process of extraction of oil has been responsible for the gradual decadence of the old traditional type of oil seed-pressing.

Tailoring

There were 128 establishments in Bijapur city engaged in tailoring and about ninety-six in Bagalkot in 1965. About half the number engaged in this occupation are paid workers. It is a principal occupation providing employment throughout the year. Small establishments usually have only one sewing machine and besides the proprietor who himself works at it, a boy is usually employed for buttoning and other minor work. A medium-sized establishment possesses two or three machines and employs about five persons, of whom three are tailors and two apprentices, while a large establishment has more than six machines and employs about eight to ten persons and sometimes more.

A number of tailors in both these towns purchase the sewing machines on instalment basis from the local agents of the manufacturing companies. A big establishment invests about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 on sewing machines alone. Other materials needed are scissors, cutting table, cup-boards, mirrors, ironing machines and a few pieces of furniture costing in all between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. The monthly working capital for the purchase of raw materials is estimated to be between Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 in the case of the smaller establishments where only one man works and about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 in the case of larger establishments. Usually, the firms engaged in tailoring do not keep any cloth for sale, but stitch the cloth provided by the customers. Different tailoring firms specialise in stitching for men, women or children.

Other Occupations

Basket Weaving

Basket-weaving has been one of the most flourishing occupations in the rural areas of Bijapur district. A number of places in the district like Bagalkot, Gudur, Kolhar, Kyatankeri and Sangam are centres of production of a variety of quality articles made of bamboos, such as mats, ladders, baskets, winnowing

trays and sieves. The Medar community in the district has accumulated a traditional skill and a high degree of craftsmanship in this occupation. Other communities like the Haranshikaris have also an interest in this occupation. The occupation is mainly hereditary, and it seems as though sentimental attachment to the work which has been handed down generation after generation is the reason for the workers to continue in this occupation than real profit. The value of a normal basket weaving establishment whose equipment consists of sickles, iron baskets, chisel, buckets, grass and palm leaves, varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250. Both men and women are employed in this business. The business is spread throughout the district; some backward tribes take to this occupation just to eke out their living. The business is usually brisk from January to April since there is a large demand, because of the harvest, for mats, brooms and winnowing trays. Ladders are usually in great demand immediately after the monsoon sets in. Some of the families which are engaged in this occupation belong to the 'Bajantri' community and the women members of the family carry on the business entirely by themselves during the marriage season when the male members are engaged in playing the band and other musical instruments.

Bhatar-making

Bhatar-making is an important rural occupation and is very popular in Bijapur district. Bhatar is made of jute and hemp woven into a thick rope which tied in squares serves as a container for cotton. The bhatar-making equipment consists of weaving tools, wooden table, a couple of benches and cupboards. This occupation requires between Rs. 250 and Rs. 600 as capital and the sale of finished products per year varies from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000. The total value of production of a large-sized unit engaged in this industry is estimated to be Rs. 7,500 per year; of this, the share of wages paid to the employees amounts to as high a figure as Rs. 3,500. The total value of the important raw materials that are used, namely jute and hemp, is estimated at about Rs. 2,000 per year. On an average, about 1,200 lbs. of hemp and 400 lbs of jute are consumed in a week by a single establishment. The average price of a single bhatar varies from about Rs. 2-50 to Rs. 3-50. The monthly net income of an establishment varies from about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. It is interesting to note that the proportion of paid workers employed in these establishments is considerably larger than that of the family employees. The men workers are usually employed for weaving the bhatar and the women workers are employed for spinning the yarn necessary for the bhatar. This industry has been newly developed in this district. It was first started on an experimental scale after the partition of the country which greatly accentuated the difficulties of obtaining gunny bags for transporting goods. Bhatar-making is eminently suited to be a cottage industry providing employment to a large number of persons and can be both a full-time and a

subsidiary occupation affording immense scope for the skill of the persons employed in it.

Shoe-making

One of the numerous small indigenous crafts that are in a steady process of decadence, because of competition from powerfully organised units with superior methods and technique of mass production, is the chappal and shoe-makers' trade. Bijapur city had 46 of these establishments in 1965 ; this is the principal occupation for about 250 persons throughout the year. The tools and appliances in use consisting of punches, hammers, scissors, iron spike, wooden blocks and scrapers would cost about Rs. 100 altogether. In addition, the sewing machine would cost another Rs. 300. The working capital required for the purchase of raw materials could be valued at Rs. 200 per month in the case of a medium-sized establishment. A few of the establishments have borrowed their working capital from co-operative societies. The monthly production of chappals and other kinds of foot-wear ranges between 800 to 1,000 pairs in the case of the larger establishments and about 150 to 200 pairs in the case of the ordinary one-man shops. The net income of the establishments varies between Rs.60 and Rs.200. Most of the establishments generally prefer to have their family members as workers. In a few, where paid workers were employed, the piece-rate system was prevalent. The wage rate ranges from about a rupee for a pair of chappals in the case of the ordinary variety to Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-50 or even Rs. 3 in the case of the superior kinds of chappals and shoes. Women workers are not generally employed in this industry. The chappals of Bijapur and Bagalkot have a market extending all over the district and sometimes outside it also. Only a small percentage of the total production is made to order. The whole of the rainy season is a slack period for this trade.

Churmuri and Fried Rice

The establishments engaging themselves in *churmuri* and fried rice-making are housed in rented buildings. The equipment consists of a drum, long bamboo sticks, big iron pots and mats worth about Rs. 100 The working capital required for the business is estimated between Rs. 250 to Rs. 600 per month depending upon the volume of business. The value of production of the larger establishments is about Rs. 500 per month of which about a half is spent on the purchase of raw materials such as paddy, gram, bhaimug and sand ; Rs. 100 on wages and about Rs. 30 on rent of the building. In the case of the smaller establishments, the value of production would be about Rs. 200 per month. The net income in the case of larger establishments can be put down at Rs. 100 per mensem and in the case of others it varies from about Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Most of the establishments employ family members and paid workers in an equal proportion. The process of frying rice consists in first heating paddy with boiled water and drying it. Then it is thrashed with a lathi and husk is removed and the rice is finally fried with sand. *Churmuri* is sold

both directly by the establishments and through wholesale and retail dealers.

Copper and Brass Smithy

The sample survey conducted revealed that the condition of copper and brass smiths, who at the time of the compilation of the old Gazetteer had a flourshing business, had considerably worsened during the last sixty or seventy years. A peculiar feature of these establishments is that they are seasonal, busy seasons being from November to May. The industry is entirely in a non-mechanized stage so far as the process of manufacture is concerned. The process which is in vogue is that of beating plates of copper and brass according to indigenous methods. The value of the equipment consisting of scissors, iron bars, hammers, furnace, and soldering material varies between Rs. 20 and Rs. 100 and the working capital between Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. Ordinarily, these establishments get their copper sheets and other essential raw materials from the shop-keepers or wholesale dealers. The average daily earning of a worker employed in these establishments was not even a rupee. The industry on the whole appears to be in a very depressed condition. Most of the copper and brass-smiths are in debt to the shop-keepers and wholesale dealers with whom they have transactions for the purchase of raw materials and for the sale of finished products.

Kambli Weaving

Kambli-weaving is one of the few occupations in which a good number of persons are engaged, especially in the rural parts. Persons engaged in this occupation form distinct communities known as *kurubars* and *dhangars* and are found to the south of the Krishna in Bagalkot and Hungund taluks and to some extent in Sindgi taluk, where the best wool is produced and sheep are bred better than in the other parts. The occupation is a hereditary one.

Kamblis or blankets are used as covering by all sections of population. Most of the establishments are family concerns in which no outside labour is employed. It is a principal occupation providing employment throughout the year. But business is brisk in winter and the rainy seasons and extremely slack during summer. Some of the weavers who are deprived of their income during these slack months have made efforts at supplementing their earning by keeping poultry, taking to cane-work and repairing small tools and implements used in agriculture. The value of the equipment in an establishment hardly exceeds Rs. 250 and consists of one loom with a fly-shuttle technique, one or two charkhas and one or two bobbins. The working capital for the purchase of the yarn is estimated at about Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per week and is usually provided by co-operative societies organised for rehabilitating the wool-weaving industry. The cost of production of one kambli is estimated at about Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 and the selling price would be about Rs. 15 to Rs. 25. The total net income

of a family establishment would be between Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 a month. The kamblis are normally sold through the co-operative societies, but sometimes they are also sold directly through the local merchants. The market extends over the entire district. The economic condition of this class of people does not appear to be satisfactory and they are reported to be in debt to money-lenders.

Mattresses and Pillows

In the establishments engaged in the manufacture of mattresses and pillows, all the workers are family members. A large number of them who are called *pinjaris* wander from street to street as itinerant craftsmen carrying their instruments and appliances. They get orders for pressing mattresses and pillows at the houses of the customers who supply them the cotton and cloth and pay them the labour charges. Most of the *pinjaris* belong to the Muslim community and carry on their business almost as a matter of family tradition, despite the low income that they get from their vocation. The appliances used are simple consisting of a bow and a sort of baton costing not more than Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 and lasting over a series of years. Cotton, cloth and thread are the main raw materials used. On a rough estimate the average monthly earning of a *pinjari* ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 a month. In the brisk season which is usually the period between October and December, outworkers are also employed at the rate of Rs. 1-50 to Rs. 2-50 for stitching a bed and a pillow.

Stone-quarrying and cutting

Stone-quarrying and cutting is one of the few distinctive occupations of the Bijapur district. Bagalkot and the neighbouring regions, extending as far as Badami abound in rocky hills noted for their quality stones. There are building stones, grind stones, lime stones and sandstones. The work of quarrying these stones is an occupation of a fairly large number of people called *vaddars*. Equipment consists of hammers, chisels, tapes and levelling instruments, the cost ranging between Rs. 30 and Rs. 75. Those of the stone-cutters who have their own carts incur an additional expenditure of Rs. 350 to Rs. 600 for the cart and the oxen. The stone-cutters can be classified under two categories : (1) those who own their own carts and bring stones from the nearby hills and sell them after cutting and polishing, and (2) those who are purely wage-earners, cutting and polishing the stones. Most of the persons belonging to the latter category work on daily wages and in very rare cases are free-lance stone-cutters doing independent work. The average net income of those who own their own carts would be between Rs. 90 and Rs. 140 a month. Wage earners get about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per day. During the off-season which is from June to October most of these stone-cutters work as field labourers.

Tin Smithy

The business of tin smithy is not the main occupation of those engaged in it, since they combine odd jobs like repairing stoves and umbrellas with the main business of tinning. A few of them also collect old bottles from house-holds and sell them. The majority of the persons engaged in this occupation are Muslims. The equipment of the tin smiths is simple, consisting of hammers, scissors, anvil and bellows, costing about Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. The working capital to the extent of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 a month is required for purchasing raw materials like tin, charcoal and sulphuric acid. All the raw materials are obtained locally. The net income of a medium-sized establishment would not be more than Rs. 75 a month and in the case of smaller ones it hardly exceeds Rs. 45 a month.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Socio-economic Aspect

THE nature and the variety of occupations of a people of a particular region depend on many factors. Important among these factors are the natural resources that are available in that region, which include advantages of situation and the skill acquired by the people for putting them into productive use, the accumulated savings of the people for being ploughed back for economic betterment and the credit that the people command which will also determine their capital resources. Institutional aid for improving the productivity of economic effort, both collective and individual, is another important contributory influence in determining the nature and state of occupations in any region. An effort is here made to give a broad idea of the socio economic conditions in this district which may serve as an introduction to a more detailed study of the different aspects of its economic life.

Population

The population of Bijapur district, which was 903,092 in 1901, increased to 1,660,178* by 1961. The following table indicates the growth of population during the six decades.

Year	*Population*
1901	903,092
1911	1,026,505
1921	958,263
1931	1,046,926
1941	1,175,757
1951	1,396,678
1961	1,660,178

Urbanisation

A significant index of the socio-economic change in the district is the process of urbanisation. The district registered an increase of 83.83 per cent in its population between 1901 and 1961. The percentage increase in the rural area was lower than

*For a fuller account of population and urbanisation, please see Chapter III—People and also Appendix.

that in the urban area, being only 73.53 per cent as against 146.79 per cent in the urban area during the same period. The 1961 census has disclosed that out of the total population of 1,660,178 in the district, 1,346,772 and 313,406 lived in the rural and urban areas of the district respectively. Worked in terms of percentages, in 1961, 81 per cent of the total population lived in villages and the remaining 19 per cent lived in towns. It is clear, therefore, that the district is predominantly agricultural and the process of urbanisation has not been rapid in the case of this district.

Land Utilisation

Coming next to he cultivated area, we find that in 1963-64 35,58,164 acres out of the total area of 42,31,263 acres were under cultivation; 2,03,645 acres were under forest; 21,742 acres were cultivable waste and 1,28,771 acres were barren and uncultivable. The forest area is mainly found in the taluks of Badami, Bagalkot, Hungund, Mudhol, Jamkhandi and Bilgi. Forest products are mainly timber, fuel, sandalwood and stone, but these do not constitute a significant source of industry and employment to the people.

Belonging as it does to a scarcity tract, the district is noted for its low rainfall. Contrary to what has been said in the last Gazetteer that the rainfall in the district is extremely irregular, the records of the Meteorological Office for the last about fifty years show that the normal annual rainfall has been fairly uniform, about 22 inches. Variations from taluk to taluk are, no doubt, noticeable, but the divergence has not been very significant. The climate, on the whole, except in Badami taluk is dry and healthy.

The whole of the district is mainly a foodgrain-producing district, about 75 per cent of the total cropped area being under food crops. The main food crops are jowar, bajra, wheat, gram and rice Among the main non-food crops are groundnut, sesamum, linseed, safflower, castor and cotton.

Irrigation as such has not played a very great part in shaping the agricultural pattern of this district. Not more than about three per cent of the total cropped area is under irrigation. The little irrigation that there is, is by wells, tanks and Government canals. In 1963-64, about 75,000 acres were being irrigated by wells, about 17,000 acres by Government canals and about 5,000 acres by tanks. The fact that this is hardly enough to make a predominantly dry tract like Bijapur district into a secure and agriculturally progressive one cannot be disputed.

Alternative methods for purposes of moisture and soil conservation have been tried. In the absence of adequate facilities for irrigation, it has been found that bunding is of particular use and is the cheapest form of insurance against the threat of famine. Field bunding of the cultivated areas has been

undertaken on a fairly extensive scale. In addition to this, methods of dry-farming have also been implemented. Tractors are also being used for the eradication of deep-rooted weeds. The area has been able to achieve quite a considerable improvement, quantitatively and qualitatively, in the production of rural compost and farm-yard manure. Schemes to improve the yield of jowar, wheat and other grain crops are being constantly adopted. The consolidation of holdings is under progress in quite a number of villages.

The mechanisation of agriculture has not proceeded to such an extent as to diminish the paramount importance of livestock in agricultural operations. Livestock continues to be a valuable possession of the farmer and efforts to improve the breed of cattle and sheep are constantly under way.

The pressure of population on the land has remained more or less constant in this district throughout the period between 1881 and 1961.

Statistics of Agricultural Holdings

The statistics of agricultural holdings in this district reveal that about 25 per cent are distributed among 1,48,511 holders, each holding up to 15 acres. The average holding per holder in this group is about 6.3 acres. About 63 per cent of the agricultural holdings are distributed among about 76,000 holders, each holding from 15 to 100 acres of land. The average holding per head in this group was about 31 acres. In the third group of holdings of over 100 acres each, were 2,336 holders with an average of about 187 acres per head.

Industrial Pattern

The occupational pattern of the district being mainly agricultural, the industries in this area are mostly of the processing type, such as ginning and pressing of cotton, decorticating of groundnut and manufacture of vegetable oils. Raw materials like cotton, groundnut, linseed, as also cheap labour are no doubt, abundantly available, but these resources have not been exploited to any great extent. The absence of coal, iron and capital resources has been a serious handicap. Very few organised industries have come into existence, and those which have been established are mostly small-scale units. Ginning and pressing of cotton is the oldest industry in this district. The first ginning factory was started at the end of the last century and others were organised only after the end of the Second World War. The First World War did not give much incentive to industrialisation. At present (1965), there are 77 cotton ginning and pressing factories, 14 factories for decorticating groundnut, 54 for vegetable oil, 19 general engineering works, three slate-making factories, six power houses for generation of electricity (prior to the introduction of hydro-electric power in 1965), 49 printing presses and a cement factory. All these factories employ about 5,000 persons. Among the prominent small-

scale industries is handloom weaving of cotton and wool. This is a very important industry engaging more than 1,00,000 persons. This is natural, since Bijapur is a large cotton-growing tract. Actually, the district has the largest number of handlooms amongst all the districts in the Mysore State. In 1965, there were 38,526 cotton, woollen and silk handlooms in the Bijapur district. *Sarees* turned out on the handlooms at Ilkal and *khans* of Guledgud have earned a unique reputation for quality, design and durability and are famous all over India. Amongst other industries may be classed working on leather, tanning, carpentry, oilseed-pressing, lime-burning, beedi-making and blacksmithy, which have also developed in recent years But the district is still industrially backward. As said before, the number of workers engaged in organised industries is not more than about 5,000. In 1965, there were 12 registered trade unions in the district.

Coming to trade, we find that the census of 1951 reveals that trade and commerce provided sources of livelihood to 72,460 persons or 5.18 per cent of the total population of the district and secondary means of livelihood to about 15,800 persons. Of the total number of persons deriving their primary means of livelihood from trade, 19,108 were self-supporting, 47,030 were non-earning dependents and 6,322 persons were earning dependents. According to the 1961 census, actually 25,607 persons were engaged in trade and commerce in the district.

Trade Pattern of the District

The significant characteristics of the trade pattern in this district are the concentration of traders in retail trade and the predominance of independent workers in trade. Trade and commerce are mainly centred in urban areas. About 70 per cent of the total mercantile community is to be found in towns. Radical, though not rapid, changes have not only increased the volume of trade in the district, but have also altered its organization and pattern. This is due to the development of rail and road transport, making, on the one hand, trade centres of the district easily accessible to other important trade centres outside the district and, on the other, making remote areas of the district accessible to each other and to wholesale trade centres. The change in the pattern of trade is due to the establishment of regulated markets all over the district, as also to the rising popularity of machine-made goods and the growing importance of cash crops such as cotton, groundnut and linseed. The export trade of this district consists chiefly of cotton, groundnut, safflower and linseed. There were no cotton textile mills in the district till recently and all the cotton that was produced was exported outside the district. Now efforts are afoot to organise two mills, one at Bijapur and another at Bagalkot, in the co-operative sector, and a third one at Ilkal in the private sector. Of the total production of groundnut, 70 per cent is exported and the rest is consumed within the district. Retail traders

are distributed uniformly all over the district. Almost every village has one or more shop-keepers who provide its inhabitants with their day-to-day necessities. Fairs which are also distributing centres of articles of basic necessity and also of comfort and luxury are being held in almost all the important places and villages. Besides these shop-keepers and fairs, pedlars, who form a connecting link between the villages and towns, go on hawking merchandise from village to village.

Radical changes in the field of Finance

Radical changes have been noticed in the field of finance in this district during the last about 80 years. At the time of compilation of the last Gazetteer, there were no financial agencies supplying credit to the people, except perhaps the ubiquitous money-lenders who dominated the economic life of the people in that period. These money-lenders advanced loans to local cultivators and artisans. All transactions were held in cash and little business was done in bills and hundis. There were of course a few avenues of investment like Government securities and savings banks; but they were availed of only by a few Government servants, pleaders and some money-lenders. The amount invested in Government securities in 1882 was only Rs. 53,700 and Rs.59,900 in savings banks. With the spread of industrialisation and the rapid pace of urbanization and many other contributory factors, new avenues of investment have been opened. The most notable development in the financial organisation of the district has been the gradual replacement of private agencies of credit supply by modern banking and insurance institutions. Indigenous bankers have been replaced by modern joint stock banks and money-lenders by co-operative credit organisations.

Co-operative Institutions

The number of co-operative societies and other co-operative institutions in the district in 1964 was 1,135. These agencies provide credit to different sectors of the district economy and the latest development in this field is the entry of Government who have encouraged and assisted new concerns, particularly of a co-operative character. Government organisation to supplement credit facilities provided by non-Government agencies has also been established. The part that is being played by the State Finance Corporation is significant in this respect. The Government also render financial assistance to the agriculturists in the form of taccavi loans and subsidies and loans to the industrial sector. The establishment of branches of the State Bank of India at Bijapur, Bagalkot, Badami, Bagewadi, Mudhol and Jamkhandi and a Pay Office at Indi has also contributed towards the consolidation of the economy of this region.

Possibilities of Development

The pace and the nature of economic development are considerably influenced by the stimulus of organized planning which has now been adopted as the national policy for the country. While attempting to visualise the possibilities of agricultural

development in this district, it is to be remembered that the tract has a low rainfall and is often subject to scarcity conditions, though five rivers flow through its territory. A negligible area of 21,742 acres (1963-64) is cultivable waste and therefore the possibility of any large increase in the area under cultivation does not present itself. The only way of ensuring better agricultural prosperity would seem to be intensive cultivation by improving the quality and the yield of the existing production. In order to achieve this, the district must necessarily depend upon irrigation facilities which are surely the most effective means of making agriculture not only prosperous but profitable. The fact that only about three per cent of the total cropped area is under irrigation in this district whose fertile soils are reputed to be highly productive in respect of major food and cash crops is a significant pointer as to how much irrigation can do for the district. *Per contra*, it must also be remembered that the absence of suitable sites for the construction of major irrigation works has been a serious handicap and the district has, therefore, to depend upon medium and minor irrigation works and wells to a great extent. The first two Five-Year Plans brought about considerable progress in such works. But what was achieved was by no means adequate. Among the minor irrigation works in this district, mention may be made of the lift-irrigation schemes which are now in operation. Future progress would seem to lie in the direction of introducing many more of such lift-irrigation schemes. The formation, in recent years, of several co-operative lift-irrigation societies is an indication of this trend. When the Upper Krishna, Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal and Malaprabha projects as also various medium irrigation works are completed in the near future, a large portion of the land in the district would be brought under irrigation and what is now a parched and dry area would become one of the best irrigated agricultural zones in the State. Foodgrains and other crops can even be exported to other parts of the State and also to other parts of the country.

Trends of agricultural development and improvement in the pattern indicated are likely to influence, to some extent, the growth of industries in this district, which at present is not served by any organised large-scale industry barring a single cement factory. An increased cultivation of cotton would certainly provide an impetus to the establishment of textile mills which will provide employment to a large number of people and also ensure sufficient supplies of yarn to the large handloom industry, which at present occupies a very important place in the economic life of the district. Efforts to start three mills at Bijapur, Bagalkot and Ilkal are now being made and if this is speedily translated into action, there is no doubt at all that side by side with agricultural prosperity, industrial prosperity also will be assured. Sugar and oil mill industries also seem to have a good chance of being successfully established in the not-too-distant future, since in the areas

where new irrigation schemes may be put into operation, sugarcane can be expected to be a flourishing crop. This trend is already in evidence in the Jamkhandi taluk in the areas irrigated by the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal. Oilseeds grow in abundance in this district, but only about 30 per cent of the total production is converted into oil and oilcake, the remaining being exported to the Bombay market and other outside places. The establishment of well-organised oil mill industry would certainly not be an uneconomic proposition, provided favourable conditions such as efficient and modern equipment, cheap power and transport facilities are also brought into existence. The progress of the oil mill industry will also help in the manufacture of paints and soaps.

Mineral Resources

The southern portions of the district are reported to abound in large quantities of high quality silica, limestone and building stones which take a very high degree of polish. Chemical analysis of the silica found has shown its suitability for the manufacture of glass. With the traditional skill available with the artisans of Hungund and Badami taluks and with the advantage of the facility of cheap power and transport, the manufacture of glass and its various products may be easily developed. Similarly, it should be possible for the utilisation of the building stones for developing an industry of manufacturing grinding stones for various purposes. The limestones of Kaladgi are now being exploited by the Bagalkot Cement Co., which is the only major industrial enterprise of this district at present. The development of this industry will surely contribute substantially to the establishment of certain ancillary industries such as manufacture of hume pipes, R.C.C. poles and grinding stones which will in turn offer facilities for the development of the building industry and the strengthening of road communications. It may be said in this connection that the Indian Hume Pipe Co. has already begun to manufacture R.C.C. poles at Bagalkot.

Power and Transport

Cheap and abundant electric power and transport facilities are the *sine qua non* of economic development and in this particular respect Bijapur district does not enjoy at present any particular advantage. There were only six thermal power houses in the district prior to the introduction of hydro-electric power in 1965. The programme of rural electrification has great potentialities for the development of the numerous small industries like handloom, potteries, glass, agricultural implements and leather goods. In respect of the other equally vital requirements of industrialisation, namely, transport, Bijapur district has not been too advantageously placed. The Gadag-Hotgi section of the Southern Railway which is the only railway passing through this district, has not been able fully to exploit the potentialities of its trade. The oil mills, and the handloom industry and several other small unorganised industries are reported to be experiencing

considerable difficulty in the marketing of their products due to the inadequacy and high cost of transport by rail. Nor does the road transport at present appear to be capable of handling the growing volume of trade under the present conditions of its organisation. The rise of Bagalkot as the leading commercial and industrial centre of the district following the steady expansion of its cement and other ancillary industries, the importance of Jamkhandi as an administrative-*cum*-trade centre in the heart of one of the fertile agricultural areas of the district and the new commercial ties with the districts of Gulbarga and Raichur consequent on the reorganisation of States are all factors which may accelerate the development of railway and road communications in the district. There are various proposals made to the Railway Board in this connection by the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce and if taken up for execution, they are sure to pave the way of economic prosperity for the whole of this area. Insufficient number of bridges over the rivers of this district has also been a very important factor in retarding the pace of progress. The bridge over the Bhima on the Sholapur-Hubli road, which has been completed has forged a link between this district and the industrial city of Sholapur. There is no doubt that it will considerably facilitate the increase of trade and commerce in these areas. The bridge over the Krishna near Chikka-Padasalgi on the Bijapur Jamkhandi road which has been recently completed will also facilitate the expansion of trade and traffic. But this is only a beginning. We have to visualise a time when all the five rivers of the district have bridges at every possible point so that the necessity of transportation of men and goods by means of various ferries which are uncertain and seasonal in character may be obviated. Increased supplies of cement will also witness the surfacing of major roads with cement.

Agricultural Prospects

The agricultural prospect of this district for the future is certainly not bleak with the abundant resources available, provided the development plans now in operation all over the country are pushed through with the greatest expedition. The poverty of this district would then be a matter of purely historical interest. Factors towards an all-round development are all propitious and it is to be hoped that before long this district will be able to stand in line with the other prosperous districts of the State.

Standard of living

The economic and social well-being of a people is usually reflected in the level of their income and in the pattern of their expenditure. If we have to obtain a general idea of the standard of living of the people in a particular region, it is very necessary to analyse the income and expenditure of different sections of the people residing in different parts or regions of the district. An attempt has been made here to indicate the broad outline of the pattern of income and expenditure of the socially significant sections in the rural as well as urban areas of Bijapur district.

This account is based on a sample survey conducted for the purpose a few years ago in some selected representative villages and towns. Actual observation seems to corroborate the correctness of these broad outlines, but it should be admitted that complete statistical accuracy is not claimed. For a proper understanding of the people it is also necessary that such a study of the standard of living of the people should be set against the background of the general economic conditions obtaining in that area.

Preponderance of Rural Population

Out of a total population of 1,660,178 (1961) in Bijapur district, 81 per cent live in rural areas and 19 per cent in the urban areas. This rural population of 1,346,772 is spread over 1,229 villages, while the urban population of 3,13,406 inhabits only 14 towns. The overwhelming preponderance of the rural population is indicative of the predominance of agricultural classes; about 75 per cent of the total population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Owner cultivators constitute the bulk of the agricultural population. The second largest group is that of tenant cultivators. The lowest rung of this hierarchy of agricultural society is taken by the agricultural labourers, whose total number was 2,23,047. The agricultural rent-receivers are only a small proportion of the total agricultural population.

Gamble in Rain

It is an oft-quoted remark that agriculture in India is a gamble on the monsoon and the district of Bijapur can be cited as a good instance of the truth of this remark. Though the district has an average rainfall of 22 inches, this average does not reveal the great disparity in the quantum of rain in the different areas and in its timely distribution over different parts of the district. From the agricultural point of view, a distinction can be made between the black soil or *yeri bhumi* and the red soil or *masari bhumi*. The black soil is found mostly along-side the five rivers that flow through this district. Agriculture in this tract is relatively more dependable on account of its great moisture-holding power. The richnes of the Dhone valley has become proverbial. Apart from this bright feature, Bijapur district is most liable to failure of crops and the consequent collapse of its agricultural economy. The agricultural history of the district is dotted with a series of such failures of crops, of scarcities and famines. Recently, however, attempts have been made to combat these difficulties by expanding irrigation facilities.

The non-agricultural population of this district is about 25 per cent of the total population of the district and out of them about three lakhs reside in the urban areas of the district. The people in the rural area who depend on non-agricultural employment for their livelihood are mostly weavers, artisans, wage-earners and those employed in small-scale village industries. Since the

district has a very large number of handlooms, the weaving community forms a class by itself. The large-scale industries are located mostly in the urban areas and employ about 5,000 persons. Bijapur and Bagalkot are the main industrial centres and most of the industrial employment is concentrated in these two places.

Avenues of Employment

Apart from agriculture and industries, the other avenues of employment are trade and commerce, transport, professions and other miscellaneous services. Bijapur city being the administrative headquarters of the district and also because of its being an educational centre accounts for the bulk of professional classes. It must be stressed here that urban centres, because of their complex economic and social life, offer varied avenues of employment for domestic servants, porters, mazdoors, tongawalas and hawkers. With regard to trade and transport, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Guledgud and Talikot are some of the important centres.

There is a District Employment Exchange at Bijapur, working since April 1960. As a unit of the National Employment Service, it assists employment-seekers in finding suitable jobs and employers in meeting their man-power requirements. The exchange collects employment market information at quarterly intervals both from the private and public sectors and studies the trends in order to help relieve the employment situation. The following classification of registrants, as it stood on 31st March 1963 and 31st March 1964, is revealing :—

Category of workers	*Number* 31st March 1963	*Number* 31st March 1964
1. Candidates seeking clerical work.	2,022	1,450
2. Candidates seeking unskilled work.	1,627	1,605
3. Skilled and semi-skilled operators and technicians	158	201
4. Educational workers ..	83	10
5. Domestic workers ..	29	65
6. Industrial supervisory workers ..	10	70
7. Others including trade apprentices.	193	100
Total ..	4,122	3,501

By the end of March 1964, the number of registrants had declined mainly due to heavy lapsings and lesser number of registrations. There was a surplus of matriculates, fresh graduates and unskilled office-workers, whereas there was a shortage of qualified typists, stenographers and midwives. The following

statement indicates the wroking of the Employment Exchange from 1961 to 1964.

Year	*Registration effected*	*Vacancies notified to the Exchange*	*Placements effected*
1961	5,089	639	651
1962	5,909	765	677
1963	5,048	725	492
1964	5,566	521	228

While it is possible to obtain a correct picture of the economic conditions prevailing in the rural areas of the district as a whole, allowances will have to be made for local variations and peculiarities ; for example, there is bound to be some difference in the economy of very tiny, scattered and isolated villages on the one hand and the big populous villages on the other. In addition, the existence of large-scale industries in the vicinity alters the complexion and character of the economic life of those villages. Differences also exist as between the black soil belt which is more fertile and the remaining portion which has a precarious rainfall. Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Bagalkot and Hungund and parts of Badami, Bijapur and Bagewadi taluks constitute the former belt and the remaining parts of the district constitute the latter. It must also be remembered that both for earnings and for expenditure almost all classes are, in some capacity or the other, connected with the cultivation of the land. Either as landlords or as tenants or as hereditary village servants, a large portion of the village population has a share in the produce of the land. Even the wages of the labourers in most cases are paid in kind. Further, many farmers supplement their main business of farming by some other subsidiary occupations. This fact makes it difficult to obtain a clear-cut differentiation in occupation. The prevalence even now, in a few places, of the barter system, so far at least as the purchase of necessaries of life is concerned, has also to be taken into account. This would naturally mean that some modification has to be made of the significance of expenditure figures given only in terms of money. However, in spite of all these minor limitations, a description of the income and expenditure pattern of some typical families in the different classes and occupations will help in giving a fairly clear idea of the economic life of the rural population.

The big farmer cultivating his own fields with his own labour as also with hired labour may be reckoned as constituting the aristocracy of the rural parts of this district. The cultivation of large-sized holdings necessarily implies the maintenance of more than one pair of bullocks. It is customary to express the size of the farming business in terms of the number of bullocks maintained. The families of these big cultivators are conspicuous by

their size and composition. These families, in which grown-up sons and their wives, brothers and their wives, parents and other near relations live under the same roof, furnish the pattern of the joint family system. Occasionally, even a devoted servant finds a well-recognised place in the family set-up. It would be of interest here to contrast this characteristic of the family of the substantial farmer with that of his urban counterpart, who though economically on the same plane, has a much smaller family. The average size of such a rural family comes to about 12 members, though there are quite a number of instances of families of as many as about 30 members. These substantial farmers own their houses as well as a large portion of the land they cultivate. The houses may not have been designed according to modern ideas of architecture and sanitation but they are quite spacious and built to suit the variation and requirements of the weather. In addition to housing the human members, they provide rooms also for milch and farm cattle which are the cherished possession of the farmer. Four or more bullocks, a couple of buffaloes and cows and sometimes some goats and a pony make up their livestock complement.

Excepting the very old, most of the male members of such a family are now literate. Boys of the school-going age are generally educated till the final primary stage examination and many are sent to secondary schools thereafter. The women-folk of the older generation, however, are generally illiterate.

Occupation of Farming

Farming is a family occupation and every member has something to do with it though women do not perform agricultural operations involving heavy labour, but they do help in household and farm routines in many ways, such as care of cattle, carrying of food and attending to other light labour in the fields. Children of the school-going age often lend their helping hand both in household and farm work.

Calculated in terms of money, the average income of such a family comes to about Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 per year. Here again, it must be remembered that the fact that the farmer grows his own food, lives in his own house and even pays in kind for many of the things and services that he buys gives him a sense of security and adequacy that can hardly be measured in monetary terms.

Family Budget of Farmers

For foodgrains, dairy products and vegetables, these farmers mostly depend upon the produce of their own farms. The large size of the farms and the sufficient number of cattle make it possible for adequacy to be assured in this respect for this class of people. On an average, a family of about 12 adult units spends about Rs. 600 annually on clothes; about Rs. 250 on charity, pilgrimage and guests. This class which forms the aristocracy of

the village has a regular item for charity and public donations. Annual repairs to the house is another regular recurring item of expenditure which claims about Rs. 200. Medicine figures as a regular item claiming about Rs. 100 a year. An annual visit of the family to some nearby fair or temple, involving an expenditure of Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, serves as a source of entertainment and relaxation and also spiritual solace. The entertainment, the medicine and the charities are mostly confined to locally available modes and to local objects, but this does not take away from the essential fact that this particular class lives a full individual and social life and that it has sufficient means to do so.

Calculated monthly and in terms of money, the expenditure for cereals and pulses of this family comes to about Rs. 80 to Rs. 90; on milk and milk products Rs. 20; on other food items like edible oils, spices, gur and sugar, Rs. 30. Tobacco and *pan supari* account for a relatively sizeable amount of Rs. 15. Expenditure on fuel and kerosene oil comes to about Rs. 10, and on education and entertainments about Rs. 5 are spent. The maintenance of a servant both for agricultural and domestic work is a common feature of this class. Such servants are generally paid in kind and the payment if expressed in terms of money may come to about Rs. 300 per year. This expenditure pattern indicates that the income of the substantial farmer is such that adequacy is not only readily assured on all these items, but it also leaves some surplus, which is reflected in their savings both in kind and cash. Farmers of this class are not averse to the use of earthen pots and jars, of which they have a large number, but their possession of brass and copper vessels and of china-ware is not inconsiderable. It is amongst this class of the village folk that what may be called urban articles of comfort like a cupboard, time-piece and items of furniture are found. Clothing of different varieties is possessed in fairly large quantities. Of valuable ornaments, both of gold and silver, these families have a presentable stock.

If the big cultivator forms the top class of the village, the medium cultivator is a significant constituent of the rural middle-class. He stands between the aristocrat at the top and the group of villagers who are part-time farmers or landless labourers at the bottom. The farming business of this class of cultivators may be said to furnish an example of the economic size of holdings and of the labour of man and cattle required.

Expenditure Pattern

Owning generally just one pair of working bullocks, the medium cultivator operates the size of holding which gives full employment to the members of his family and to his bullocks. This is reflected in his income which gives him enough to satisfy his physical wants, but leaves no margin to indulge in luxury or ostentation. His expenditure pattern bears ample testimony to

this. The average size of such a family is also just medium. A family may consist of about five adult units. This type of family owns a major part of the land it cultivates, though in some cases they might be mere tenants cultivating the landlord's land. A pair of bullocks, a buffalo, a cow and in some cases goats comprise the cattle wealth of an average medium cultivator. As in the case of big cultivators, boys of school-going age are generally sent to the primary school and in some cases to the secondary school. The women-folk of the older generation as a rule are illiterate, but there is now a tendency to send young girls to the primary school to enable them to learn the three R's. Grown-up children help in the farming business as much as they can and whenever they are free.

Calculated in terms of money, the average annual income of such a family stands in the neighbourhood of about Rs. 2,000. As in the case of the top-class farmers, the fact that they mostly rely on their own produce for foodgrains, vegetables and dairy products, makes a precise assessment of monetary expenditure on various items rather difficult. But it can be definitely stated that though not as well off as the big cultivators, a sense of minimum adequacy seems to be more or less assured to this group, at least as far as these items are concerned. On an average, a family of four adults and two children spends annually Rs. 200 on clothes and Rs. 100 on festivals, charity and guests. In spite of the absence of a perceptible surplus margin, it is of interest to note that charity itself claims a relatively significant sum. The next regular item of expenditure recurring annually is repair to the house which claims about Rs. 50 to Rs. 70. Expenditure on medicine comes to about Rs. 75. Yearly visits to places of pilgrimage or fairs may entail an expenditure of about Rs. 50.

The monthly expenditure calculated in terms of money on cereals and pulses is about Rs. 35; on milk and milk products Rs. 10; on edible oils Rs. 5; and gur and sugar account for Rs. 5 and fuel and kerosene oil for Rs. 10. Between Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 are spent on education and another Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 on *pan supari* and *beedis*. That the income of this class of farmers is fairly adequate to meet their minimum wants is proved by the fact that many of them are not indebted to any large extent. Either the debts are comparatively small or wherever they are large, they have been contracted mostly for productive purposes. The belongings of this type of family are confined to articles of daily use, in which brass and copper vessels are gradually being substituted for several types of earthen pots. Occasionally, china crockery and some articles of furniture like a chair or a table are also to be found.

Agricultural Proletariat

Below the medium-sized farmers comes a class which may be called the agricultural proletariat. This class is made up of the small holders, the relatives of small farmers who, as need arises,

serve as casual employees on the land and lastly the wage-earners who earn their living entirely by working as labourers. The line dividing the regular paid workers and the casual employees who seek only occasional employment is not very rigid. It is not uncommon for an agricultural labourer to have a piece of land which acts as a second source of income. On the other hand, the holdings of some farmers are so tiny in size that it becomes difficult or almost impossible for them to eke out an existence from farm income alone. More often than not, work on the farms of others is the only employment which is both handy and easily available to these small owners. Thus, these farmers are found working also as wage-paid labourers as and when labour requirements on their holdings permit them to do so. In some cases, the dividing line between income from farm and that from labour is so thin that a clear-cut distinction between the primary and the secondary means of livelihood is difficult to obtain. Cases are not few in which these part-time farmers may not possess the basic equipment of an average cultivator. Some do not have a pair of bullocks and they might borrow them from a colleague or get them for the time being in exchange for something or they might even let another cultivator till his land on payment of a fixed rent.

Cultivating Labourers

There were in Bijapur district 3,71,854 (1961 census) cultivating labourers and their dependents, residing in rural areas. Their number formed about 27 per cent of the total rural population. A person whose main occupation is to hire out his labour for agricultural purposes is at the very bottom of the economic ladder. His family is small and the number who can depend on him is also limited because of his poverty. He maintains neither agricultural nor milch cattle. The small house in which he dwells, a mere hut, seems to be all that he possesses. Such a labourer, as also of course, the women-folk of his household are illiterate. Children of school-going age are generally sent to school, but on attaining an age at which earning on farms becomes possible, the education of many is automatically discontinued. The women-folk of the family have to supplement the family income by taking to agricultural labour of lighter type like reaping, weeding and threshing.

It is difficult to speak definitely of a regular family budget for this class of people as the tenor of their life fluctuates from day to day. The agriculturally busy season may mean more or less enough food for them, as their wages are usually paid in kind and the women-folk also find employment at this time. When employment is good, they purchase clothing and a few other articles, but in general their daily budget shows a total absence of items like milk, ghee and entertainment. Only a negligible provision for gur, sugar and vegetables is made. Therefore, only days of good employment bring something like a fair satisfaction of the primary needs of such a family but such days are not many and the

normal picture in the rural parts is of enforced idleness and misery for this class of people.

Average Income

Calculated in terms of money, the average income of such a family consisting of three adults and two children comes to about Rs. 450 per annum; expenditure on clothes comes to about one-eighth of this amount per year. There is practically no expenditure on house repairs, because the work is done by the members themselves. An amount of about Rs. 2 is spent every month on cereals and pulses; Rs. 3 on oil and spices, Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 on gur or sugar, Rs. 2 on kerosene oil and Rs. 2 on tea. The expenditure on fuel varies as in some villages it is gathered free from the forest, while in others it has to be purchased. Any expenditure for additional food items, education, entertainment and medicine has to be met somehow. A labourer of this class finds it difficult to meet this expenditure from his income and this fact is reflected in the indebtedness which afflicts a majority of these families. In many cases, loans are required to meet the ordinary necessities of life.

While it is true that the seasonal character of agricultural employment and the different conditions as between irrigated and dry tracts and between secure and insecure tracts, make differences in economic conditions, it would not be incorrect to say that the agricultural labourer of this district hardly gets an adequate income to satisfy his bare physical needs, taking the year as a whole. This is due not so much to the low level of wages as to the lack of continuous employment. The position of this class becomes very vulnerable during times of scarcity and famine when practically no work is available.

Non-cultivating Owners

Non-cultivating owners of land form only a small part of the rural population. With progressive land legislation, their share in the produce of the land has been reduced. Not only has their income declined, but the class, as a whole, faces virtual extinction in the not-too-distant future. In comparison with the big farmer actually cultivating his land, the standard of living of the non-cultivating land-owners is in essentials much poorer. It would, however, be hazardous to generalise on this matter, since the range of variations in the income of this class seems to be much large. On the one hand, there were families owning more than 250 acres of land and on the other, there were some having holdings of small size of about 25 acres or less. This wide variation must be borne in mind when putting down a generalized opinion of the expenditure pattern. Speaking again in very general terms, a landlord of this category has a smaller family than that of a big cultivating farmer. He maintains, if at all, only milch cattle. As a rule, he and his family members are better educated than the others. His children and the women-folk of his household do not engage themselves in any employment outside the domestic and school routine. The houses of a few of such landlords are

fairly spacious and good according to rural standards. Though these families do not usually possess the equipment of farming like a plough and a cart, they have articles like furniture, crockery and finer kinds of clothing. They have also ornaments of gold and silver. It is for this reason that the landlords of this type are regarded as belonging to the social elite of the rural parts. A fairly large portion of the requirements of foodgrains of such landlords is met by the share in kind that they get from the tenants who cultivate their land. Additional supplies of other food articles, like milk, ghee and vegetables and fuel have to be purchased. Being in the mofussil has an advantage for this class of families in that the quality of these articles is sometimes better and prices are, as a rule, a little lower than in the urban areas. Expenditure of many persons of this class on clothing is more than those of any other rural class. This may perhaps be because they generally use cloth of a finer variety. A sizeable sum is also spent on toilet articles, medicines and education, since several landlords have frequently a small surplus above the minimum expenditure for meeting essential physical needs. This does not indicate the accruing of any big surplus because there is no continuous addition to the annual savings. In some cases, the education of the children in the towns drains away most of the surplus that may be left over.

Village Artisans

The village artisans, who are still to some extent treated as servants of the village community and are remunerated by the *aya* or the *baluta* system form an important class in the village. The carpenter, the blacksmith, the leather worker, the potter, the washerman and the barber are all important members of this group. It is of interest to note that not only has this traditional system of offering services to the villagers not died out in modern times, but that in several villages it continues to function very effectively. The families of this class of artisans are medium-sized. Some of them know reading and writing. Women-folk are generally illiterate and help the men in a number of ways. The families own their houses which are big enough to provide room for their business to be carried on. Many of them also own an acre or two of land which is generally leased out for cultivation. They possess instruments and equipment necessary for their respective trades. Of other property, they have very little. Rarely do they maintain milch cattle. Calculated in monetary terms, the average income of a family may be between Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per year. Grain obtained at *baluta* ensures a good stock of food stuffs, giving guarantee of the basic necessities of food, but the produce so obtained may not suffice for the whole year and many families have to purchase foodgrains. The expenditure of a family of this type may be said to conform to the following pattern. An annual expenditure of Rs. 200 on cloth; Rs. 50 on medicines and an equal sum on the annual visit to a fair or place of pilgrimage; Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 on repairs to house and equipment and

about Rs. 20 on charity. The monthly expenditure would be about Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 on food; Rs. 5 on milk and milk products; Rs. 8 on edible oils and spices; Rs. 6 on gur and sugar; Rs. 5 on fuel; Rs. 2 on vegetables and lastly Rs. 5 on tea and tobacco.

The apparent picture thus seems to show that they are able to make both ends meet, but actually the majority of the artisans do so with great difficulty. Not only is the work available to them limited, but often it is of a seasonal nature, especially to the carpenters and blacksmiths. That their economic condition is not sound is evidenced by the fact that many of them have to supplement their income by taking to agricultural labour during the busy season.

Urban Areas

According to the 1961 census, 3,13,406 persons in the district live in the urban areas which consisted of 14 towns. Generally, places with a population of 5,000 and above are classed as towns, but it must be realised that population alone cannot be the sole criterion for distinguishing the urban from the rural areas. Usually, while the village is associated with a predominantly agricultural population, the urban area has a preponderance of non-agricultural population. Therefore, both these factors have to be borne in mind in determining what constitutes the urban area. The two towns of Bijapur and Bagalkot were selected for a sample survey and, based on the data collected from this survey, the following conclusions can be drawn.

There is a multiplicity of occupations in the urban areas and there are very wide variations in the range of income. On the one hand, there are businessmen and high officials whose annual income may well exceed Rs. 10,000 and on the other, many *hamals* and industrial labourers have a daily wage which may not come up to even a rupee. An analysis of the standard of living can be made only on the basis of income-groups, and for this purpose, five grades of income were separately studied.

The number of families which can be described as rich, that is, having an annual income exceeding Rs. 10,000 is not very large and the general standard of living in the urban areas is not largely affected by the income and expenditure pattern of these families. No consideration, therefore, need be given to what may be called the rich families. There is, however, quite a large number of families with an annual income varying between Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000, and even a large number whose incomes are between Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 per year. The differences in these incomes are not very large, but they are enough to affect to some extent the possession of a few marginal amenities. Below these, come the families with incomes varying between Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 3,000 and still lower come

the families with incomes ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,200 a year. Last in the list are those with incomes of less than Rs. 500 a year. A broad classification made on this basis would give groups of families that may be termed 'well-to-do', 'upper middle-class', 'lower middle-class' and 'poor'. It need hardly be emphasised that these classes are not distinct and well-defined groups as such, but broadly speaking, they represent the economic groups that comprise the urban population.

Big landlords staying in the towns, prosperous businessmen and highly placed officials may be said to constitute the well-to-do class. An average family belonging to this class has an income of Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 a year. This family of about six adult units spends about Rs. 400 annually on clothes, Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 on festivals, Rs. 120 on medicines and another Rs. 100 for travels. The monthly expenditure pattern of this family is broadly Rs. 50 on cereals and pulses, Rs. 30 on milk and milk products; Rs. 10 on gur and sugar; Rs. 15 on tea and *pan supari* and an equivalent amount on fuel and Rs. 5 each on entertainments and toilet articles. House rent constitutes one of the important items of the monthly expenditure and in this case an amount of Rs. 50 or 60 is spent. This rather high rent is itself indicative of a desire on the part of the family to have a fairly comfortable place to live in, though it may also be accounted for to some extent by inadequate number of decent houses. Equally significant is the amount of Rs. 30 paid monthly as salary to the domestic servant. Expenditure on education, again is fairly high and, if calculated per year, it would certainly not be less than about Rs. 600. Thus, taking an overall picture, it can be assumed that the income in the case of this class of families is such that it not only ensures adequacy on all the items of expenditure, but also leaves a sizeable surplus. This is reflected both in the savings of the family and in acquired assets like ornaments and buildings. This class can also afford to enjoy the benefits of modern amenities like furniture, radio and cycle. Their ward-robes are also evidence of their high level of living, in that they contain not only enough clothes for all but also several clothes of a finer variety and make.

Upper Middle Class

The upper middle-class may be taken to comprise the group of persons whose income is sufficient to keep them above physical want and perhaps even to enable them to enjoy some comforts, but not so high as to indulge in luxury or ostentation. This class of families can be distinguished from the well-to-do type in that it has no big surplus. It stands above the lower middle class in that the minimum wants are usually satisfied even in times of distress. The second rank of high Government officials, medium traders and businessmen, and professional and other salaried servants are included in this class. In this class, expenditure for a month for a family of five to six adult units was Rs. 30 on cereals

and pulses, Rs. 15 on other food items, oil, spices and vegetables, about Rs. 30 on milk and milk products, about Rs. 10 on gur and sugar, a similar amount on fuel and about Rs. 5 on tea and coffee. Some items of expenditure of this class are similar to those of the well-to-do. On house rent, for example, nearly Rs. 30 per month are spent. Though a full-time domestic servant is not maintained, it is customary to employ servants for doing domestic work and, on an average, Rs. 15 are paid per month. On toilet articles and entertainments a sum varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per month is expended. Calculated in terms of annual expenditure, an amount of Rs. 250 is spent on clothes, and about Rs. 50 on medicines. Between Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 are spent on travels and about Rs. 25 for charitable causes. A fairly large sum is spent on education and this may be anywhere between Rs. 100 to Rs. 300. The majority of the families of this class do not possess big properties as do families of the well-to-do class, but at the same time, quite a number of them have landed property in rural areas and a few own the small houses they live in. Therefore, though no regular income as such accrues from property, reduction in expenditure on house rent does have a salutary effect on the expenditure allocation as a whole.

Apart from purely economic factors, there is discernible a sence of æsthetic taste in the upper middle-class families, as also in the well-to-do class. This finds an expression in many aspects of their daily life, whether it be in the purchase of household utensils or equipment like furniture. In a way, this adds to the value of the capital equipment. Generally speaking, the expenditure on education is high, because the children of these types of families are sent for higher education, and also because of an inherent urge for a high level of intellectual life. A fair degree of adequacy is assured for families belonging to the upper middle-class, but the margin of surplus is meagre, and savings and investments are not very significant.

Lower Middle Class

The lower middle-class is composed of skilled artisans, petty shop-keepers and employees like clerks and teachers who earn not more than Rs. 1,500 a year. Families belonging to this class have neither any disposable surplus, nor any property to fall back upon in times of need. Their income is just enough to meet the essentials of life and any unforeseen expenditure lands them in debt. The only consideration perhaps that places them above the poor classes is that unlike the latter, this class need not have to go without essential things. The typical lower middle-class family is small. As a rule, only the head of the family is a working member, others being dependent on him. Generally, all the children are sent to school for education and this tells heavily on the expenditure of the family, but this, in fact, is one of the main characteristics which distinguishes the middle-class in all societies.

The expenditure pattern of a typical lower middle-class family is Rs. 160 annually on clothes, Rs. 100 on ceremonials and travels, Rs. 50 on medicines, and Rs. 30 on charities. Expenditure per month on cereals and pulses is Rs. 25, on milk Rs. 6 to Rs. 8, on oils and spices Rs. 8, on gur and sugar Rs. 10 and on fuel Rs. 3. An expenditure of Rs. 5 per month is incurred on tea and about Rs. 4 on vegetables. The two other important items of expenditure which need to be singled out are those on house rent and education. In many cases, the residence of such a family is no more than a sitting room and a kitchen, the rent of this coming to about Rs. 15 per month. The fact that there is an attempt to educate all the children implies heavy financial burden and which, on an average, can be anywhere between Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a month. Families with income nearer Rs. 1,000 are often confronted with a financial disequillibrium because even a slight addition of an unexpected nature to the expenditure means the certainty of a debt. Many such families really live a life of hardship and self-denial though they are not openly classified as poor.

Really Poor Class

The really poor are the class of persons whose income falls below Rs. 1,000 per year. This inadequate income is barely sufficient to satisfy the normal wants of food and clothing of a family of about four adult units. When the income falls below Rs. 500 a year, the persons fall into the category of the indigent, and in their case even clothing and housing are not easily procurable without encroaching upon food or entailing some other privation. Hawkers, labourers, very small shopkeepers and similar other persons constitute this class.

Gainful Occupation of Women

In the case of the indigent, however, it is found that the women, in addition to their own household work, engage themselves in some gainful occupation, as for example, doing menial work in another household. This is due to economic necessity. The apparent paradox of the regular earnings being below the level of subsistence and the absence of obvious and acute privation is explained by these supplementary earnings which are, no doubt, small and intermittent. The majority of persons in this group is still illiterate. Not only can they not afford to educate their children, but, on the contrary, the children have to contribute to the family income at an early age. It is rare for such families to possess any property worth the name. Even the household possessions are extremely meagre and limited.

For this class, in general, it is difficult to speak of an itemized expenditure pattern, owing to the slender size as well as the fluctuating character of the income. Only a general indication of the expenditure can be attempted. Food claims the largest slice of the income. Expenditure on clothing is inadequate, as is reflected both in the quantum and quality of cloth purchased. Such necessary items as medicines and education are not included in their

regular and recurring monthly budget. Items like entertainment, toilet articles and charity are conspicuous by their absence. Under these conditions, it is but natural that indebtedness, to the extent to which it is allowed by their credit-worthiness, has been an almost general characteristic of this class of families.

This, in short, is a survey of the pattern of living of the socially significant sections in the urban areas of Bijapur district. In the absence of precise statistics of income holders, it is difficult to assess the proportions of each class in the total urban population, but in this district, as elsewhere, the majority of the population fall in the lower income groups, lower middle-class and the poor class, and the general level of economic life cannot be considered to be very satisfactory.

Community Development

The central purpose behind all the efforts the nation is making today, as manifested in the Five-Year Plans, is to raise the standard of living in the country and ensure a betterment in the life of all sections of people, in all parts of the land. The community development programme is one of these undertakings which "seeks to initiate a process of transformation in the social and economic life of the villages". The community development programme was started in the country on 2nd October 1952 with the establishment of 55 community projects in various parts of India. But it was only in 1953 that a community development block was set up in Bijapur district at Indi which was followed by two more blocks, one at Badami and another at Kerur in Badami taluk in 1955. In 1956, two blocks covering the entire Sindgi taluk were established. During 1957, three blocks, one at Chadchan and two others covering the entire Bagalkot taluk were started and the Mudhol, Hungund and Amingad blocks came into being in 1958. During 1959, three blocks covering Jamkhandi and Bilgi taluks were started. In 1960, a block was opened at Muddebihal. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, out of eleven taluks of the district, eight taluks were almost covered by the community development scheme and the total expenditure incurred till then was Rs. 65,76,283.

During the early years of the Third Plan period, efforts to cover the entire district by this scheme were made. In 1961, community development blocks at Talikot and Bableshwar were started. The year 1962 saw comparatively greater activity under community development in the district. The number of blocks opened in that year was four, which were located at Bijapur and Tikota (Bijapur taluk), Bagewadi and Telgi (Bagewadi taluk). The entire district has been covered by this scheme, having twenty-one blocks of which eight are in Stage II and thirteen in Stage I.

The table below shows the details of blocks in the district as also block-wise total expenditure incurred since their inception.

Statement showing the stage of development blocks and expenditure position up to 31st March, 1965.—

Sl. No.	*Name of Taluk and No. of Blocks*		*Name of HQs. in which the blocks are located*	*Date of inauguration*	*Present stage (as on 31st March 1965)*	*Expenditure upto 31st March 1965 since inception of the blocks*
						Rs.
1.	Indi	2 ..	(a) Indi ..	2-10-1953	Post-Stage II.	3,55,955
			(b) Chadchan	1-4-1957	Stage II ..	10,72,993
2.	Badami	2 ..	(a) Badami ..	2-10-1955	do	3,63,394
			(b) Kerur ..	2-10-1955	do	
3.	Sindgi	2 ..	(a) Sindgi ..	2-10-1956	do	21,44,455
			(b) Korwar ..	2-10-1956	do	
4.	Bagalkot	2 ..	(a) Bagalkot ..	2-10-1957	do	11,81,063
			(b) Sitimani ..	2-10-1957	do	
5.	Mudhol	1 ..	Mudhol ..	1-4-1958	Stage II ..	11,71,939
6.	Jamkhandi	2 ..	(a) Jamkhandi	2-10-1959	Stage I	
			(b) Savalgi ..	2-10-1959	do	11,12,406
7.	Bilgi	1 ..	Bilgi ..	1-4-1959	do	8,05,456
8.	Hungund	2 ..	(a) Hungund	2-10-1958	do	
			(b) Amingad ..	2-10-1958	do	16,17,613
9.	Muddebihal	2 ..	(a) Muddebihal	2-10-1960	do	6,32,508
			(b) Talikot ..	1-4-1961	do	
10.	Bijapur	3 ..	(a) Bableshwar	2-10-1961	do	
			(b) Tikota ..	1-4-1962	do	6,42,455
			(c) Bijapur ..	1-4-1962	do	
11.	Bagewadi	2 ..	(a) Bagewadi	2-10-1962	do	3,72,015
			(b) Telgi ..	2-10-1962	do	

The community development scheme, with a net-work of blocks in Bijapur district, is trying to create conditions of economic and social progress through development of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, rural industries, health and sanitation, rural communication and social education. Over the years, the district has witnessed changes for the better and now the community development movement makes a comprehensive approach towards the development of the rural community with the introduction of Panchayat Raj. There are in all, 532 panchayats in the district. The taluk boards have taken over the functions of the erstwhile Block Development Committees which have now been dissolved. The taluk boards are, thus, in overall charge of all the development works in rural areas and they have at their command, their own resources as also the funds provided in the community development budget.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Introduction

IN the beginning of the century, public administration in the State largely consisted in providing security of person and property and realising the revenue necessary to maintain several departments. The Police, Prisons and Judiciary represented the security departments, while Land Revenue, Excise, Registration and Stamps formed the revenue part of the administration. The Public Works Department was an important limb of the Government confined to buildings required for the various departments and as years went by, the irrigation section was added on. With the passage of time and the gradual introduction of liberal measures, new nation-building departments emerged, like Education, Health, Agriculture, Co-operation, etc., which attained growing importance in the twenties and thirties of the century. With the introduction of provincial autonomy, the new Government attempted not only to expand the nation-building departments but also to create a Welfare State by paying special attention to the low-income groups and backward classes of society. After the attainment of Independence, an all-out effort is being made both to promote the welfare of the people and to build up a socialistic pattern of society.

Administrative Divisions

Bijapur district consists of four Revenue Sub-divisions located at Indi, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Jamkhandi and eleven taluks. The former Princely States of Jamkhandi and Mudhol were merged in Bijapur district in 1949. After the merger, Bilgi was added to these new taluks to create another Revenue Sub-division with headquarters at Jamkhandi.

The district of Bijapur is included in the Belgaum Division for purposes of administration. The Divisional Commissioner, Belgaum Division, is in over-all charge of all revenue matters pertaining to the four districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara.

Regional Offices

In regard to Education, Forests, Public Works, Co-operation, Police, Industries and Agriculture, regional offices have been located in Belgaum and Dharwar from where officers exercise jurisdic-

tion over the district of Bijapur concerning their respective departments. The Deputy Director of Agriculture has his office in Dharwar from where he exercises jurisdiction over the District Agricultural Office in Bijapur. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police has his office in Belgaum and the Superintendent of Police in Bijapur is responsible to him. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction has his office in Dharwar from where he exercises his jurisdiction over the Educational Inspector in Bijapur. There is a Public Works Circle in Belgaum under a Superintending Engineer who has supervisory powers over the Executive Engineers, Bijapur and Bagalkot.

Other Officers at the district level

The other officers at the district level are given below. It is unnecessary to describe their functions here, as in the case of most of them, their designations give an idea of their functions while the functions of others have already been described in the appropriate chapters. The other officers in the district are :

1. District and Sessions Judge.
2. Superintendent of Police.
3. Executive Engineer, Bijapur Division.
4. Executive Engineer, Bagalkot Division.
5. District Agricultural Officer.
6. District Health Officer.
7. District Surgeon.
8. District Publicity Officer.
9. Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce.
10. Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
11. Educational Inspector.
12. Regional Transport Officer and Secretary to the Regional Transport Authority.
13. District Veterinary Officer.
14. District Statistical Officer.
15. Divisional Controller, Mysore State Road Transport Corporation.
16. Commercial Tax Officer.
17. Commandant, Home Guards.
18. Chief Executive Officers, Taluk Development Boards.
19. Divisional Soil Conservation Officer.
20. Sub-divisional Forest Officer.
21. Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies.

Central Government Officers

The Central Government has its own officers in the district for the collection of income-tax and excise duties and administration of postal, telegraph and telephone services. The Central Government Officers at the district level are :

1. Superintendent, Central Excise, Bijapur Circle.
2. Income-Tax Officer, Bijapur.
3. Superintendent of Post Offices, Bijapur Division.

4. Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs.
5. Engineering Supervisor, Telegraphs.
6. Custodian, Archælogical Survey of India, Bijapur. (This officer functions under the control of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, South-Western Circle, Aurangabad.)

Divisional Commissioner

The Divisional Commissioner performs a sort of decentralised function in all revenue matters and looks after the developmental activities initiated by Government. He is the highest local executive authority to organise and supervise the administrative machinery in his division and for implementing the policy of Government and as the Joint Development Commissioner of the Division, he is responsible for the progress of all development and community project works. Not only is he the head of the Revenue Department in his division, but in so far as the needs and exigencies of the divisional administration are concerned, he is expected to supervise the working of the offices of the other developmental departments also. In short, he is a guide who wields tremendous influence over the districts which have been brought under his jurisdiction. He holds periodical conferences of district officers to instil in them the paramount need to expedite urgent developmental programmes and to ask them to help the people in times of distress. The Divisional Commissioner constitutes a link between the people and the administration. Whenever policies are laid down by the State Government to develop the moral and material needs of the people, the Divisional Commissioners are invited to Bangalore to confer with the Chief Secretary or the Chief Minister. The Deputy Commissioners of the districts in the Division keep in close touch with the Divisional Office and obtain suitable guidance with reference to affairs connected with the district administration.

Deputy Commissioner

In the general pattern of the district administration, the Deputy Commissioner is the custodian of Government property in land (including trees and water) wherever situated, and at the same time the guardian of the interests of members of the public in land in so far as the interests of Government in land have been conceded to them. All land, wherever situated, whether applied to agricultural or other purposes, is liable to payment of land revenue except in so far as it may be expressly exempted by a special contract (*vide* section 45 of the Land Revenue Code). Such land revenue is of three kinds: (1) agricultural assessment, (2) non-agricultural assessment and (3) miscellaneous. The Deputy Commissioner's duties are in respect of (1) fixation, (2) collection and (3) accounting of all such land revenue. The assessment is fixed on each piece of land roughly in proportion to its productivity. This assessment is revised every thirty years. The collection of land revenue rests with the Deputy Commissioner who has to see that the revenue

due is recovered punctually and with the minimum of coercion and that the collections are properly credited and accounted for. The Deputy Commissioner is also responsible for the collection of fees and taxes under various other Acts in respect of irrigation, stamps, courts, tolls on roads and bridges, prohibition, etc. He is also responsible for the collection of dues declared as arrears of land revenue.

The Deputy Commissioner's duties, as a District Magistrate, are mainly executive. As a District Magistrate, he is the head of all other Executive Magistrates of the district.

The Deputy Commissioner is the statutory authority dealing with the Prohibition Act, the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act (1948), the Agriculturists' Loans Act (1884), the Land Improvement Loans Act (1883) and the Court of Wards Act (1905). He has other quasi-judicial functions in revenue matters like hearing of appeals from the decisions of the Revenue Sub-Divisional Officers under the Land Revenue Act and various other Acts.

The Deputy Commissioner is also the *ex-officio* District Registrar and *ex-officio* Chairman of the Regional Transport Authority of the district. He is also the President of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Board. Besides, by virtue of the fact that he is the head of the district administration, he has to preside over several official and non-official institutions and committees like the Wilson Anti-Famine Institute, the District Probation and After-Care Association, the District Anti-Leprosy Committee and the District Red Cross Society.

As regards the control over the essential commodities, the Deputy Commissioner is enjoined to give effect to the notifications issued by the Government under the Essential Commodities Control Order, 1957.

Besides being the head of the Revenue Department, the Deputy Commissioner is also the co-ordinating authority between various officers of the other departments in the district except the District Judge. He presides over the District Co-ordination Committee's meeting to which all the officers in the district except those belonging to the Judicial Department are invited.

District Development Council

There is a District Development Council for the district of which the Deputy Commissioner is the *ex-officio* Chairman. The District Development Council has to supervise and co-ordinate the developmental activities of all the departments in the district and those of the Taluk Development Boards, which are looking after the implementation of the Community Development Programmes in the rural areas within their respective jurisdictions. There are

eleven Taluk Development Boards in Bijapur district. The chairmen of these boards are elected non-official members of the District Development Council.

Assistant Commissioners

The four Assistant Commissioners who are in charge of the Bijapur Sub-Division, the Bagalkot Sub-Division, the Indi Sub-Division and the Jamkhandi Sub-Division assist the Deputy Commissioner in revenue administration and are responsible to him. In revenue matters, these officers are appellate authorities over the orders passed by the Tahsildars. They exercise such of the powers as are conferred upon the Deputy Commissioner under the Mysore Land Revenue Act. Their powers and duties have been specified in the Mysore Revenue Manual. They are also *ex-officio* First Class Magistrates.

Tahsildars

There are eleven Tahsildars in charge of the eleven taluks in the district. Their duties and powers are such as are specially conferred upon them under the Mysore Land Revenue Act and the Land Revenue Rules. The Tahsildars are the key-men in the revenue set-up of the taluks.

There are thirty-six circles in the district and each such circle is under the charge of a Circle Inspector (equivalent to Hobli Revenue Inspector). The Circle Inspectors assist the Tahsildars in the revenue administration of the taluks.

Village Administration

The village establishment in the Bijapur district consists of (*a*) the Revenue Patels. (*b*) the Police Patels and (*c*) the combined Patels ; the '*talatis*' (previously known as *kulkarnis*) equivalent to Shanbhogues in the old Mysore area and the set *sanadis* or *walikars, talawars* and *mahars*.

In a large number of villages, there are two posts of patels for each village, one for revenue work and the other for police work. Not infrequently, these two functions are combined in one, either because both the hereditary offices are enjoyed by one and the same family or because such combination is administratively convenient. The practice of appointing one patel for two or more villages has been discontinued. In most places, the patels are appointed on a hereditary basis. There are also stipendiary patels. These patels have no watan or inam lands while the hereditary patels have watan lands given to them in return for the services they render. The stipendiary patels are remunerated in cash for the services they render and normally, they are not to be appointed for more than five years at a stretch.

Prior to 1st June 1951, the village accountant (Shanbhogue) was known as *kulkarni* ; it was a hereditary post. But with the abolition of *kulkarni* watans, the hereditary posts of *kulkarnis* were

abolished and '*talatis*' were appointed in their place as whole-time Government servants on a salary basis with leave and pension benefits as are available to Government servants. The village or group of villages in charge of a talati is known as 'Saza' and the talatis are required to furnish a security of Rs. 500. Certain minimum educational qualifications and age limit are prescribed for the posts of *talatis*.

The organisation of 'inferior' village servants consists of hereditary as well as non-hereditary offices of various categories, *viz*., *set sanadis*, *talawars* or *walikars* and *mahars*. These servants assist the village officials in the execution of their duties and are remunerated by grants of lands on reduced assessment and/or cash allowances.

Functions of other Officers

The functions of the District Judge have been described in the appropriate chapter on Law, Order and Justice (Chapter XII). He has a separate and independent sphere of work and as Sessions Judge he exercises appellate powers over all the Judicial Magistrates in the district.

The Superintendent of Police and the police force of the district of Bijapur are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner in so far as their functions regarding the maintenance of law and order are concerned. As regards discipline, training and other administrative matters, they are under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, Belgaum.

The Executive Engineer stands a little apart. Since his work is purely technical he is not directly subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner though in a sense he plays a part subsidiary to the general administration of the district of which the Deputy Commissioner is the head, and he is expected to help the Deputy Commissioner whenever required to do so. The Deputy Commissioner can ask the Executive Engineer to investigate the utility of minor irrigation works likely to help the rural population. According to Section 11 of the Famine Relief Code, the Executive Engineer arranges, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, for the inclusion in the programme of expansion of public works of the plans for special and current repairs to roads and other useful work suitable for scarcity areas.

At present, there are two Executive Engineers in Bijapur district; one in charge of Bijapur Division and is stationed at Bijapur and the other is in charge of the Bagalkot Division and is stationed at Bagalkot.

The District Surgeon has also a separate and independent sphere of his own, but must place his professional and technical

advice and assistance at the disposal of the general administration whenever required.

The Sub-divisional Forest Officer of Bijapur district is stattioned at Bagalkot and he is responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Belgaum Division, Belgaum.

There is also a District School Board at Bijapur. It is a non-official body and looks after the problem of primary education throughout the district except Bijapur city, where it is in the hands of the Municipal School Board. The Administrative Officer of the School Board is its chief executive.

There are eight municipalities in the district constituted under the Mysore Municipalities Act. They are looking after local administration in their respective jurisdictions.

This is, in short, the general pattern of the administration of the district. A detailed description of each department has been given in the relevant chapters.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Survey and Settlement in early days

DURING the Muslim rule, the prevalent system of survey and settlement was known as *Shershah*. This was developed by Todarmal, a Minister at Akbar's court. Under the rules laid down then, the unit of measurement was the *Bigha* and the standardised instruments of measurement were the *Gaj* (rod) and the *Tenab* (chain). The unit in the *Bigha* was the *Kathi* or pole, five cubits and five fists in length, *i.e.*, about nine feet and six inches. Twenty *Kathis* in length and one *Kathi* in breadth equalled a *Pand* and twenty *Pands* equalled a *Bigha*. The soils were divided into categories on the basis of average produce. The average produce from the *Bigha* was converted into money on the basis of ten years' average price and assessment was fixed for ten years.

Later on, the same Todarmal system was followed by Malik Ambar who was a Minister of the Adilshahi Kings. This system fell into disuse during Aurangzeb's occupation of the Bijapur area due to excessive rack-renting. Then the early Mahratta rulers made annual settlements. Under this system, the village demand was arrived at by the combined efforts of the Mamlatdar (Tahsildar) and the patel on the basis of the crops raised. The total village demand was distributed over the individual holdings by the patel according to local usage. This was effected on the patel's individual discretion. The arbitrary way in which assessment was fixed occasioned disputes. The assessment rates differed from village to village, though the average yield from the soil was the same. There were different classes of cultivators like *Mirasdars* who had a heritable and transferable tenure, practically inalienable, and *Upris* who were called tenants at-will. The *Mirasdars* could retain their land even after several years of absence. The tenure was a permanent one and had a significant social distinction.

In the days of the Mahrattas, besides the settlement and assessment, there were extra levies called *Patties*. The system had an easy acceptance so long as the officers in charge of the revenue administration were minding the local interests. As

the greed and personal gain motive increased, the system met with much opposition. It was in the days of the later Mahrattas (Bajirao II) that a new system called the Farming System, was ushered in. This system postulated the auctioning of the Mamlatdar's job and the highest bidder was made the Taluk Revenue Officer. The Mamlatdar so appointed was free to recover land revenue as he liked. This led to all sorts of fraud and tyranny. The local revenue officers did what they pleased and allowed a reign of terror to prevail in the area.

The Mahratta rulers were followed by the British who took the earliest opportunity of ending the much disliked farming system. The Mamlatdars fixed the village *Jama* and also the revenue payable by each individual cultivator. This system popularly came to be known as the raiyatwari system. After working it for some time, it was seen that for a true raiyatwari system, land survey and assessment under fixed principles were essential. The Government of the day which gave serious thought to this problem, appointed Mr. Pringle, Assistant Collector of Poona, to evolve a suitable system for land revenue and assessment. He was placed on special duty in 1827 to make necessary revisions and alterations. Mr. Pringle measured all cultivable lands in the Bijapur area making the cultivable field as the unit. The basis of assessment arrived at was the net produce from the field calculated by a most complicated process. The system however failed because of the complicated process and the wrong figures given out by the kulkarnis. The Pringle system had three good points : (1) the introduction of the English acre, (2) the disappearance of patties, or extra levies and (3) the abolition of the difference between *Miras* and *Upri* tenures.

As conditions became worse and settlement operations stood at a standstill, Mr. Goldsmid of the Civil Service and Lt. Mingate of the Services were appointed to conduct settlement operations in 1836. These two officers conducted only test survey and accepted Mr. Pringle's measurements when found correct. There were no maps showing the extent of holdings but only the description of the boundaries. The assessment was based on natural fertility. Soils were divided into three classes, black, red and gravel, each of the three being sub-divided into three sub-classes called I, II and III. Each class was given an assessment rate per acre in terms of Reas, a Portuguese coin (25 Reas equalled one anna). The system evolved by Goldsmid and Mingate proved a great success and the general prosperity of the cultivating class increased rapidly. The system was extended to neighbouring areas also. As the settlement operations progressed, efforts were made to have sketch maps showing the relative position of the different fields. The scale map was introduced for the first time in 1830 and official boundary marks were fixed.

In 1840, Lt. Davidson introduced yet another system called the Rupee scale of classification. This was based on the order of the soil, depth and inherent defects. Goldsmid's classification considered only the order of the soil and did not take into consideration the relative fertility of different fields. In the trials and alterations which followed Davidson's method, a new classification called *Tippana* was evolved showing the order of the soil, depth, class of land, and conversional faults. The *Tippana* book enabled check tests by superior revenue officials and necessary corrections were made then and there.

The Poona system visualised classification and assessment as one operation. Later, the two were separated. The Settlement Officer fixed the maximum rates from which the assessment of individual holdings was deduced on the basis of classification. The Poona survey postulated classification of dry crop and garden lands, but as settlement operations extended to other areas another type of land, *viz.*, paddy land had to be classified.

In the year 1847, the Government directed Messrs. Goldsmid, Mingate and Davidson to hold a conference for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of bringing the somewhat diversified operations of the several revenue surveys of the area to a uniform basis. The result of this conference was a joint report. The fundamental principle laid down was that assessment should be arrived at reasonably, having regard to the relative values of different fields. Davidson's classification system was adopted with certain modifications. The joint report also allowed for certain extraneous circumstances which would affect all lands indirectly like the distance from the village site. One other important principle laid down in fixing the maximum rate of assessment was grouping. The taluk was divided into groups of homogeneous tracts to which a uniform standard rate was applied. The grouping was based on permanent features like climate, markets, communications, standard of husbandry and past revenue history. The aggregate assessment fixed for a taluk had to be distributed over individual survey numbers by fixing a maximum rate for different classes of land. The acre rate was then deduced on the basis of classification values. The two main improvements introduced were the system of survey numbers and the principle of grouping.

Method of Assessment

The raiyatwari system which was prevalent in the district of Bijapur was based on a complete survey, soil classification and settlement of assessment of each holding. The original settlement was effected between 1844-1849. The first revision settlement was completed between the years 1874-1880. The second revision settlement, which was in force until recently, began in 1905. Prior

to 1939, the settlement procedure was prescribed by administrative orders of the Bombay Government under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. Under the Land Revenue Amendment Act, 1939, a new procedure was ushered in. The various provisions governing the settlement procedure were contained in Chapter VIII-(a) of the Land Revenue Code and Chapter III of the Land Revenue Rules.

In the year 1955, the settlement procedure was simplified by the Bombay Government on the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee. The settlement under the revised procedure was based on two factors, *viz.*, (1) yield of principal and important crops and (2) prices of agricultural produce. The settlement rates were to be in fraction of the average gross yield per acre of principal and important crops over a period of 10 years or less for which statistics were available in terms of average prices of crops. The unit of settlement was a zone comprising a taluk or contiguous taluks of the same district or more than one district which were homogeneous in respect of soil classification, physical configuration, climate and rainfall and nature of crops grown. The Settlement Officer formulated his proposals of settlement in the form of comprehensive reports which contained (1) various statistics and data collected by him in the prescribed forms, (2) the reasons for his proposals and (3) a statement showing the effect of his proposals as compared to that of the settlement then in force. The report was then submitted to the Collector of the district. The report was published in the regional language in each village in the prescribed manner, together with a notice stating the existing standard rates for each class of land and the extent of increase or decrease proposed by the Settlement Officer. A period of three months from the date of notice was allowed for submitting objections to the settlement proposals. After taking into account all objections, the Collector forwarded the Settlement Officer's Report to the State Government through the Settlement Commissioner. The settlement report together with objections was placed on the table of each chamber of the Legislature for discussion. The orders passed by the Government were final and could not be called in question in any court. A settlement ordinarily remained in force for thirty years.

Land Tenure

In the Bijapur district in the old days the most prevalent form of tenure was the raiyatwari tenure which accounted for 86% of occupied land and only 14% were under the non-raiyatwari *inam* tenure. At present, all *Inams*, jodis and Jahagirs have been totally abolished and all cultivated lands come under raiyatwari tenure. No land was exempt from paying land revenue except under tenures of contract or agreement or under the terms of any Act of the legislature. In the raiyatwari tenure, the land revenue was fixed not upon an estate as a whole or on a village

as a whole but on individual survey numbers or sub-divisions of those numbers. Under the inam tenure which is not in operation now, the land was held on a reduced assessment which was not liable to revision and in some cases was even free of any assessment. The land revenue assessments were fixed under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code as amended in 1939. Assessment was based not only on advantages arising from rainfall or the kind of crop but also on advantages arising from soil, water resources and location. It is on account of this that agricultural lands were divided into three main classes, namely, dry crop, rice and garden lands; and the classification values of soils of different grades of productivity were fixed in terms of annas.

The assessment fixed under the settlement was not collected in full in all years. In years of distress, suspension of half or full land revenue was given on the basis of the condition of crops. The annual land revenue demand was then fixed on the basis of the *annawari*, which meant an estimate of yield of crops in a particular year relative to the standard normal yield which was equated to sixteen annas. The land revenue thus suspended in one year became due for recovery in the next or subsequent years if the crops were satisfactory. In case there was a succession of bad seasons, suspensions more than four years old were turned into remissions.

The occupant held his lands direct from the Government. He had a right to hold the land in perpetuity so long as he paid the land revenue to the Government as fixed at the settlement. He had full rights to sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the land.

Survey in Bijapur Area

Till 1946, the occupant of a land could lease a portion or whole of his holding on annual tenancy at a rent agreed upon with the tenant. But this right was restricted by an amendment to the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, under which all tenancies were given a duration of a minimum of ten years. The maximum rent was also fixed.

A modified form of the raiyatwari tenure, known as the "new tenure", was introduced in 1901. This form of tenure applied only to new occupancies granted. Under this tenure, lands were granted at concessional rates of occupancy price only to *bona fide* cultivators belonging to backward classes, and that too with the permission of the Collector. Of course, the land was subject to the usual land revenue.

Of the two zones of Bijapur, to the north and to the south of the Krishna river, the area north of the Krishna was surveyed and settled by the old Poona survey between 1843 and 1847

and Bijapur south of the Krishna was surveyed and settled by the Bombay Karnatak or Southern Mahratta survey between 1850 and 1858. From the beginning of the British rule in 1818 and up to 1843, no attempt was made to revise the Mahratta assessment. Between 1825 and 1830, as in other parts of the Deccan, much of the land was measured. This measurement proved of comparatively little value, because the want of boundary marks and village maps offered every facility for encroachment and other frauds. As in other parts of the Deccan and Bombay Karnatak, the chief characteristics of the old assessment were a high nominal demand and large annual remissions and outstandings. The occupied area of Government lands was much less than half of the whole arable area and even what was held for cultivation was very imperfectly tilled. In 1843-44, the survey settlement was introduced in 102 villages in India. The survey and settlement went on slowly and were not completed till 1857-58. The work of the Poona Survey in North Bijapur was finished in 1847-48 and, two years later, the Dharwar Survey was begun in South Bijapur. As the settled area increased, the former large remissions and outstandings gradually diminished. In 1862, four years after the settlement was complete, remissions dwindled to a negligible figure. In 1844-45, 94 villages of Muddebihal were surveyed and assessed. In 1845, 57 villages in Hippargi were measured and classified and the settlement was introduced in the same year. These 57 villages were of irregular shape. In the same year the survey settlement was introduced in 18 Mangoli villages. Of the 223 villages in Badami, to the south of Bagalkot, 147 were Government villages and 76 were alienated. The lands of the 147 Government villages were measured in 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50 and settled in 1850-51. Of the 161 Bagalkot villages, 124 were Government villages and 37 alienated. Between 1848 and 1850, the 124 Government villages were surveyed and classed and the settlement was introduced in 1850-51. Of the 169 Hungund villages, 142 were Government villages and 27 alienated. The 142 Government villages were measured and classed between 1848 and 1850. The new rates were introduced in 1851 and sanctioned in 1855. The survey of villages of the Bijapur taluk, of which 82 were Government villages and four alienated, was conducted in 1855-56, and the rates were formally sanctioned in 1860-61. Bijapur, which then formed part of Satara, was bounded on the north by estates of *Jagirs*, on the east by Hippargi or Sindgi and Mangoli or Bagewadi then in Sholapur, on the south by the Krishna river and on the west by the Athani sub-division of Belgaum. The 88 Government villages formed the charge of a Mamlatdar whose headquarters was at Bijapur. The rates of assessment in force up to the time of the survey settlement (1854) were exceedingly high and exceedingly uneven. Both under the Satara Chiefs and under the British it was usual to induce cultivators to keep or to take land by the grant of *Lavami Tota*, i.e., a permanent

reduction on the standard assessment, the amount of the reduction forming the subject of a bargain between the receiver and the district officials. These reductions depended on the caprice of the district officials and were proportionate to the influence of those who applied for them rather than either to their necessities or to the quality of the land These permanent reductions were therefore both partial and unequal. In some cases they were much greater than was necessary. In other cases they were insufficient and had to be supplemented by yearly remissions.

Under the survey settlement, the 88 villages of the Bijapur taluk were arranged in three classes, the first with 17, the second with 25 and the third with 46 villages. The 17 villages of the first class with the highest dry crop acre rate of 12 annas were in the south and south-west of the sub-division which was best placed in respect of both climate and markets. The 25 villages of the second class with the highest dry crop acre rate of 10 annas were in the centre of the sub-division, and the 46 villages of the third class with the highest dry crop acre rate of 8 annas were in the east and north. On the lands along the Dhone, the dry crop acre rates were raised according to the quality of the soil and the distance from the river. On 953 acres of well-watered garden land yielding vegetables and a little sugar cane, an average acre rate of Rs. 1-15-0 was fixed. Under the two large Mamdapur reservoirs. 512 acres of paddy land paid acre rates varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 20.

During the ten years ending with 1865-1866, the result of the new survey was increase in the area under tillage from 1,94,663 acres in 1855-56 to 2,37, 243 in 1865-66 and in collections from Rs. 66,270 to Rs. 88,080.

Revision Survey

The revision survey in the Bijapur area began in 1874 and, except in a few villages, was completed by 1877 in the entire north of the district, where the original settlement had come to an end. During the eighteen years ending with 1873, the area under tillage in 450 villages varied from 7,85,143 acres in 1855-56 to 12,04,043 acres in 1871-72 and averaged 10,95,800 acres. The revenue accrued to Government varied from Rs. 3,56,120 in 1855-56 to Rs. 5,27,960 in 1871-72 and averaged Rs. 4,87,230.

Between 1874 and 1877, revised settlements were introduced in four survey blocks of 472 villages. In the Indi-Bijapur block of 102 villages, the new settlement caused an increase of Rs. 53,550 in revenue. In the Indi-Bagewadi block of 182 villages, an increase of Rs. 58,470 was noticed. So also in Bagewadi-Muddebihal block of 149 villages, an increase of Rs. 38,760 accrued. In the Muddebihal block of 39 villages, the increase was Rs. 7,850. The total

increase for the 472 villages was Rs. 1,58,620. In 1874-75 at the close of thirty years, the revision of the original survey settlements was begun in 41 villages of Indi, 56 of Sindgi and 5 of Bijapur taluks all of which were settled originally in 1844-55 by Colonel Anderson, the Survey Commissioner. The total area of those 102 villages amounted to 3,93,884 acres of which 18,347 acres were unarable.

Survey Results— 1843-1882

The survey showed that the tillage area had risen from 4,83,673 acres in 1843-44 to 16,70,374 acres in 1881-82. The Government demand also increased from Rs. 5,84,250 to Rs. 10,26,087.

The revision settlements were introduced in the area of the Bijapur district between 1905 and 1916 and in the areas of the then princely states of Mudhol and Jamkhandi between 1929 and 1935. The survey and settlement of the alienated villages were done under post-war reconstruction schemes. (See also Appendix).

On the basis of the plane table survey system, a correct topographical village map was prepared generally on a scale of one inch to 20 chains for all surveyed villages, showing the survey numbers and the boundary marks and other topographical details such as roads, nallas, forests and the like. From these village maps, taluk and district maps were prepared on a scale of 1 inch—2 miles.

Classification of lands was arrived at for the determination of relative values of fields according to their natural productions, capabilities and position. The relative values were estimated in terms of bhag annas (ranging from 16 annas to 1 anna) taking into consideration order, depth and quality of the soil and advantages and disadvantages affecting the fertility of the soil.

The settlements had expired in the district and the Government decided to undertake revision settlement work in the area from 1955. The Bombay Government, which introduced the policy, appointed in all 19 Settlement Officers and staff for the entire State. Of them, three Settlement Officers were allotted for the four districts of Bombay Karnatak, one for Bijapur and Belgaum districts, the second for Dharwar district and the third for the North Kanara district. The revised principles of land revenue were formulated in the Bombay Revenue Department Resolution, dated the 20th March 1956. The two most important factors which provided the basis of settlement under the revised procedure were (1) yields of principal and important crops and (2) prices of agricultural produce. The settlement rates were to be in fraction of the average gross yield per acre of principal and important crops over a period of ten years or less for which statistics were available in terms of the average prices of the crops. As regards the unit of settlement Bijapur district as a whole was divided into two zones. The first zone consisted

of Bijapur, Indi and Sindgi taluks and the second zone, Bagewadi, Muddebihal, Hungund, Badami, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Mudhol and Bilgi taluks. The work of the first zone which was entrusted to a Settlement Officer was completed on 31st March 1957. The settlement work in the second zone was completed later. These two zones had been determined by the Settlement Commissioner for Land Records, Poona, with the approval of the Bombay Government. In each zone, representative villages were selected for settlement work and necessary groupings were made. In each group, 25% of the representative villages were selected to determine the principal and money crops. The Settlement Officers appointed for the purpose had undertaken a rapid tour of the area to hold detailed enquiry regarding yields and prices of principal and important crops in each of the representative villages selected in each tentative group in each of the zones formed. The principal crop was the crop grown in not less than 20% of the total cropped area in the group. The important crops included cash crops also. For the purpose of ascertaining the gross yield per acre, the Settlement Officer had to collect data from the Tahsildars and from the Department of Statistics. The Settlement Officer was required to perform as many crop experiments as possible and consult the leading agriculturists. The data so collected of yields and prices were then tabulated and appended to the settlement report.

As soon as Bijapur district formed part of Mysore as a result of States' Reorganisation, the Land Records, Survey and Settlement Department of the State of Mysore undertook a fresh examination. From a perusal of the findings it was seen that the settlement rate proposed, *i.e.*, 1/16th of the gross yield per acre of principal and important crops was nearly double the settlement rates then in existence. There was no scope of discretion left to the Settlement Officer to moderate the proposed settlement. The settlement reports together with the objections received from the public were placed before the State Legislature which discussed the question and reduced the rate to 1/25th of the gross yield per acre.

The following rates were in force in the Bijapur district in the revenue year 1964-65 :—

Taluk	*Dry crop (Ordinary)*		*Garden*	*Wet*
	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.
Bijapur ..	1.12	1.06	8.00	4.00
Bagewadi ..	1.12	1.00	4.00	4.00
Muddebihal ..	1.12	1.06	4.00	4.00
Sindgi ..	1.12	1.06	4.00	4.00
Indi ..	1.00	1.00	4.00	4.00
Bagalkot ..	1.06	1.00	8.00	8.00
Bilgi ..	1.06	1.00	8.00	8.00
Hungund ..	1.06	1.00	4.00	4.00
Badami ..	1.12	1.06	8.00	8.00
Mudhol ..	1.12	1.06	8.00	8.00
Jamkhandi ..	1.12	1.06	8.00	8.00

The new settlement rates have come into force after orders were passed by the Government in conformity with the Resolution of the Legislature as required by the provisions contained in Section 121 of the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964.

The standard rates, which are levied with effect from 1st July 1965 in the groups in each of the two zones in the district, are as follows :—

STANDARD RATES

Zone No.		*Group No.*	*Dry Land*	*Wet Land*	*Garden Land*
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
K. VII Bijapur	..	I	1.35	7.52	1.35
(Zone I)		II	0.96	7.52	0.96
K. VIII Bijapur	..	I	3.28	9.40	9.40
(Zone II)		II	2.55	8.44	8.44
		III	1.84	7.52	7.52

Demand

Tables showing land revenue demands and collections in the district for 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 are appended at the end of the chapter.

The Record of Rights was the most important document in old Bombay Land Revenue system. The maintenance of a correct and complete record of all rights is a great bulwark of public peace and of law and order. Without such a record it is impossible to get true statistics of any species of productions or any of the economic facts concerned with the land. The Land Records Office at Bijapur is an adjunct to the Revenue Department and was created in 1884.

Land Reforms

The relationship between the land-lord and the tenant was based on old-time traditional beliefs. But in recent years, attempts have been made to put the relationship on a statutory basis, eliminating altogether the intermediaries. To trace the course of events, it is worthwhile to mention in brief the progress of tenancy reforms. In the raiyatwari areas, the cultivators had an unrestricted right of transfer and sub-letting of the lands. Due to a variety of causes, lands tended to accumulate in the hands of rent-receiving interests and thereby tenancy problems on a considerable scale became prevalent. In former days, the intermediaries enjoyed more or less absolute rights and the cultivators were reduced to the status of tenants-at-will. With the passage

of time and as conditions stabilised, rights of permanent and heritable possession and in many cases also the rights of transfer were conferred on the tenants.

Legislative activity was directed mainly towards protecting the rights of tenants holding land under intermediaries. In the raiyatwari tracts, legislation for tenancy reforms is of comparatively recent growth. The Bombay State gave a good lead in the matter by enacting the first legislation in India for tenancy reforms in the year 1939. Since the country's independence a number of other States have enacted tenancy reforms.

Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939

Prior to 1939, there was no law in the State of Bombay regulating the relations between land-lords and tenants except Section 83 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. In order to provide security of tenure to the tenants, the Bombay Tenancy Act of 1939 was incorporated in the Statute Book. The Act gave to the tenants fixity of tenure, protection from rack-renting and from eviction and rights to house-sites and trees. The law envisaged a new concept, *viz.*, "protected tenant". The appropriate sections in the Statute defined who a tenant is. A tenant who had held land continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding 1st January 1938 became a protected tenant. According to the Act, no lease could be made for less than 10 years. Rent was limited to the agreed rent or rent payable according to usage or to "reasonable" rent as determined by the Mamlatdar in case of dispute. A protected tenant's tenancy could be determined by the landlord only when the tenant failed to pay rent, sublet or sub-divided the land, used it for non-agricultural purposes or did any act injurious to the land. In case of a protected tenant's death his tenancy continued to his heirs if the latter so desired. The landlord had, however, a right to resume the land from a protected tenant for personal cultivation. By the time the Act came into force, the popular Ministry which piloted the measures resigned office and the Act was not applied all over the State including Bijapur. In 1946, the Act was amended to include the following items: (1) the rate of rent was not to exceed in the case of irrigated land 1/4th of the crop or its value and in the case of other lands 1/3rd and (2) every lease subsisting on the appointed day was to be deemed to be for 10 years. The Act so amended was applied to the whole of the Bombay State from 11th April 1946. Some defects however were noticed in the administration of the Act. In order to remedy them and also further to improve the position of the tenants, a comprehensive legislation called the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948, was enacted.

1948 Act

The new Act of 1948 retained all the beneficial provisions of the Act of 1939 and added other details in keeping with the trend of times. The relationship between the landlords and tenants was sought to be settled by (1) giving to tenants security of tenure, reasonable rent and rights to trees and house-sites, (2) providing for commutation of crop share into cash and (3) abolition of various cesses, haks and the like which were of an obnoxious nature. In addition to these rights, certain safeguards were introduced for efficient cultivation of land. These were prohibition of sub-letting or sub-division, encouragement to join co-operatives, assumption of management by Government of landholder's estates in case of dispute between the landholders and tenants, prohibiting the transfer of agricultural land to non-agriculturists and right of protected tenant to purchase land from the landholder at a reasonable price payable in instalments, assuming management of land lying uncultivated for any two cultivating seasons and restricting resumption of land held by a protected tenant by a landholder for personal cultivation.

The new Act recognized three categories of tenants, namely, (1) permanent tenants, (2) protected tenants and (3) ordinary tenants for ten years. Certain tenants cultivating the land continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately before the dates specified in the Act were recognized as protected tenants and the protected tenants were given special rights to purchase lands at a reasonable price to be determined by the tribunal. The price was generally to be the market price and payable in a lumpsum or in 10 instalments within 15 years. A protected tenant had also a right to exchange his tenancy. His tenancy right was made heritable. The landlord's right to terminate the tenancy of a protected tenant for personal cultivation was further circumscribed. He could not resume land for personal cultivation if he had been cultivating personally other land measuring 50 acres or more, but if land so cultivated by him was less than 50 acres, he could resume so as to make up the holding of 50 acres. If a protected tenant had become a member of a co-operative farming society, the landlord could not claim resumption. The law further stipulated that if the landlord failed to cultivate the land personally within one year, it was to be restored to the evicted tenant. The tenant was entitled to compensation for the improvements effected by him on the termination of his tenancy. The maximum rate of rent was fixed statutorily by the Act of 1948 also at 1/3rd and 1/4th of the produce for non-irrigated and irrigated lands respectively. The Government retained the power to fix a lower rate of the maximum rent. By a Government Notification, dated 17th October 1952, the maximum rate of rent was reduced to 1/6th of the crop or its value irrespective of the fact whether the lands were irrigated or not. The Act of 1948 was amended in 1952 and the important

clauses introduced by the Amending Act were (1) provision for the purchase of land by the tenant on payment of the price in instalments and (2) restriction of the right of the landlord to evict the protected tenant only to cases where the income from the land to be resumed was the main source of income of the landlord for his maintenance. The Act also laid down that only persons in whose name the land stood on 1st January 1952 could evict a protected tenant. In addition, the Amending Act introduced for the first time a new concept of agricultural holding. It meant 16 acres of jirayat land or 4 acres of irrigated or paddy land. As regards the extent of land which could thus be resumed for personal cultivation, he could resume the entire area leased in case he held an agricultural holding or less as defined, but if his holding was larger in size, he could resume not more than half the area leased to the tenant.

1955 Act

The 1948 Act had some defects and difficulties in its implementation. The Act was found inadequate to put into effect the idea of economic holding and ceiling, the principles of which were ushered in as most important to solve the many-sided agrarian problems of the country. The Central Planning Commission had made recommendations regarding the absolute limit of the extent of land which any individual may hold. Major changes in the tenancy law were therefore made by the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1955.

The Amending Act defined the ceiling area and economic holding. An economic holding was defined as sixteen acres of jirayat land or eight acres of seasonally irrigated or paddy land or four acres of perennially irrigated land. The ceiling area was fixed at three times this. The distinction between protected and ordinary tenant was removed putting the latter on the same footing as the former. It was stipulated that no person in future whether as owner or tenant or both would be able to hold land in excess of the ceiling area. This restriction did not, however, apply to the land personally cultivated immediately before the appointed day. The maximum and minimum rents were also fixed as twice or not to exceed 5 times the assessment or Rs. 20 per acre whichever was less, the tenant paying the land revenue and other Government dues. The total payment by the tenant was limited to 1/6th of the gross produce.

In the implementation of the 1955 Act, a day was fixed known as the Tiller's Day (1st April 1957) when every tenant whether permanent, protected or otherwise was deemed to have purchased from the land-lord land held by him as tenant free of all encumbrances subject to the condition that he cultivated the land personally. But this was not applied to the lands leased by a person who did not hold more than an economic

holding and whose annual income from all sources including the rent of the land did not exceed Rs. 1,500. The lands purchased by tenants had a purchase price between 20 and 200 times the assessment and payable in either a lumpsum or in instalments within a maximum period of 12 years with simple interest at 4½ per cent.

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1955 continued in the statute book even after States' Re-organization in November 1956 when the district of Bijapur along with other three districts of the Bombay Karnatak formed a part of new Mysore State. On 11th March 1957, an ordinance was issued by the Government of Mysore suspending the operation of the provisions of the Bombay Act relating to resumption by landlords and purchase by tenants and also requiring that all surrenders should be registered in the Tahsildar's Office. The Ordinance was subsequently replaced by Act XIII of 1957. By virtue of this suspension, the right of a landlord to resume land for personal cultivation as well as the provisions whereby the tenant became the owner of the holding under certain circumstances were kept in abeyance.

Objectives of Reform

The land reform programme is based on the capacity of Indian agriculture to provide the surplus needed to support the country's industrial development. The Second Five-Year Plan envisaged a clear-cut objective leading to the conclusion that a substantive increase in agricultural production, diversification of the agricultural economy and the building up of an efficient and progressive system of agriculural production are among the most urgent tasks to be accomplished.

The objectives arising against this background are summed up as follows :—

"Firstly to remove such impediments upon agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure and secondly to create conditions for evolving as speedily as may be possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity. These aspects are inter-related, some measures of land reform bearing more directly on the first aim, others to a greater extent on the second. Thus, the abolition of intermediaries and the protection given to tenants are intended to give the tiller of the soil his rightful place in the agrarian system and by reducing or eliminating burdens he has borne in the past, to provide him with fuller incentives for increasing agricultural production. Similarly, to bring tenants into direct relation with the State and to put an end to the tenant-landlord nexus are essential steps in the establishment of a stable rural economy. In the conditions of India large disparities in the

distribution of wealth and income are inconsistent with economic progress in any sector. This consideration applies with even greater force to land. The area of land available for cultivation is necessarily limited. In the past, rights in land were the principal factor which determined both social status and economic opportunity for different groups in the rural population. For building up a progressive rural economy it is essential that disparities in the ownership of land should be greatly reduced. In view of the existing pattern of distribution and size of agricultural holdings, redistribution of land in excess of a ceiling may yield relatively limited results. Nevertheless, it is important that some effective steps should be taken in this direction during the Second Five-Year Plan so as to afford opportunities to landless sections of the rural population to gain in social status and to feel a sense of opportunity equally with other sections of the community. Reduction of disparities in the ownership of land is also essential for developing a co-operative rural economy, for co-operation thrives best in homogeneous groups in which there are no large inequalities. Thus, programmes for abolishing intermediary tenures, giving security to tenants and bringing tenants into direct relationship with the State with a view to conferring ownership upon them are steps which lead to the establishment of an agrarian economy based predominantly on peasant ownership."

Ideas of tenancy legislation are fast changing in the country with new principles and concepts. This is amply borne out by the frequency with which tenancy laws are being recast. The anxiety to balance meticulously the respective interests of the landlord and the tenant resulted in the laws becoming complicated. The only remedy to safeguard the position of the tenants appeared to be largely to end the tenant-landlord relationship.

Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee, 1957

In order to examine the existing Tenancy and Agricultural Land Laws and to make recommendations for a comprehensive legislation in the matter, the Mysore Government appointed a committee on 10th May 1957 under the Chairmanship of Shri B. D. Jatti, to go into the question of fixity of rent, security of tenure, rights of resumption of land by landlords for personal cultivation, right of purchase by tenants and payment of compensation to landlords, ceiling extent of land holdings, fixing the extent of basic or economic and family holdings and specifying the areas to which they apply, prohibition of land ownership as a source of income by persons who are not themselves peasants or by those who do not reside either in the village in which the land is situated or on the farm, matters relating to the assumption and management or acquisition of lands by Government, acquisition of land from persons who own the land in a village but who are neither agriculturists nor residents of the village and restraint on alienation of land in favour of non-agriculturists.

The Committee after going into several questions in great detail submitted a detailed report to the Government on 10th September 1957 recommending among other things, a ceiling on land-holdings up to 4½ family holdings (a family holding being a holding which would give a net income of Rs. 1,200 per annum to its owner-cultivator) and compensation payable to the owner at 15 times the fair rent less land revenue. The Committee was not in favour of leases of land except in certain special circumstances. The Committee also recommended that orchards, specialised farms and efficiently managed estates should be exempted from ceiling; coffee, tea and sugarcane estates were also exempted. The Committee's recommendations helped in formulating proposals for land reforms.

Mysore Land Reforms Act

The Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 10 of 1962) as amended in 1965, which came into force throughout the State with effect from the 2nd October 1965, the Gandhi Jayanthi day, is a highly important step. The enactment has made comprehensive provisions in respect of tenants' rights, ceiling limits of present holdings and future acquisitions, payment of compensation for surplus lands to be taken over from landlords and other connected matters.

No tenancy can be terminated merely on the ground that its duration whether by agreement or otherwise, has expired. Tenants, who were cultivating lands prior to 10th September 1957, but who had been dispossessed either by surrender or eviction, are entitled for restoration of possession. Eviction of tenants can only be done in accordance with Section 22 of the Act.

The existing tenancies would, however, continue till the resumable and non-resumable lands are determined and resumable lands are resumed by the landlords under Section 14. A landlord, desiring to resume land from his tenant for personal cultivation or non-agricultural purposes, should file a statement in Form I before the Tribunal appointed for the purpose. Lands leased to permanent tenants or those leased by a company, association or other body of individuals (not being a joint family), whether incorporated or not or by a religious, charitable or other institutions, capable of holding property cannot be resumed. The Munsiffs' courts in the districts are to function as Land Tribunals also, for the present, and the District Judges are the appellate authorities. From the date of vesting, all non-resumable lands leased to tenants would stand transferred to the State Government. Lands in excess of 27 standard acres in the case of existing holdings would be treated as surplus land, which would be vested in the State Government. The ceiling area for future holdings is limited to 18 standard acres. A standard acre means one acre of first class land or an extent

equivalent thereto as laid down in the Schedule to the Act. The future ceiling would be, therefore, as below :

Class of Land	*Ceiling area in acres*
Class I	18
Class II	24
Class III	30
Class IV	36
Class V	72
Class VI	108
Class VII	144

The ceiling provisions do not apply to regimental farm lands or to plantations as defined in the Act. Compensation would be paid for all lands vested in the State Government at the rates prescribed in the Act. The Act does not apply to lands belonging to or held on lease from the Government or from religious or charitable institutions managed by or under the control of the State Government or from a public trust or a society established for public educational purpose created or formed before the 18th November 1961 and which was in existence on the 18th July 1965.

Agrarian movement

There have been no large-scale agrarian movements or disorders worthy of note. Peasants' organisations are set up by certain political parties inculcating in them the view that land truly belongs to the tiller. The non-violent Bhoodan Yajna sponsored by Vinoba Bhave is slowly gaining ground. A local committee for Bhoodan is functioning in Bijapur.

Agricultural Labour

The condition of agricultural labour is considerably low. This category of labour is not organised. Favourable conditions of work or benefits of service are no where to be seen, though attempts have been made to bring agricultural labour under the Minimum Wages Act. The State Government fixed in 1959 minimum wages for agricultural labour. (See also Chapter IV).

Organisational set-up at the district level

When a new district known as Kaladgi district (which was later called as Bijapur district) was formed in 1864, its administration in revenue matters was entrusted to an officer styled Collector. This officer, who was also the Chief Magistrate District Registrar and executive head of the district, was helped in his work of general supervision by a staff of four assistants, of whom two were covenanted and two uncovenanted servants of Government. For fiscal and other administrative purposes, the lands under the Collector's charge were distributed over eight subdivisions (taluks). Of these, six were generally entrusted to the covenanted assistants or Assistant Collectors and two to one of the uncovenanted assistants, called the District Deputy Collector.

As a rule, no sub-division was kept by the Collector under his own direct supervision. The other uncovenanted assistant who was styled the head-quarters or Huzur Deputy Collector was entrusted with the charge of the treasury. These officers were also Magistrates, and those, who held revenue charges, had under the presidency of the Collector, the chief management of the different administrative bodies, local fund and municipal committees, within the limits of their revenue charges.

Under the supervision of the Collector and his assistants, the revenue charge of each fiscal sub-division (taluk) was placed in the hands of an officer styled Mamlatdar. These officers were also invested with magisterial powers. One of the fiscal sub-divisions (taluks), Bagalkot, contained a subordinate division called petha or mahal (sub-taluk) placed under the charge of an officer styled Mahalkari, who, except that he had no treasury to superintend, exercised the revenue and magisterial powers generally entrusted to a Mamlatdar.

The charge of the Government villages was entrusted to headmen or patels, most of whom were hereditary and a few stipendiary. Most of them had both revenue and police duties. The kulkarni or village accountant kept the village accounts, drew up statistics and helped the headmen in performing their duties. Most of them were also hereditary. The patel's or kulkarni's yearly pay, which was proportionate to the village revenue, consisted partly of cash payment and partly of remission of assessment on land.

Present set-up

The head of the revenue administration of the district of Bijapur, who was formerly designated as the Collector, is now called the Deputy Commissioner. He is also the District Magistrate of Bijapur by virtue of which he controls the work of other executive Magistrates in the district. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible to the Divisional Commissioner of Belgaum Division and to the Government.

The Deputy Commissioner is not only the head of the Revenue Department in the district, but in so far as the needs and exigencies of the district administration are concerned, he is expected to supervise the working of the officers of other departments also. The Deputy Commissioner has to keep himself informed of everything that passes in the district. As the executive head of the district, he has to maintain co-ordination with the district officers of other departments in the district by holding periodical meetings.

The district is divided into four sub-divisions, *viz.*, Indi, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Jamkhandi sub-divisions, each in charge of an Assistant Commissioner. Formerly, the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner was also the Assistant Commissioner

for Bijapur sub-division which consisted of Bijapur and Bagewadi taluks. The designation of the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner has since been changed to Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner with effect from August 1, 1962 and the Assistant Commissioner, Bijapur sub-division, was placed in charge of Bijapur, Bagewadi and Muddebihal taluks. Consequently, the Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner was relieved of the duties of the Assistant Commissioner, Bijapur sub-division. In this new Bijapur sub-division, Muddebihal taluk was included transferring it from the Bagalkot sub-division.

There are eleven taluks in the district each in charge of a Tahsildar. There are talatis (village accountants) for groups of villages and a patel for each village. The talati receives monthly salary in a time-scale of pay. His main duties are: (1) to maintain the village accounts relating to demand, collection and arrears of land revenue, etc., the record of rights and all other village forms prescribed by Government, (2) to inspect crops and boundary marks and prepare agricultural statistics, (3) to help the patel in the collection of land revenue and (4) write combined day and receipt books and other accounts and do other clerical work.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue of Bijapur District for the revenue year ending with 30th June 1962, *i.e.*, for 1961-62

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*Gross Demand*	*Remission*	*Suspensions including previous suspension*	*Collection*	*Unauthorised arrears*	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bijapur ..	4,42,025.79	12,172.01	3,21,823.90	1,07,992.02	37.86	The amount of unauthorised arrears shown in column 7 was recovered in the revenue year 1962–63
2	Indi ..	3,68,747.80	..	1,09,780.26	2,43,380.21	15,587.33	
3	Sindgi ..	3,95,105.37	1,113.24	1,24,458.34	2,60,283.46	9,250.33	
4	Bagewadi ..	4,07,254.67	..	1,52,098.54	2,43,625.29	11,530.84	
5	Bagalkot ..	2,31,704.87	510.64	82,781.39	1,40,827.82	7,585.02	
6	Badami ..	2,38,060.23	576.40	1,60,553.46	76,526.24	404.13	
7	Hungund ..	3,59,555.31	..	2,01,642.97	1,57,912.34	..	
8	Muddebihal ..	3,20,086.96	..	1,61,034.10	1,58,996.64	56.22	
9	Jamkhandi ..	4,54,014.19	80,524.23	1,33,411.21	2,89,937.46	141.29	
10	Mudhol ..	2,75,915.13	49.27	1,47,526.88	1,18,415.15	9,923.83	
11	Bilgi ..	1,90,832.64	30.36	68,553.94	1,21,305.71	952.72	
	Total ..	36,83,302.95	94,966.05	16,63,665.00	18,69,202.33	55,469.57	

Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue of Bijapur District for the revenue year ending with 30th June 1963, that is, for 1962-63.

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*Gross Demand*	*Remission*	*Suspensions including previous suspension*	*Collection*	*Unauthorised arrears*	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Bijapur ..	9,90,606.09	86,252.02	5,31,013.02	3,73,055.57	242.77	The un-authorised arrears shown in column 7 were recovered in subsequent years.
2.	Indi ..	4,99,416.23	13,547.60	1,65,929.16	3,18,725.28	1,214.19	
3.	Sindgi ..	5,11,892.23	51,201.59	1,67,895.44	2,92,334.76	460.44	
4.	Bagewadi ..	7,40,744.79	1,23,121.91	2,68,047.47	3,47,417.44	2,157.97	
5.	Bagalkot ..	3,95,121.78	21,363.33	1,74,454.38	1,99,147.94	156.13	
6.	Badami ..	5,71,085.58	576.40	3,68,940.46	2,01,431.56	337.16	
7.	Hungund ..	6,26,086.53	22,827.48	3,28,626.40	2,74,482.34	150.31	
8.	Muddebihal ..	5,27,729.62	52,546.70	2,19,885.33	2,54,881.98	415.61	
9.	Jamkhandi ..	6,87,411.65	1,71,228.29	1,95,113.67	3,19,530.57	1,539.12	
10.	Mudhol ..	5,76,030.81	68,228.28	2,51,223.20	2,49,141.60	7,437.73	
11.	Bilgi ..	3,69,167.29	18,007.48	1,93,352.29	1,57,656.74	150.78	
	Total ..	64,95,559.86	6,28,901.36	28,64,280.82	29,87,605.78	14,262.21	

Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue of Bijapur District for the revenue year ending with 30th June 1964, that is, for 1963-64.

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*Gross Demand*	*Remission*	*Suspensions including previous suspension*	*Collection*	*Unauthorised arrears*	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Bijapur ..	9,46,634.20	1,85,385.84	5,31,016.59	2,29,896.74	335.03	
2.	Indi ..	4,78,442.78	20,500.40	1,55,763.44	3,00,225.61	1,953.33	All the amount of unauthorised arrears of land revenue shown in column 7 was later recovered.
3.	Sindgi ..	4,85,843.59	16,893.30	1,73,103.40	2,94,393.82	1,453.07	
4.	Bagewadi ..	6,39,637.01	1,02,664.23	2,09,381.74	3,25,872.59	1,718.45	
5.	Bagalkot ..	3,71,999.35	87,794.80	1,71,442.44	1,12,590.47	171.64	
6.	Badami ..	5,84,482.60	83,194.52	3,06,881.75	1,94,182.83	223.50	
7.	Hungund ..	6,17,324.96	1,08,225.74	3,05,263.78	2,03,816.48	18.96	
8.	Muddebihal ..	4,79,767.65	79,678.80	1,54,182.85	2,45,795.70	110.30	
9.	Jamkhandi ..	5,99,108.44	1,31,445.01	1,77,568.74	2,89,973.25	111.44	
10.	Mudhol ..	4,82,694.80	1,03,724.10	1,47,526.68	2,23,445.68	7,998.21	
11.	Bilgi ..	2,84,789.94	43,799.10	79,608.19	1,61,317.94	64.71	
	Total ..	59,70,725.32	9,69,315.84	24,11,739.80	25,81,511.04	14,158.64	

CHAPTER XII

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

1. Police Administration

THE origin of the police administration in Bijapur district may be traced as far back as 1827 in which year a regular police force was organised under the administrative control of the District Magistrate by the Bombay Regulation XII of 1827. Under the said regulation, subordinate police officials down to village patel were made responsible for law and order and crime situations at lower levels. This regulation was superseded by the Bombay District Police Act of 1862 (Act VII) which was modelled on the lines of the Indian Police Act of 1861 (Central Act). Under this Act, the police administration was reconstituted, defining the powers and functions of the police officers. This Act was, however, repealed by the Bombay District Police Act of 1890 (Act IV), which provided in more exhaustive terms the Rules governing the performance of the police duties and maintenance of the police force. The Act of 1890 continued to be in force until 1951, when a consolidated and comprehensive legislation known as the Bombay Police Act of 1951 came into being. The said Act of 1951 was in force in the four Bombay Karnatak districts including Bijapur district, until recently.

In view of the fact that the new Mysore State comprises the integrated districts from the former Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Coorg States, besides the old Mysore districts, different Police Acts were in force in those districts when they became parts of the new Mysore State from 1st November 1956, consequent on the States' reorganisation. In order to bring about uniformity, the Mysore Police Act 1963 (Mysore Act No. 4 of 1964) was adopted and was brought into force throughout the State with effect from 2nd April 1965.

Present set-up

Subject to the orders of the Government and the Inspector-General of Police in their respective spheres of authority, the direction and regulation of the police throughout the district is vested in the Superintendent as the executive head of the force in the district and he has full control over the force under him,

including arms, drill, prevention and investigation of crime, prosecution, discipline and other matters of executive detail.

For purposes of police administration, the entire district is divided into three sub-divisions, *viz.*, Bijapur, Indi and Bagalkot, consisting of 32 police stations and 19 outposts as shown in Table I appended at the end of the chapter.

Existing strength

The strength of the police force as existing now is detailed in Table II given at the end of the chapter. There are seven Police Circles in the Bijapur district at present, with their headquarters at Bijapur (City and Rural circles), Indi, Bagewadi, Bagalkot, Hungund and Jamkhandi.

District Intelligence Branch

In order to devote sustained attention and effort to investigation of important cases and those, in particular, in which the activities of the local criminals extend over jurisdiction of more than one Police Station and in order to collect, collate and examine the information regarding crimes and criminals in the district, a sort of a miniature Criminal Investigation Department known as the District Intelligence Branch functions under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police with a staff consisting of a Sub-Inspector and the necessary number of unarmed Head Constables.

District Special Branch

Similar to the Intelligence Bureau, there is an organisation known as the District Special Branch under the control of the Superintendent of Police, the function of which is to collect intelligence about political parties, communal organisations, trade unions, agrarian associations and the like in the district. It is managed by a Sub-Inspector with the necessary number of Head Constables.

Prohibition Intelligence Bureau

There is a Prohibition Intelligence Bureau in the district working under the control of the Superintendent of Police. An Inspector is in charge of it, assisted by the necessary staff. The Bureau collects intelligence and detects prohibition offences for launching cases against violators of the Prohibition Act.

The Officer-in-charge of the administration of the police force in the district is designated as "Superintendent of Police". He is responsible to: (1) the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, Belgaum and (2) the Inspector-General of Police, Mysore State, Bangalore and he works under the general control of the District Magistrate.

Duties of Officers

Duties of police officers from the Superintendent down to the constable are defined in the Bombay Police Manual which is still in force in the district.

In addition to the normal duties, the police officers have also to perform certain special duties under special laws and local Acts,

in aid of other departments. The executive orders and instructions issued by the Inspector-General of Police for the guidance of the police officers are incorporated in the Police Manual.

The system and practice relating to the police work prevailing in the different integrated regions of the new Mysore State were not the same or uniform. The provisions of the Police Manuals as applicable prior to 1st November 1956 in the different integrated regions continue to be in force in the respective regions. In order to bring about uniformity in the existing divergent systems and to ensure the adoption and application of one set of common rules throughout the State, a revised Police Manual has been drafted and sent up to Government for approval. Till the adoption of the revised common Police Manual, the provisions contained in the Bombay Police Manual hold good in the Bombay Karnatak districts including Bijapur.

Appointments

Appointments of Indian Police Service officers are made by the Union Government and postings of officers, allotted to the State by the Central Government, are made by the State Government.

Appointments of Deputy Superintendents of Police are made by direct recruitment and also by promotion from lower ranks to be made by Government by selection.

Inspectors of Police are appointed by promotions from the lower ranks and no candidate is recruited direct. Appointments by promotion are made by the Inspector-General of Police from a select list, prepared in consultation with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, of Sub-Inspectors fit for promotion as Inspectors.

Sub-Inspectors are directly recruited by a special selection board constituted by the Government. Competent Head Constables are also promoted as Sub-Inspectors.

Ordinarily appointment to the posts of Head Constables are made by promotion from the lower ranks. When necessary, in exceptional cases in the interest of efficiency, direct appointments can also be made and the powers for doing so are vested with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, but he has, however, to report full reasons for the proposed direct recruitment to the Inspector-General of Police and obtain his sanction before selecting a direct recruit for the post of Head Constable. Such direct recruitment should be restricted to 33 1/3 per cent of the vacancies that may occur.

The appointment to the constabulary is made by direct recruitment, subject to the fulfilment of the conditions such as age, physical fitness and education as laid down in the Police Manual. The Superintendent of Police is competent to fill up

these posts. The recruitment is done through the Employment Exchange. Uniform rules, concerning the recruitment of subordinate police officials and allied matters like the period of probation and training, for the entire State have been drawn up and submitted to Government for approval.

Appointments of Police Prosecutors are made only by selection from law graduates, with practical experience on the criminal side at the Bar, provided that such practice is for a continuous period of three years.

Auxiliary organisations

There are other auxiliary organisations like the Village Police, Village Defence Party and Home Guards functioning in Bijapur district. The rules governing the administration and functions of these organisations are incorporated in the Police Manual.

The Home Guards organisation had been functioning as an independent organisation prior to 1st November 1956 under the direct control and supervision of the Commandant-General, Home Guards, Bombay. With the States' reorganisation, the district set-up of the Home Guards was brought under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, Mysore State, from 1st November 1956. At the time of the national emergency declared in 1962, the Home Guards organisation was extended throughout the State, with a Commander of the Home Guards as its head in each district.

Incidence of crime

Murders, dacoity, kidnapping and abduction, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, robbery, cheating and breach of trust are some of the grave crimes committed in the district. There were several cases of rioting due to emotional exuberance. House-breaking and thefts have shown an upward trend in 1963 and 1964, when compared to 1962. The following table indicates the incidence of crime from 1960 to 1964 :

Offences	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Murder ..	80	101	80	101	92
Rioting ..	83	93	80	69	74
Culpable homicide ..	..	1	2	1	2
Kidnapping and abduction.	6	14	6	4	10
Dacoity ..	16	3	10	12	19
Robbery ..	12	11	12	13	20
House-breaking and theft.	191	188	166	239	264
Cheating ..	5	15	7	8	14
Breach of trust ..	39	25	26	20	19

Murders

The capital offence of murder has shown both upward and downward trends during the period. Of the 80 murders reported during 1962, 21 disclosed sexual motives, 13 were attributed to land disputes, four were for gain, 11 were due to factions, three to sudden provocations and 28 to other causes.

Other grave crimes

Crimes in the district are classified into six categories. The following table indicates the downward or upward trend in the number of crimes from 1960 to 1964 :

Category	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1. Offences against the State, public tranquillity and justice.	93	87	91	83	83
2. Offences against persons.	309	319	320	304	307
3. Offences against property alone.	307	316	313	342	400
4. Offences against the body of human beings.	89	68	85	51	61
5. Offences against minor property.	585	578	537	396	453
6. Small offences ..	7,412	8,638	9,404	9,017	7,950

Violations of special laws

The following table discloses the incidence of crime under special laws for five years from 1960 to 1964 :

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Public nuisance ..	38	44	37	18	49
Arms Act ..	42	36	13	9	8
Untouchability (Offences) Act.	1	..	1	1	1
Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act.	143	201	113	146	125
Bombay Gambling Act	69	78	108	114	127
Satta gambling ..	44	37	44	50	51
Other gambling ..	25	41	56	64	76
Cattle Trespass Act ..	14	2	2	..	2
Prevention of Corruption Act.	9	18	15	..	..
Prohibition Act ..	5,386	6,628	6,810	7,163	6,404
Illicit distillation ..	2,609	2,936	6,793	2,674	1,460
Smuggling of liquors ..	3	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness ..	881	1,190	1,089	2,286	2,608
Bombay Police Act ..	67	66	80	78	75
Public Conveyance Act	1,634	1,544	2,225	1,461	1,102

Unnatural deaths

The following table indicates the mortality due to unnatural causes for the period from 1960 to 1964 :

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Drowning ..	189	220	228	241	234
Suicidal drowning ..	104	97	123	105	101
Suicidal hanging ..	128	134	138	130	133
Snake bites ..	34	26	25	11	32
Wild beasts ..	4	1	..	3	1
Burns ..	27	36	28	23	18
Electric shocks ..	..	2	..	4	6
Lightning ..	9	5	3	10	4
Mining accidents ..	1	..	..	..	6
Motor accidents ..	..	22	26	23	22
Rail accidents ..	..	2	..	..	..
Fall from heights ..	20	9	14	10	9
Crushed by weight ..	5	2	..	..	13
Poisoning ..	2	3	2	4	3
Other causes ..	79	62	25	88	87

Percentage of detection

The percentage of detection is disclosed in the following table. Due to various causes like the paucity of eye witnesses, suppression of evidence and the like, the percentage figures are not up to the mark. The figures relate to the years 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Offences	*Percentage*		
	1962	1963	1964
Murder	21.52	24.78	26.15
Dacoity	11.11	9.09	12.05
Robbery	27.77	..	23.07
House breaking and theft ..	28.62	30.64	32.36
Cattle-lifting .. .	46.97	40.00	53.84
Ordinary thefts	47.08	42.44	44.84

Value of property lost

The following figures as disclosed by the District Police staff indicate the extent of the property stolen or lost :

Year	Rs.
1960	1,59,929
1961	2,06,747
1962	96,471
1963	1,14,782
1964	3,11,915

Security and other cases

During 1962, a total of 106 cases were put up according to Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code and according to

Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 127 cases were put up during the same year. The corresponding figures for 1963 and 1964 were 112 and 145 and 124 and 131, respectively.

At the close of the year 1964, 589 known depredators and habitual offenders were on the police registers. Rowdy sheets were prepared in respect of 290 persons.

During the year 1964, 85 over-speed offences were reported and 202 vehicles were declared as defective vehicles.

Motor accidents

During 1962, 29 bus accidents, 63 lorry accidents and seven car accidents were reported. As disclosed by the police, in all, 40 people were injured and 26 people killed in motor accidents during that year. In the next two years, 23 and 22 persons died in such accidents.

There is no fire-fighting squad in Bijapur. Whenever fires are noticed, the help of the Bijapur municipal fire brigade is sought.

Cost of the Police force

The expenditure on the police in Bijapur district for the years 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964 is shown below :—

1961	..	..	Rs. 17,07,227
1962	..	..	Rs. 17,01,716
1963	..	..	Rs. 17,02,672
1964	..	..	Rs. 20,41,056

Amenities to Policemen

Ten civil police officers and 672 persons of other ranks have been provided with Government quarters in the district. Construction of quarters for two more civil police officers and 43 others is at present in progress. Two hundred and fifty one armed policemen have been also accommodated in Government quarters. Efforts are under way to extend the facility to the rest of the police personnel.

Monetary aid is given in cases of extreme ill-health, for education of children and to widows of policemen, in indigent circumstances.

A grain shop has been opened at Bijapur for the benefit of police personnel. The capital for the purpose is provided by the Police Benevolent Fund and the Co-operative Society Fund. The shop deals in wheat, rice, sugar and the like. A flour mill is being run since 1958. A vegetable garden is also being maintained. A dairy, a laundry, a tailoring class, a children's park, radio receiving sets, a boys' club and physical training to boys and girls are some of the amenities provided to policemen and their families in the district.

2. PRISONS

The District Prison, Bijapur, is situated two miles away from Bijapur city proper and is adjacent to Durga village in the outskirts of the city. The head of the jail is called the Superintendent and he is in complete charge of the administration of the District Prison.

The Deputy Commissioner of the district, the Sessions Judge, the Executive Engineer, the District Health Officer, the District Surgeon and the Superintendent of Police are the official visitors to the District Prison. Non-official visitors are also appointed by the Government from time to time to pay visits to the jail.

The Superintendent of the District Jail is responsible to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bangalore.

The duties of the Superintendent are to maintain and control the administration of the District Jail and he functions as the local officer of the Inspector-General of Prisons in all spheres of jail control.

The executive and ministerial personnel under the Superintendent are one visiting medical officer, two jailors, one chief head warder, fifteen head warders, eighteen warders, one assistant medical officer and one compounder, one manager grade II, one first division clerk, four second division clerks, one teacher and one field kamgar.

The Chief Jailor and the other two jailors help the Superintendent in the jail administration as per rules and regulations.

Training of Prisoners

The prisoners who are lodged in the jail are trained in many kinds of industries. They utilise this training to earn daily wages which are not to be spent but allowed to accumulate in order to help the prisoners to settle down in life after release. Prisoners are released on parole and furlough to keep in touch with their kith and kin. They are allowed letters and interviews. Other amenities like sports and daily physical training are provided to keep the prisoners cheerful. Those prisoners who attain proficiency in particular crafts are given merit certificates so that they may be able to secure jobs after their release. To make prisoners literate, adult education classes are run inside the jail.

Persons who are sentenced upto two years of imprisonment are lodged in the Bijapur District Prison. Those who are sentenced for a longer term are transferred to the Belgaum Central Prison. During 1964, the Bijapur District Prison had 1,130 convicted prisoners and 4,452 under-trial prisoners.

Prison produce

There are four separate gardens attached to the prison covering an area of more than 26 acres. During the year 1964 27,658 kg. of vegetables, 8,865 kg. of fodder, 624 kg. of jowar, 260 kg. of paddy, 465 kg. of tamarind and 2,924 kg of firewood were produced.

In the handloom section attached to the prison, carpets, towels, bed-sheets and other varieties of cloth are manufactured and supplied to other departments.

Articles of furniture are manufactured in the carpentry section and supplied to Government departments.

Reforms

There is a library inside the prison for the use of the prisoners. During 1964, the library contained 1,168 books in English, Kannada, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu.

According to the Bombay Jail Manual, which is still in force for the administration of the District Prison, the prisoners are classified into 'A', 'B' and 'C' categories. The prisoners have been allowed to constitute their own panchayat. Newspapers and periodicals in the regional language are being supplied to the prisoners.

Revenue and Expenditure

The total receipts through the sale of manufactured articles in 1964 was Rs. 16,995-10. The total expenditure for the same year was Rs. 1,82,355-81.

3. Juvenile Branch

The different social legislations such as the Children's Act, the Probation of Offenders Act and the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act which were in force in Bombay Karnatak have been continued even after the district became a part of the new Mysore State.

The Director of Social Welfare in Mysore State is appointed as the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools in which capacity he controls the work under the Children's Act and the Probation of Offenders Act. He is also appointed as Reclamation Officer to control the work under the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act.

The work that is being carried on in respect of several social Acts in the district of Bijapur is enumerated here.

The Bombay Government first brought into operation the Bombay Children's Act in Bijapur town in the year 1941 and ultimately extended it to the entire district. The Children's Act has been enacted for the custody, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of children and youthful offenders under the age of

16 years. Destitute, neglected, homeless and other types of socially handicapped children are given protection and training under the Act. Children who are brought under the purview of this legislation have to be first admitted in the Remand Homes and those who need institutional treatment have to be committed by the Juvenile Courts to certified schools or Fit Person Institutions recognised for the purpose.

There is a Remand Home in Bijapur city run by the District Probation and After-care Association since 1941. The Deputy Commissioner, Bijapur, and the District Judge, Bijapur, are the President and Chairman, respectively, of the Association. There is also a managing committee.

The Remand Home is located in the Industrial Settlement buildings on the Station Road, Bijapur, which have been given to the Association by Government.

The Superintendent of the Remand Home is usually the Probation Officer whose services are lent to the Association.

Separate arrangements are made for keeping girls on remand in the Ahalyoddhar Mandir which is managed by the Harijan Kanya Mandir, Bijapur. The average number of girls on remand in the mandir is ten.

There are five Fit Person Institutions, *viz.*, (1) Harijan Kanya Mandir, Bijapur, (2) Harijan Boys' Hostel, Bijapur, (3) Bijapur Orphanage, Bijapur, (4) St. Xavier's Orphanage, Guledgud and (5) Sarvodaya Backward Classes Free Boarding, Kaladgi. In addition to the above five institutions, the Remand Home, Bijapur, is also recognised as a Fit Person Institution.

The Fit Person Institutions are voluntary institutions catering for the needs of children and which are recognised as such under the Children's Act, and where children are committed by the Juvenile Courts. Children who are committed under the provisions of the Bombay Children's Act are usually detained till they attain the age of 18 years and are given training in some useful craft during their stay.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, a whole-time Probation Officer was posted at Bijapur for looking after the work under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act in the district. The Central Probation of Offenders Act was brought into force with effect from 1st October 1960.

There is an Industrial and Agricultural Settlement at Bijapur established under the Bombay Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act. Persons who have a number of previous convictions are restricted

in their movements by courts and some of them are ordered to be interned in the Settlement under the Act. In the Settlement, the habitual offenders are taught suitable crafts and they are helped to earn their livelihood. Wages are paid for the work turned out by them. They live with their wives and children so that the family unit is not disturbed. The children are given education in the Settlement Schools. The Settlement has accommodation for 87 settlers. The industries provided in the Settlement are weaving, tailoring, leather goods and footwear, and agriculture.

The work in respect of the social and moral hygiene programme and under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act is also entrusted to the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. One Reception Centre has been established at Bijapur under the social and moral hygiene programme for taking care of destitute women, unmarried mothers, deserted wives, and women and girls in moral danger. This Reception Centre is also used as a protective home for cases under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act.

4. Judicial Set-up

The highest judicial authority in the district of Bijapur is the District Judge who presides over the District Court. Under Article 223 of the Indian Constitution, appointments and postings of District Judges are made by the Governor in consultation with the High Court of Mysore. Under Article 234 of the Indian Constitution, appointments of persons other than District Judges to the State's judicial services are made by the Governor in accordance with rules made by him in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court. Appointments to the posts of Assistant Judges are made by the Governor on the recommendation of the High Court from amongst the Civil Judges who have put in not less than seven years' service or from amongst the members of the Bar who have practised for not less than five years in any court of the State. The High Court of Mysore is the supreme authority over the District Court in Bijapur and courts subordinate to it.

Principal court

The District Court of Bijapur is the principal court of original jurisdiction and is also a court of appeal from all decrees and orders exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value and upto the limit of Rs. 20,000 passed by the Civil Judge. The District Judge is empowered to exercise general control over all civil courts in the district and their general establishments and he is also authorised to inspect the proceedings of these courts.

In addition to the District Judge, there are two other additional District Judges, *viz.*, the First Additional District Judge and the Second Additional District Judge, stationed in Bijapur.

Civil Justice

There is one Civil Court presided over by a Civil Judge, at Bijapur. His jurisdiction and powers extend to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature, irrespective of the value of the subject-matter. He hears also appeals preferred against the decrees and orders passed by the Munsiffs in the district. Decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judge in all suits and proceedings, wherein the value of the subject-matter is less than Rs. 20,000, are appealable to the District Court, while the appeal in other cases lies direct to the High Court.

There are two Munsiffs' Courts at Bijapur exercising jurisdiction over Bijapur, Indi and Sindgi taluks. The pecuniary jurisdiction of these courts is limited to suits and proceedings wherein the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 10,000. Outside Bijapur city, there are eight courts of Munsiffs, two at Bagalkot and one each at Badami, Bagewadi, Hungund, Jamkhandi, Muddebihal and Mudhol. All the Munsiffs are *ex-officio* Magisstrates, First Class.

During 1964-65, there were 3,558 original civil suits for disposal out of which 1,827 cases had been brought over from the previous year and 1,731 had been instituted during the year. The number of original civil suits decided during 1964-65 was 1,760 and the rest numbering 1,798 were carried over to 1965-66. One hundred and eighty-eight regular civil appeals and 52 miscellaneous civil appeals were also disposed of in 1964-65.

Criminal Justice

Criminal cases committed by the Judicial Magistrates after the necessary preliminary enquiry are tried by the Bijapur District Judge who sits as Sessions Judge of the district. In addition to criminal cases, the First Additional Sessions Judge has been empowered to decide cases arising within Bijapur district under the Prevention of Corruption Act (II of 1947).

There are two Additional Sessions Judges in the district. Capital punishment passed by the Sessions Judge is subject to confirmation by the High Court.

All Judicial Magistrates are subordinate to the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge exercises general control over the courts of Judicial Magistrates and their establishments and is empowered to inspect the proceedings of these courts.

In Bijapur city, two criminal courts are located, presided over by Judicial Magistrates with First Class powers. The jurisdiction of one of them is confined to the city area and to the railway cases, whereas that of the other court extends over the whole of Bijapur taluk except Bijapur city. At Indi, there is a First Class Judicial Magistrate, who has jurisdiction over Sindgi taluk also. At Bagalkot, there are two Munsiffs' Courts, one of which hears

criminal cases arising in Bagalkot and Bilgi taluks. The Munsiffs at Badami, Bagewadi, Hungund, Jamkhandi, Muddebihal and Mudhol perform magisterial functions also. The courts located in these places are called civil-*cum*-criminal courts.

Criminal cases (inclusive of Indian Penal Code cases and cases under other Acts) numbering 12,940 were instituted during 1964-65, while, in addition, 1,205 cases had been brought over from the previous year, making a total of 14,145. Out of these, 13,307 cases were decided during 1964-65, leaving 838 cases pending as on 1st April 1965. Ninety-two criminal cases were committed to sessions during 1964-65, whereas 85 such cases had been pending from 1963-64. In 1964-65, 86 sessions cases were disposed of and 91 were carried over to the next year. Criminal appeals and revision petitions disposed of in 1964-65 numbered 90 and 40, respectively, and at the end of that year, 62 and 48 such cases were pending.

Legal Practitioners

Figures furnished by the various Bar Associations in the district indicate that in 1965, there were about 250 legal practitioners practising in different courts in the district. About 120 of them were at Bijapur alone, while Bagalkot and Jamkhandi had 41 and 29 lawyers, respectively. The rest were practising at other centres in the district.

Stamps

The total amount realised during 1961-62 by the sale of judicial stamps in Bijapur district was Rs. 2,27,444. The figures for 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 were Rs 1,94,428, Rs. 2,06,464 and Rs. 2,09,665, respectively.

TABLE I

Statement showing the Police Sub-Divisions, Police Stations and Out-Posts in Bijapur district in 1965 :

Name of the Sub-Division	*Name of the taluk constituting the Sub-Division*	*Head-quarters of the Sub-Division*	*Name of the Police Station*	*Name of the Police Out-Post*
Bijapur Sub-Division.	Bijapur ..	Bijapur ..	Gandhi Chowk Golgumbaz Bijapur Rural Bableshwar. Tikota .. Horti ..	Tidgundi, Mamdapur. Gunadal. .. ..
Indi Sub-Division	Indi ..	Indi ..	Indi, Chadchan	Agarkhed
	Sindgi ..	Indi ..	Sindgi, Hippargi. Almel ..	Moratgi, Korwar. Kalkeri. ..
	Bagewadi ..	Indi ..	Bagewadi, Kolhar, Mangoli.	Yalwar, Nidgundi.
	Muddebihal	Indi ..	Muddebihal, Talikot.	Nalatwad
Bagalkot Sub-Division.	Bagalkot ..	Bagalkot ..	Bagalkot Town Bagalkot Rural, Kaladgi.	Sitimani (at present temporary) Bewoor
	Bilgi ..	Bagalkot ..	Bilgi ..	Galagali
	Hungund ..	Bagalkot ..	Hungund, Ilkal, Amingad.	Sangam Nandwadgi, Gudur.
	Badami ..	Bagalkot ..	Badami, Guledgud. Kerur	Kulgeri
	Jamkhandi	Bagalkot ..	Jamkhandi, Banahatti, Terdal, Savalgi.	Rabkavi
	Mudhol ..	Bagalkot ..	Mudhol, Lokapur.	Mahalingpur

TABLE II

Statement showing the sanctioned strength of the Police Force and other staff in Bijapur district, as on 1st October 1965:

Particulars	S.P.*	Dy. S.P. / A.S.P.	Inspr.	PSIs. / RSIs.	ASIs. / ARSIs.	HCs.	PCs.	Total
1. Officer-in-charge ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Officer-in-charge of Sub-Divisions.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
3. Circle Police Inspectors.	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
4. Total strength of PSIs., ASIs., HCs. and PCS.	..	..	..	37	4	200	846	1,08'
5. Headquarters Reserve.	..	..	1	5	6	42	214	268
6. Wireless–operators	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	9
7. P.S.I. PIB.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
8. P.S.I. DIB.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
9. P.S.I. DSB.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	1	3	8	45	11	245	1,065	1,378

Besides the above mentioned strength, there were 20 civil Head Constables and 49 Constables and four armed Head Constables and 14 constables on the temporary establishment.

Prosecuting Staff

Senior Police Prosecutor	..	1
Police Prosecutors	..	9
Total	..	10

S. P.*	..	Superintendent of Police
Dy. S. P.	..	Deputy Superintendent of Police
A. S. P.	..	Assistant Superintendent of Police
Inspr.	..	Inspector
PSIs.	..	Police Sub-Inspectors
ASIs.	..	Asst. Sub-Inspectors
HCs.	..	Head Constables
PCs.	..	Police Constables
DIB	..	Dist. Intelligence Branch
DSB	..	Dist. Special Branch
PIB	..	Prohibition Intelligence Branch

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Origin and Growth

BIJAPUR Division of the Public Works Department was first opened in 1888 and was closed on 1st May 1927, as it was considered not necessary to have a separate Divisional Office at Bijapur. But it was re-opened in 1938, on account of the expanded activity of this department and was made permanent in 1943. Prior to 1st November 1956, this division was under the control of the Southern Circle, Belgaum, in the Bombay State. Due to reorganisation of States, this circle along with four divisions—Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Karwar was merged with Mysore State and a new circle named Belgaum Circle was formed, the Bijapur Division being one of the divisions under its control.

Present set-up

The executive unit of the department consists of two divisions, *viz.*, Bijapur and Bagalkot, in charge of two Executive Engineers, who are responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Belgaum Circle, Belgaum, for the execution and management of all works within their divisions. On account of the very heavy work load in the Bijapur Division, a temporary post of a Personal Assistant in the grade of an Assistant Engineer has been provided for the Divisional Office to assist the Executive Engineer in his work. So far as the Bijapur and Bagalkot Divisions are concerned, the boundaries correspond mostly with those of the revenue district, but the jurisdictions of the Public Works Department Sub-Divisions and sections have nothing in common with taluk boundaries.

Each of the divisions is divided into sub-divisions in charge of Assistant Engineers. These Sub-Divisional Assistant Engineers are responsible to the Executive Engineer in charge of the division for the management and execution of works within the sub-divisions

In the Bijapur Division, there are four permanent sub-divisions located in Bijapur, Indi, Bagewadi and Jamkhandi, in charge of Assistant Engineers. One temporary sub-division is located at Sindgi. Another temporary sub-division called the

National Highway No. 13 Sub-division is located at Bijapur. In the headquarters town of Bijapur, there is another temporary sub-division called the Major Irrigation Projects Sub-Division. For the execution of minor irrigation projects, there is a sub-division at Bijapur.

In the Bagalkot Division, there are four permanent sub-divisions located at Bagalkot, Hungund, Badami and Mudhol. In addition to these permanent sub-divisions, there is a Sanitary Sub-Division at Bagalkot. For the preliminary work connected with the proposed Upper Krishna Project, there is a Special Division at Almatti in charge of an Executive Engineer.

The Public Health Engineering and Investigation Sub-Division at Bijapur has been shifted to Raichur with effect from 1st January 1963.

The sub-divisions are further divided into sections which are in-charge of supervisors. The Public Works Department Divisions both at Bijapur and Bagalkot are mainly concerned with the repairs and maintenance of roads and bridges, minor irrigation works, rural communications, plans and estimates of public works connected with Taluk Development Boards, Block area and National Extension Service Blocks.

Duties and powers of the Executive Engineer

The Executive Engineers receive orders from their departmental superiors, the head of the administration, or other civil officers duly authorised, except in the case of works considered urgent by an officer commanding a station, who can in the circumstances issue an order to the Executive Engineer for the execution of the work.

The Executive Engineers are responsible for proper measures being taken to preserve all the buildings and works in their divisions and to prevent encroachment on Government lands in their charges.

Every Executive Engineer is required to report immediately to the Superintending Engineer, any important accident or unusual occurrence connected with his division and to state how he has acted in consequence.

Serious accidents should be reported to the Superintending Engineer and also at the discretion of the Executive Engineer to Government direct. Executive Engineers and other officers or subordinates in charge of works should furnish immediate information to the proper civil authorities on the occasion of every serious accident.

The Executive Engineers may transfer supervisors (permanent and temporary) who are not in charge of the sections as they think best within their own jurisdictions.

The Executive Engineers are responsible for seeing that the surveying and mathematical instruments in their divisions are properly cared for and report on their condition to the Superintending Engineer at the end of each working season.

It is the duty of the Executive Engineers to furnish to the Treasury and Sub-Treasury Officers after due inspection, certificates as to the security of strong rooms used or proposed to be used for the storage of cash.

The Executive Engineers, in addition to their other duties, will be considered to be *ex-officio* professional advisors of all departments of administration within the limit of their charge.

Both the divisions have many old public buildings, some of which are very old ones constructed during the years 1885 to 1905. A large number of archaeological buildings were in-charge of this division for maintenance. But they have since been transferred to the Archaeological Department.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The officer in charge of this department is the District Agricultural Officer, who belongs to the Mysore Agricultural Service, Class II. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Dharwar and the Director of Agriculture, Bangalore. There are eleven agricultural demonstrators under the District Agricultural Officer, all of them being members of the subordinate service. One of them is the Assistant District Agricultural Officer, who assists the District Agricultural Officer.

Demonstrations and Propaganda

Eleven Agricultural Demonstration Centres have been opened on cultivators' farms, under the supervision of the agricultural demonstrators. The owner cultivators adopt the agricultural improvements suggested by the department. Field demonstrations of the standing crops and other improved practices are held during every season.

Propaganda work is carried out by the agricultural demonstrators. The taluk has been divided into four circles, each under the charge of an Assistant. Each circle has a depot wherein improved seeds, manures, etc., are stocked for sale.

Experiments and Research

There is a permanent Government Agricultural Research Station at Bijapur where botanical and agronomical researches on various cereals and pulses are carried out. It is functioning under

the supervision of a Plant Breeder and Officer-in-charge (Mysore Agricultural Services, Class II), who is assisted by Agricultural Officers and agricultural demonstrators. Formerly, he was under the control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Crop Research), Poona. But now he is working under the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Dharwar Division, Dharwar, after the reorganisation of States. The aims of this station are to do comprehensive plant breeding, agronomic researches on cereals and pulses and multiplication of improved varieties of seeds.

Soil Conservation

The soil conservation activities in the Bijapur district are placed under the charge of the Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officers, Bijapur and Bagalkot, who are under the control of the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Southern Division, Bijapur. The charge of the Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Bijapur extends over Bijapur, Indi and Sindgi taluks and that of the Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Bagalkot, extends over the taluks of Bagalkot, Badami, Hungund, Bagewadi, Muddebihal, Jamkhandi, Mudhol and Bilgi. They are assisted by the Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Assistants (Soil Conservation).

Dry Farming Demonstration Centre

There is a Dry Farming Centre at Bagalkot which is being looked after by an Agricultural Officer where all dry farming practices are demonstrated to the cultivators every year. It is under the control of the Soil Physicist, Bangalore.

Powers of the District Agricultural Officer

The Government has given certain general powers of superintendence and control to the District Agricultural Officer who in his day to day work appoints by himself certain category of officials lower in rank than Agricultural Demonstrators. He has powers to transfer, grant leave and to sign contingent and travelling allowance bills of all subordinate staff lower in rank than graduate assistants. In certain circumstances, the District Agricultural Officer is empowered to sanction temporary advances from the general provident fund. He can incur expenditure on purchase of stores upto the extent of Rs. 150.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department

The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department of the district of Bijapur is under the control of the District Veterinary Officer who has his headquarters in Bijapur city. He is a Class II Officer belonging to Mysore Veterinary Service and is directly responsible and subordinate to the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in Mysore, Bangalore.

The department is chiefly responsible for the development and treatment of livestock and poultry and other animals. The various technical personnel of the department treat animals and

poultry for ailments and attend to control of epidemics, castration of scrub male animals and artificial insemination of cattle.

Prior to reorganisation of States, the Animal Husbandry Section of Bijapur was under the control of the Bombay Agricultural Department. With the formation of the new State of Mysore, the activities relating to the development of livestock in the former districts of Bombay Karnatak were transferred to the control of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Mysore State.

Sheep Breeding

The Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services controls the Sheep Breeding Station at Anagwadi as also the Rural Sheep Breeding Centres in intensive zones and is also in charge of the expansion scheme of the existing Sheep Breeding Research Station at Anagwadi.

The Sheep Breeding Station at Anagwadi was sanctioned on a permanent basis by the Bombay Government with a view to conducting experimental work regarding breeding of sheep and goats. This Farm is managed by one Veterinary Officer and one Flockman.

The rural sheep breeding centres in intensive zones have been in operation since 1946-47. The object of these Farms is to supply selected stud rams of woolly breed to the accredited shepherds selected in the several villages, to establish controlled flocks among shepherds, to serve as rural stud producing units by offering subsidies and to introduce collective breeding for improvement of the stock.

There is also a Superintendent in charge of Sheep and Wool Development Scheme in the district. This post came into being in 1959. This officer is functioning directly under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

In October 1965, there were one veterinary hospital, ten veterinary dispensaries, fifteen rural veterinary dispensaries thirteen veterinary aid centres, two key-village scheme centres, one artificial insemination centre, three artificial insemination sub-centres and one poultry extension centre in the district.

The cattle breeding work in Bijapur district is under the charge of the District Veterinary Officer.

Forest Department

The Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Bagalkot, is in charge of the forests in Bijapur district except the Jamkhandi Range containing the forest areas in Jamkhandi and Mudhol taluks, and which has been transferred to the control of the Ghataprabha

Division, Gokak, since 1st April 1962. The Bagalkot Sub-Division has jurisdiction over a part of the forest area in Ramdurg taluk of Belgaum district also. The Sub-Divisional Forest Officer functions under the control of the Conservator of Forests, Belgaum Circle, Belgaum and exercises most of the powers of the Divisional Forest Officer.

There were four ranges in the district with their headquarters at Jamkhandi, Bagalkot, Badami and Bijapur. As already stated above, the Jamkhandi Range has been attached to the Ghataprabha Division and the rest are in Bagalkot Sub-Division. The ranges are managed by the Range Forest Officers with the assistance of Round Officers and Guards.

The Revenue and Forest Departments are closely inter-connected in their work. Afforestation and de-afforestation are practically the functions of the Revenue Department owing to the fact that the public rights in land proposed for afforestation have to be settled by that department. Working plans for the management and development of forests are prepared solely by the Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum.

Functions of Forest Officers

The Sub-Divisional Forest Officer stationed in Bagalkot and the Divisional Forest Officer, Ghataprabha Division (in so far as the Jamkhandi Range is concerned) are directly responsible for the protection, exploitation and regeneration of forests according to sanctioned working plans and also for execution of works under Five-Year Plan Schemes. They conduct sales, enter into contracts, realise revenue and control expenditure. In short, the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer and the Divisional Forest Officer, Ghataprabha Division, Gokak, are responsible for forest administration and management in all matters relating to technical forest operations.

The Range Forest Officer is in executive charge of his range. He is responsible for carrying out with the help of Round Officers and Guards all works under his charge, such as the marking, reservation and felling of trees, transport of timber, fuel, etc., to the sale depots, sowing, planting, tending and other silvicultural operations.

The Range Forest Officer and his staff protect the forests, detect forest offences, collect revenue from permit holders and generally supervise the work of the Forest Guards.

Next to the Range Forest Officer, there are Round Officers, and below the Round Officers, there are the Beat Guards. They assist the Range Forest Officer in the administration of the range.

They repair and maintain forest boundary marks, execute silvicultural works and perform other duties as ordered by the Range Forest Officer.

In the reserved forests of Bijapur district there are no recognised rights of the people other than the rights of way and right to take water from water courses.

There are no roads maintained by the Forest Department in this Sub-Division.

Industries and Commerce Department

The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Bijapur district, is the officer directly in charge of small scale and large scale industries in the district. This officer works directly under the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore. The Assistant Director is assisted in his duties by one Senior Industrial Supervisor, one Junior Industrial Supervisor and a District Industrial Auditor in respect of matters connected with industries. The textiles section is looked after by a District Weaving Supervisor assisted by two weaving demonstrators. The power-loom wing which was being managed by two technical assistants and three jobbers has been transferred to the control of the Department of Co-operation with effect from 1st October 1964.

A District Industrial Co-operative Bank is functioning at Bagalkot with a view to financing the Artisans, Small-scale Industrialists, Weavers' Societies and other Industrial Co-operative Societies.

Industrial activities

All the taluks have been covered by the National Extension Service schemes. Trained Industrial Extension Officers have been posted to the Blocks with a view to implementing the Rural Arts and Crafts programmes. The department has undertaken the following industrial activities in the Block areas: organisation of Industrial Co-operative Societies, deputation of artisans to the training centres to learn better methods of production by using improved tools and equipments and payment of managerial charges to the Industrial Co-operative Societies.

The Industries and Commerce Department is providing monthly grant-in-aid to the Mahila Mandals with a view to enabling them to start home industrial activities, like tailoring, knitting, embroidery, rattan and mat-weaving. Besides this, the department has arranged to supply sewing machines and weaving looms to the Mandals. The Vanita Utkarsha Mandal, Bijapur, the Akkana Balaga, Bagalkot, the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Bagalkot, the Akkana Balagas at Chadchan, Dhulkhed and Halsangi are being provided with grant-in-aid by the department.

The Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board is financing the Khadi industry, the village oil industry, the wool industry, the non-edible oils and soap industry and industries related to the manufacture of pottery, gur and khandsari, neera and palm gur. The other industries which are being aided by the Board are the fibre and coir industry, carpentry and blacksmithy, hand-pounding of paddy, hand-made paper, leather industry, dal-manufacturing and lime industry.

Department of Co-operation

The Co-operative Department in the Bijapur District is under the administrative charge of an Assistant Registrar, who is a gazetted officer. Over him is the Divisional Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Belgaum Division, who has jurisdiction over four districts, *viz.*, Belgaum, Bijapur, North Kanara and Dharwar. Administratively, he is responsible for the organisation of the co-operative movement and for supervision and guidance of the various types of societies in his charge.

In the district, there is another gazetted officer of the department namely, Special Auditor. The non-gazetted staff consists of one special inspector of co-operative societies stationed in Bijapur, one district co-operative officer, one assistant district co-operative officer, one inspector for marketing societies, one inspector for arbitration work and another inspector for land mortgage work. In addition to these special inspectors, there are in all thirteen co-operative extension officers in the National Extension Service area and two supervisors for Taluk Co-operative Supervising Unions.

For the industrial section, there is a separate non-gazetted staff under the administrative control of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Bijapur. The audit staff has been placed under the control of the Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Bijapur after the bifurcation of the section.

Recovery Work

There was no separate staff for recovery work. The supervisors and the co-operative extension officers were attending to this work. But the recovery in respect of arbitration cases was being done through the Special Recovery Officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner and the expenses of his establishment were being met out of the surcharge amount recovered and the contributions made by the Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bijapur.

The post of the Special Recovery Officer has now been abolished and two Sales Officers have been appointed. The recovey proceedings are now being carried on in accordance with the provisions of the new Mysore Co-operative Societies Act. Formerly, help had to be taken from the revenue authorities in

the execution of awards by the authorities of the Department of Co-operation. But now, according to the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1959, which has come into force in the district, the officers of the Co-operative Department have been vested with the powers of execution of awards. Besides the two Sales Officers, a few experienced Co-operative Extension Officers have been entrusted with the work of execution of awards in connection with the recovery of the decretal loans. The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies is an *ex-officio* Recovery Officer for the district. The new measures taken have resulted in greatly improving the matters connected with recovery work.

Audit and Supervision

The societies are audited once in a year as per Section 63 of the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1959. The sub-auditors and junior auditors are entrusted with the audit of agricultural credit and other types of societies. The auditors and inspectors are entrusted with the audit of big societies and other industrial societies. The accounts of the Central Bank, Urban Banks, Sales Societies and Industrial Co-operatives are audited by the Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Bijapur.

The supervisors and co-operative extension officers are expected to visit the societies often and inspect the accounts at the end of every quarter. The field staff attends to the supervision work of agricultural credit societies and also attends to the scrutiny of loan applications of the Primary Co-operative Credit Societies and to the loan disbursement work. The supervision and inspection of non-agricultural and agricultural non-credit societies is attended to by the District Co-operative Officer, Assistant District Co-operative Officer and Inspector for Marketing Societies, while supervision over industrial and weavers' societies is done by the staff under the control of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Bijapur.

The Assistant Registrar has to attend the monthly meetings of the Co-ordination Committee and District Development Council held under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner. The Special Inspector attached to the Assistant Registrar's office attends to the general work and acts as Personal Assistant to the Assistant Registrar.

Motor Vehicles Department

The organisational set-up at the district level of the Motor Vehicles Department is set out hereunder :—

(a) The Regional Transport Officer and the Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, is in charge of the administration of the Motor Vehicles Department in the district.

(b) He is responsible to the Commissioner for Transport in Mysore, Bangalore and Secretary, Mysore State Transport Authority, Bangalore.

Powers and Functions

Prior to 1st January 1958, this district was a part of Karnatak Region which consisted of four districts, *viz.*, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Karwar, under the Regional Transport Officer, Belgaum. Due to the reorganisation of Motor Vehicles Department, the Regional Offices have been opened in all the districts from 1st January 1958 onwards.

As a licensing authority for the district, the Regional Transport Officer issues motor driving licences after necessary tests are conducted and necessary fees are paid. He renews them also as and when the applications are received by him. He also conducts tests for issue of the authorisations to drive public service vehicles and licences to conductors with the assistance of the Motor Vehicles Inspector. Conductors' licences are also renewed as and when the applications are received by him. Permanent permits and temporary permits to all transport vehicles of the district are issued by him after following the prescribed procedure as per decisions of the R.T.A. consisting of the Deputy Commissioner as the Chairman and one non-official and two official members and the Regional Transport Officer as its Secretary. The Regional Transport Officer issues certain permits under powers delegated by the R.T.A., as per provisions of Chapter IV of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and Rules made thereunder. In short, the Regional Transport Officer is the executive officer of the department in the district and administers the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and the Rules thereunder as also the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 and the Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on passengers and goods) Act, 1961 and rules thereunder.

As a registering authority, he has to see that all the motor vehicles in the district are mechanically fit and that they are duly registered as per provisions of Chapter III of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and rules made thereunder. In cases of all transport vehicles, periodical inspection is done and certificates of fitness are renewed with the assistance of the Motor Vehicles Inspectors. Transfers of motor vehicles and permits are also effected by him as and when applied for. Cases of accidents of motor vehicles are also attended to both by this department as well as the Police Department. He has to see that all the motor vehicles of the district are also equipped and maintained properly and all rules and regulations of traffic are strictly observed as per provisions of Chapters V and VI of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and Rules made thereunder respectively. Every month, he carries on surprise checks of vehicles, by touring throughout the district, in addition to similar checking done by the Motor Vehicles Inspector.

Further, he has to see that the provisions of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and the Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on passengers and goods) Act, 1961 and rules made thereunder are properly enforced and observed by all concerned and defaulters

are booked and duly punished. He is responsible for collection of all taxes, fees and penalties, if any, due from the owners of motor vehicles.

He is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 and Rules made thereunder and see that prosecutions are launched against the defaulters with the assistance of Motor Vehicles Inspector and the Police Department of this district and see that all the interests of the motoring public are safeguarded as per law.

The Regional Transport Officer was being assisted in his duties by one Office Superintendent, one Accounts Superintendent, two Inspectors of Motor Vehicles and some ministerial staff.

The powers and functions of a Motor Vehicles Inspector are as follows :—

The Motor Vehicles Inspector is empowered to take tests for issue of motor driving licences (temporary and permanent), conductors' licences and badges to drive public service vehicles and to inspect motor vehicles for purposes of registration, grant and renewal of fitness certificates and also to inspect motor vehicles when they meet with accidents. He has also to tour throughout the district every month, for surprise checking of motor vehicles and inspections and re-inspections of motor vehicles and conducting tests for issue of all kinds of licences and launch prosecutions in the court of law against the defaulters of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules and Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Rules made thereunder. He has to do other work also as ordered by the Regional Transport Officer, Bijapur.

Department of Fisheries

The Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries, Bijapur is in charge of the administration of the department in the district. He is responsible to the Superintendent of Fisheries, Dharwar. The fisheries development unit was started in the year 1960-61 in the district. The Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries is a non-gazetted officer. He looks after the development of fisheries in the district, including the issue of licences, auctioning of fishery rights, fish seed collection and distribution, demonstration fishing and organisation of fisheries co-operative societies. He is also responsible for the work in connection with the collection of fisheries statistics, survey of fishery resources, fish culture, prevention of illicit and destructive methods of fishing and work relating to the extension of fishery activities and management of fish farms.

The Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries was being assisted in his duties by a staff consisting of two Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries, five fishermen and six fishery watchers.

The watchmen patrol the fishing area with a view to checking illicit fishing. They also watch over the fish farms in the area. They assist the fishery officers in conducting prosecution of the offenders.

The duties of fishermen consist of exploitation of fish and collection of fish fry, spawn, fingerlings and fresh fish.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND INFORMATION

With a view to carrying out publicity at district level on various developmental activities and social welfare measures undertaken by Government and to enlist public co-operation for the same, two offices, namely, (i) Office of the District Publicity Officer and (ii) Office of the Radio Supervisor, Rural Broadcasting, are established at Bijapur, under the Department of Publicity and Information. These offices started functioning in April 1949 and in December 1946 respectively, under the then Government of Bombay. Consequent on the reorganisation of States, they were transferred to the Department of Publicity and Information, Government of Mysore.

Rural Broadcasting

The work of the Rural Broadcasting office is to instal and maintain the Community Listening Sets in villages, under the Contributory Scheme. A part of the expenditure towards cost and maintenance of the sets is borne by the Village Panchayats. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, in close co-ordination with the Department of Information, organises broadcast programmes from the All India Radio Stations, Bangalore, Dharwar and Bhadravati, on various Government measures.

There were nine Community Listening Sets in the district before independence. After that, uptil the end of June 1965, 135 sets were installed. Out of these, 130 sets work on dry batteries, one on wet battery and four on electric mains.

The scheme is becoming popular and the demand for Community Listening Sets by the rural population is increasing.

Publicity

The two main functions of the District Publicity Office are : (i) publicity through films, and (ii) publicity through the Press. In addition to this, office organises exhibitions at fairs, etc., and cultural and recreational programmes. It offers transport and other facilities to Press representatives on important occasions like the tours of Ministers, seminars and conferences.

The office has been provided with a mobile publicity van fitted with necessary equipment for carrying out film publicity works. Film shows are arranged in towns and villages. Films (16 m.m.) of documentary and news type are exhibited.

The District Publicity Officer is the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Publicity Sub-Committee of the District Development Council which advises on publicity matters.

He works under the overall supervision of the Director of Publicity and Information, Bangalore, and the Regional Assistant Director of Publicity and Information, Dharwar.

Registration Department

Under the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908), registration in the case of documents relating to transfers, etc., of immovable property is compulsory while registration of certain other documents is optional. As a rule, fees are levied for such registration, but the State Government have exempted from payment of fees for documents relating to Co-operative Credit Societies, Land Development Banks, Urban Banks (up to the value of Rs. 2,000) and Housing Societies (up to the value of Rs. 5,000). Similarly awards under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act (XXVIII of 1947) are also registered free. Marriages under the Parsi Marriages and Divorce Act (III of 1936), the Special Marriages Act, 1954 (XLIII of 1954) and Bombay Registration of Marriages Act (V of 1954) are also registered.

There is one registration office at Bijapur and ten others are located at Badami, Bagewadi, Bagalkot, Bilgi, Hungund, Indi, Jamkhandi, Muddebihal, Mudhol and Sindgi. Each of these is under the charge of a Sub-Registrar.

District Registrar

The Deputy Commissioner of Bijapur district is the *ex-officio* District Registrar. The Registration Unit is different and separate from the Revenue staff, and the District Registrar has powers of supervision over the entire district registration staff. The Sub-Registrars are appointed by the Inspector-General of Registration, but the District Registrar has powers to make appointments of Sub-Registrars in temporary vacancies. The Sub-Registry and District Registry Karkuns and peons are appointed by the District Registrar himself. The District Registrar carries out the instructions of the Inspector-General of Registration in departmental matters and if he has any suggestions for the improvement of the registration system, he submits them to the Inspector-General of Registration. The District Registrar solves the difficulties encountered by Sub-Registrars in the course of their day to day work. He visits the Sub-Registry offices and inspects the records and sees whether the work has been disposed of as quickly as possible by the Sub-Registrars.

He hears appeals and applications preferred to him under Sections 72 and 73 of the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908) against refusal to register documents by the Sub-Registrars under him. He is competent to accord sanction for the levy of fines. The power to condone the delay in respect of documents presented

for registration and in respect of the appearance of executants after the expiry of the time limit is vested in the District Registrar. He is also competent to order the registration of such documents. He is also equally competent to order refunds in case of surcharges and to grant remissions in safe custody fees in suitable cases. A Will or Codicil may be deposited with him under a sealed cover.

Sub-Registrar

The Sub-Registrars are immediately subordinate to the District Registrar. The chief function of the Sub-Registrar is to register documents for which the required stamp duties and registration fees are paid. He keeps record of such registered documents and notifies, wherever necessary, the facts of registration to the Revenue and City Survey officials for record of rights and mutation of names in their property registers. On application from parties, he issues certified copies from preserved records of registered documents. Every Sub-Registrar is an *ex-officio* Registrar of Parsi Marriages. The powers of solemnising marriages under the Special Marriages Act (XLIII of 1954) are vested in all the Sub-Registrars. Every Sub-Registrar also works as Registrar of Marriages under the Bombay Registration of Marriages Act (V of 1954).

During 1964-65, the total receipts under the head registration was Rs. 1,81,932 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 76,739.

COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT

When the district of Bijapur formed part of the Bombay State prior to the Reorganisation of States, the levy of a tax on sales of goods was originally introduced in 1946 when a single point tax came into force. Due to various reasons which resulted in evasion of tax, the system of single point levy was given up and a new system of multi-point levy was introduced in 1952. This system also proved a failure in checking evasion, with the result that in 1953, double-point tax was introduced. In this new system, almost all the goods were liable to first-point tax called the Sales Tax and the last point tax called the General Sales Tax, the intermediate sales between one dealer and another being exempt from tax under certain conditions and restrictions. There was less scope for evasion of tax under this system.

Prior to the reorganisation of the Sales Tax Department, there was a Sales Tax Officer for the district of Bijapur who was responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Belgaum Division, Belgaum. The Sales Tax Officer of the district had to administer the Acts and the Rules of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1953, the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1946, the Bombay Sales of Intoxicants Taxation Act, 1953, the Bombay Sugarcane Cess Act and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. He had to exercise powers delegated to him under the relevant Acts and the Rules made thereunder.

There were many changes in the organisational set-up of the Commercial Taxes Department in Bijapur district, after the district was merged in the reorganised Mysore State. The Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1953, the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1953 and other allied Acts ceased to operate from 1st October 1957. From that date, the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957 and allied Acts came into force.

Commercial Tax Officer

At present, there are Commercial Tax Officers in Bijapur, Bagalkot, Muddebihal and Jamkhandi. At the headquarters town of Bijapur, there are two Commercial Tax Offices in charge of two Commercial Tax Officers. There are also two Sub-circle Offices, called Sub-circle No. I and Sub-circle No. II, under the control of two Assistant Commercial Tax Officers. There is one more office called the Commercial Tax Office (Intelligence Section), in charge of a Commercial Tax Officer. At Bagalkot, there is one Commercial Tax office and there are also two Sub-circle offices. The Commercial Tax offices at Muddebihal and Jamkhandi are under the control of Assistant Commercial Tax Officers.

The main functions of the officers of the Commercial Taxes Department are to assess the dealers and to prevent the evasion of tax by dealers and to keep a close watch on the recovery of the arrears of tax.

STAMPS DEPARTMENT

The Director of Treasuries in Mysore, Bangalore holds general administrative charge of the Stamps Department. The Superintendent of Stamps, Bangalore, controls the supply and distribution of stamps in the whole State.

The District Treasury Officer, Bijapur is in charge of the local depot at Bijapur and he performs the duties connected with the indenting for and the custody and distribution of stamps to the branch depots in the taluks. A branch depot is located at the headquarters of every taluk under the control of the Tahsildar

The Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners and the Tahsildars are competent to grant refunds in the case of unused or spoilt non-judicial stamps upto a certain extent. For the convenience of the general public, stamps are sold not only at the depot located in the district office, Bijapur and the branch depots in the taluks, but also through licensed stamp vendors.

Figures relating to the total income realised from stamps duty during the years 1962-63 to 1964-65 are given below:—

		Judicial	*Non-judicial*
		Rs.	Rs.
1962-63	..	1,94,428	6,84,338
1963-64	..	2,06,464	10,01,087
1964-65	..	2,09,665	11,68,339

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

THE history of Local Self-Government in Bijapur district dates back to 1854 when the first municipality was established in Bijapur town. Later, municipalities were established at Bagalkot and Kaladgi. Another municipality was established at Ilkal in 1868. These four institutions derived authority from an earlier statute (Act XXVI of 1850) which laid down the pattern and structure to be followed in municipal administration. In those days, the Collector of the district was the President of the self-governing body. There were no elections and also no non-officials in those statutorily set up bodies. Each of these four municipalities had an Executive Commissioner who looked after the day-to-day administration of the office and the collection of several local taxes from the people. There was no Managing Committee to lay down precise policies. The policy making unit was styled as a body of Commissioners with the Collector as President and the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Sub-Division as the Vice-President. A perusal of the old statistics reveals that, in 1882-83, the district municipal revenue amounted to Rs. 32,550 of which Rs. 16,030 were collected from octroi, Rs. 5,480 from house taxes and Rs. 11,040 from other sources.

District Local Funds

Since 1863, the establishment of District Local Funds has been responsible in helping to promote rural re-construction work and in attending to the construction of roads, water drains, rest houses, dispensaries and other works for the general welfare of the people. In 1882-83, the total revenue of these local funds amounted to Rs. 1,41,270 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,74,310 the excess being met from the balance of the previous year. The District Local Funds were being administered by a District Committee consisting of the Collector, the Assistant or Deputy Collector, the Executive Engineer and the Educational Inspector as official members. Among non-officials who were invited to serve on the District Committee were the proprietor of an alienated village and six chosen land-holders. Along with the District Committee, there were Sub-Division Committees consisting of both officials and non-officials. The officials included the Assistant

Collector, the Mamlatdar (now called Tahsildar), a Public Works Officer and the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Range. Similar to the District Committee, a proprietor of an alienated village and three land-holders formed the non-official group in these committees as well.

For administrative purposes, the local funds of the district were divided into two main sections, one section devoted to public works and the other section to public instruction. Taxes on various items were levied and collected, to be utilised later for the public welfare.

The story of evolution of self-governing institutions in Bijapur makes interesting reading. The population of the city of Bijapur which was 10,123 in 1865 was 78,854 in 1961. The annual income of the municipality in 1962-63 was Rs. 18,73,041 with an expenditure of Rs. 16,73,582. In 1865, the total revenue of the Bijapur Municipality was Rs. 6,750.

There are eight Municipalities in the district of Bijapur comprising Bijapur city, Bagalkot, Guledgud, Ilkal, Mudhol, Mahalingpur, Jamkhandi and Rabkavi-Banahatti. The Municipality in Bijapur town carried on its work under the Bombay Municipal Boroughs' Act of 1925, whereas the other local bodies derived authority from the District Municipal Act, 1901. The jurisdiction of the Bijapur Town Municipality extended to 5.60 square miles. The total strength of the Municipal Council was 35.

Among the municipalities governed under the District Municipalities Act, 1901, Bagalkot Municipality was the biggest with 31 members.

New Provisions

The Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, which has come into force with effect from 1st April 1965 has been made applicable to all the eight Municipalities in the district. Under the new Act, Bijapur Municipality which was a Borough has been declared to be a City Municipality and the remaining seven Municipalities including Bagalkot and Guledgud which were City Municipalities under the Bombay District Municipalities Act have been notified as Town Municipal Councils. Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipal Act, 1964, the Municipal Councils will consist of the following number of Councillors as shown against each of them :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Municipal Council		No. of Councillors at present	No. of Councillors under the new Act.
1.	Bijapur	..	35	31
2.	Bagalkot	..	31	23
3.	Guledgud	..	30	19
4.	Ilkal	..	21	19
5.	Jamkhandi	..	25	19
6.	Rabkavi-Banahatti	..	28	19
7.	Mudhol	..	15	15
8.	Mahalingpur	..	19	15

Under Section 9 of the new Act, the following towns which have a population exceeding ten thousand according to the 1961 census, can be constituted as Town Municipal Councils :—

(1) Bagewadi (2) Talikot (3) Sulibhavi (4) Hungund (5) Indi and (6) Terdal.

Proposals for declaring Terdal as a Town Municipal Council are under examination.

As there is no separate department in Bijapur district to control the various municipalities and local bodies, general control over them is exercised by the Deputy Commissioner who is responsible to the Divisional Commissioner, Belgaum Division.

Supervision

The Deputy Commissioner, Bijapur has got powers of entry and inspection in regard to any immovable property owned by any municipality, or any work in progress under its direction. He has powers to call for any extract from the proceedings of a municipality, or for any books or documents in its possession or under its control or any statement, account or report which he may think fit to require such municipality to furnish. He has also powers to require a municipality to take into consideration any objection he has to any of its acts or information which he is able to furnish necessitating any action on its part and require a municipality to make a written reply to him within a reasonable time stating the reasons for not carrying out the direction. All or any of these powers given to the Deputy Commissioner can be delegated by him to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of a sub-division in so far as town municipalities are concerned. Such powers cannot be delegated by the Deputy Commissioner in so far as they relate to Municipal Boroughs and City Municipalities.

The administration of a municipal area rests in the Municipality which is an autonomous body. The head of the Municipality is the President whose duty is to preside over the meetings of the Municipality and watch over the financial and executive administration of the Municipality. He has been entrusted with powers to supervise and control the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Municipality.

Local Board

As regards Local Boards, there is no separate department in Bijapur district. The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, was brought into force from 1st November 1959. The former District Local Board was abolished and in its place Taluk Development Boards came into existence from that date. However, general control is exercised by the Deputy Commissioner who is responsible to the Divisional Commissioner, Belgaum. The Deputy Commissioner has powers similar to those

he derives from the Municipalities Act in so far as he has to supervise and control Local Boards.

Panchayats

The Deputy Commissioner, Bijapur, exercises control over the Village Panchayats through the Assistant Commissioners and Chief Executive Officers of the Taluk Development Boards. The Tahsildars are responsible for the elections to the Village Panchayats.

The concept of Panchayati Raj which visualises democratic decentralisation, by giving more powers to Village Panchayats, has been introduced in the district by Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 from 1st November 1959. Under this Act, there are eleven Taluk Boards, in all the eleven taluks and a District Development Council, presided over by the Deputy Commissioner. The Village Panchayats, the Taluk Boards and the District Development Council form a three-tier decentralised system. The following table indicates the number of Village Panchayats and Town Panchayats as on 30th September, 1965 :—

Sub Division	*Taluks*	*Village Panchayats*	*Town Panchayats*
Bijapur	(1) Bijapur ...	54	1
	(2) Bagewadi ...	53	2
	(3) Muddebihal	50	3
Indi	(1) Indi ...	51	1
	(2) Sindgi ...	56	1
Bagalkot	(1) Bagalkot ...	38	2
	(2) Badami ...	54	2
	(3) Hungund ...	54	2
Jamkhandi	(1) Jamkhandi ...	45	1
	(2) Mudhol ...	30	1
	(3) Bilgi ...	30	1

In all, there are 516 Village Panchayats and 17 Town Panchayats in the district.

Bijapur Municipality

The establishment and evolution of the Bijapur Municipality is a land-mark in the progressive march of local self-governing institutions of the district. The creation of an autonomous institution to promote civic welfare was the first step which ultimately led towards the eventual fulfilment of the poitical destiny of the Indian people. The Government of the East India Company passed the Bombay Act No. 26 of 1850 which received the assent of the Governor-General on 21st June 1850. Section 3 of the 1850

Act provided that on an application made by the inhabitants for putting the Act into force in any town, the Government should give a notice in the official gazette and cause proclamation to be made within the town setting forth the reason of application and giving reasonable time for all inhabitants of such town to declare themselves for or against the adoption of the Act. Section 4 of the Act laid down that the Government was to take into consideration all such declarations and issue a final notification in the gazette and cause a proclamation to be made within the town to the effect that the Act should thenceforth be in force in such town for such purposes as should be mentioned. Using the machinery embodied in the Act of 1850, the Bombay Government established the Bijapur Municipality by notification No. 1973 dated 7th June 1854 published in page 955 of the Government Gazette of 1854. Under Section VI of the Act, the Governor in Council appointed six Commissioners, two officers and four non-officials. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Bijapur tehsil (taluk) was named President and the Mamlatdar (Tahsildar) of Bijapur was appointed Vice-President. The first non-official members nominated as Commissioners were Sri Bapoo Venidas Sheth, Sri Ramadas Manikdas, Sri Hussain Saheb Bangee Rozindar and Shazade Saheb Inamdar Hittanhalli. They managed the affairs of the first municipality under an *ex-officio* president and an *ex-officio* vice-president, a century ago. As Bijapur was then a tehsil (taluk) under the Satara Collectorate and formed part of the territories that were ceded to the British by the ruling Mahratta Prince of Satara in 1854, the official vernacular for the transaction of public bodies was Marathi.

Election and Nomination

The next stage in the history of the Municipal Law in the Bombay Presidency was the Bombay Act VI of 1873 which prescribed that the municipalities should be of two kinds, *viz.*, City Municipalities and Town Municipalities. The constitution of town municipalities remained practically the same as it was under the Act of 1850 : only the *ex-officio* element in the Municipal Board was expanded from two members to ten by the inclusion of the Huzur Deputy Collector, Executive Engineer, Deputy Educational Inspectors, Civil Surgeon and the District Superintendent of Police. The Bijapur Municipality continued to be a Town Municipality under Act VI of 1873 according to which all the Municipal Commissioners were appointed by Government.

Later on, according to the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1884, which prescribed elections to the civic body, general elections were held and six Commissioners were elected for the six wards into which the town was then divided. The new Municipal Council consisted of thirteen Commissioners of whom six were nominated and six were elected with the Collector as *ex-officio* President. A new Act came into force on 1st April 1901 when the number of councillors was reduced from 13 to 12 consisting of six

elected and six nominated members of whom three were salaried servants of Government and three non-officials. In 1908-09, there were 12 councillors six being elected and six nominated, two of whom were Government servants and four non-officials. On 3rd February 1911, another landmark in the evolution of the Bijapur Municipality was noticed when it was graded as a City Municipality. In that year, there was only one Government servant out of six nominated councillors, who with six elected men, formed the Municipal Board of twelve councillors.

In 1912, on an application from the Municipality, the number of Municipal Councillors was increased to 18, twelve members being elected and six nominated. By various orders issued from time to time, the strength was increased to 30 of whom 24 persons were elected and six nominated. Finally, on 4th October 1940, the constitution of the municipality was revised allowing 35 elected councillors who were all non-officials. The town of Bijapur was divided into ten wards. Four seats were reserved for women, two for the Scheduled Classes and the rest were general seats. This new body began to function from 31st March 1952. This brief survey shows how the official and nominated elements were progressively eliminated giving place to a wholly elected body and how women and the Scheduled Classes were gradually brought into the picture. In the pre-independence days, the general constituencies were classified into Muslim and non-Muslim and from 1947 onwards, this communal classification was abolished by the amended Municipal Act.

Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, which has come into force with effect from 1st April 1965, Bijapur City Municipal Council will consist of 31 members. But the present set-up will continue till the constitution of a new council after the next elections are held for the civic body.

Franchise

As there were no elected Commissioners provided for in the Municipal Law from 1850 to 1884, there was no franchise. With the provision of elected Commissioners in the Municipal Act of 1884, the qualification of voters had to be defined. Accordingly, every fellow and every graduate of any University, every pleader holding a *sanad* from the High Court, every Juror and every Assessor, every Honorary Magistrate resident within the Municipal District and every person paying municipal taxes of an amount not less than such minimum as fixed from time to time by Government was qualified as a voter. Section 11 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act (XVIII of 1925) as amended by the Bombay Act of 1953 provided that every person who was a citizen of India, and who had attained the age of 21 years on or before the first day of January of every year for which the electoral roll was being prepared and had requisite residence, business premises or taxation qualification was entitled to be a voter. The

purpose of this provision was to provide for adult franchise. The general elections were held triennially from 1884 to 1956 on the basis of the franchise provided for in the Municipal Act. According to a subsequent amendment of the Municipal Act, the term was fixed for four years but the term could be extended to five years for reasons that were to be recorded by the Government in its orders. The Bijapur Municipality was superseded on 10th November 1948 and was reconstituted on 31st March 1952. It was again superseded on 31st July 1959 and reconstituted on 1st August, 1962.

Protected water supply

From the nineties of the last century, the problem of adequate water supply was engaging the attention of the municipal authorities. The frequent scarcity conditions made matters still worse. During the period 1901 to 1910, almost all the wells in Bijapur town had gone completely dry except the Taj Bavdi and one or two wells. The inhabitants of the town had to trek long distances to fetch water. At the time of this crisis, the municipality had to think of an immediate solution. On its request, the Government of Bombay deputed Shri M. Visvesvaraya to Bijapur to study the problem and to suggest a remedy. Shri Visvesvaraya was then the Sanitary Engineer to the Bombay Government. In December 1907, he visited Bijapur. The municipality assembled in a meeting on 23rd December 1907 at which Shri M. Visvesvaraya was also present. It was explained by the Sanitary Engineer that a sum of four lakhs of rupees would be required to undertake a scheme of protected water supply to the town. The municipality felt unable to undertake the scheme without adequate help from the Government. Hence, the Government extended necessary help to the municipality for execution of the scheme.

The scheme consisted of the excavation of the Bhutnal tank and other bunding operations. The total revised expenditure of the whole project finally came to Rs. 6,81,596. The project works near the Bhutnal tank and the work of constructing the high-service reservoir in Jorapurpeth and laying of distribution and supply mains in the town were all completed on 7th February 1914, on which day water began to flow in the mains. The average supply was seven and a half lakhs of gallons per day giving an assured supply of 12 gallons per head per day. The municipality levied a special water rate on those who had taken special house connections. In the case of properties which had no private house connections from the mains, a general water rate was collected upto 31st March 1954. It was later on included in the consolidated property tax which, for the first time, was brought into force from 1st April 1954. The consolidated property tax is being levied on all the properties liable for payment of the said tax under the municipal rules.

There were nearly 1,800 street electric lights in the Bijapur municipal area including flourescent lighting in principal streets. There is no underground drainage; sullage water is let into kutcha drains which carry it into pits. The municipality has constructed gutters from time to time. As a result of consultations between the municipality and the Public Health authorities, a comprehensive drainage scheme has now been prepared.

The municipality has drawn up a scheme costing rupees one crore to improve the water supply and for laying underground drainage in Bijapur city and it has approached the Government for financial aid and for its inclusion in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The Mysore State Electricity Board has assured the municipality that power would be supplied very early to the Bhutnal Water Works which is the source of water supply to the city.

Medical facilities

There is one maternity hospital run by the municipality. In 1934, a semi-official committee was formed with the Civil Surgeon as Chairman and the Municipal Health Officer as Secretary to organize maternity services. This committee established the Silver Jubilee Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre to render maternity service to expectant mothers.

In 1936, a substantial grant of Rs. 6,000 was received from the King George V Silver Jubilee Fund, and this amount was supplemented by financial aid from local institutions and individuals. On account of this, the welfare centre could have its own building constructed at a cost of Rs. 11,000. With further financial aid of Rs. 25,000 from the Soldiers' Post-War Reconstruction Fund, Poona, another wing was constructed in 1952. There are 20 maternity beds in the centre. The centre is also devoting itself to several other activities. It serves as an out-door clinic for women and children. It arranges for the free distribution of milk and cod-liver oil to about forty children daily. It provides practical training to auxiliary nurses and mid-wives. It also provides recreation for the children. A family planning centre has also been opened under its auspices and a Medical Officer is in charge of the same.

The Municipality of Bijapur is also maintaining three Ayurvedic medical institutions in the city. They are (1) the Municipal Charitable Hospital, (2) the Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary and (3) the Municipal New Ayurvedic Dispensary.

The total expenditure on medical relief incurred by the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 is given below:

Year		Total expenditure on medical relief Rs.
1961-62	..	50,521
1962-63	..	37,419
1963-64	..	43,223
1964-65	..	91,881

The municipality maintains 50 miles of roads, of which there is only one mile of cement concrete road, 18 miles of metalled roads, 11 miles of murum roads and about twenty miles of kutcha and soft murum roads.

There are four important parks situated within the municipal area. Of these, the Netaji Park and the Children and Women's Park are maintained by the Municipality. The remaining two, Gagan Mahal Park and Sikandar Park, have been handed over to the Archaeological Department and are now being maintained by that department.

Primary schools

The Bijapur Municipality maintains primary schools and gives grants to some aided schools. As early as 1941-42, the municipality thought of introducing compulsory elementary education in all the schools run by it. Correspondence was carried on and schemes were drawn up and at last compulsion for boys was introduced in 1944 and for girls in 1947. For boys, it was within the ages of six to eleven and for girls, from seven to eleven. Since 1961, compulsion has been enforced for both boys and girls throughout the State between the ages of six and eleven. According to the Primary Education Act, the Municipality gets 50 per cent of the approved expenditure on education. The municipality also gets a sanitary grant of 50 per cent of the expenditure on the salary of the Medical Officer of Health and 33 1/3 per cent of the expenditure on the salaries of the Sanitary Inspectors.

There are some memorable occasions in the annals of the Bijapur Municipality when persons of eminence have paid visits to the historic city. On 25th August 1900, Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy and Governor-General, paid a visit. An address of welcome was presented to him on that occasion. The municipality gave an address of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi on 8th March 1934. It also presented addresses of welcome to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Mavlankar and other national leaders.

In the old days, the municipal offices were located in the Taj Bavdi arcades on either side of the big frontal arch that serves as an entrance to the Taj Bavdi. In the year 1920, the offices were shifted to a private building to the north of Siddeshvara temple in the new bazaar area. This was only a temporary arrangement

and new buildings for the municipality were built in 1923 in Mahatma Gandhi Road.

The municipality proposes to construct at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,50,000 a market to be called the Nehru Market and for this purpose has obtained a loan of Rs. 8.25 lakhs from a bank.

The revenue and expenditure figures of the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

Year		*Income*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	18,28,752	16,15,644
1962-63	..	18,73,041	16,73,582
1963-64	..	21,04,790	20,31,706
1964-65	..	20,94,923	26,35,728

The area of the municipality is 5.60 square miles and the population in 1961 was 78,854.

Bagalkot Municipality

The municipality at Bagalkot town was established in March 1865 under the Bombay Act XXVI of 1850. The area covered by the municipality at present is 6.50 square miles. Formerly, the strength of the Municipal Council was 25, out of whom 20 members were nominated by Government. Now the strength has been raised to 31 and all the members are elected from eight wards. Out of the 31 seats, three seats are reserved for women by rotation in each of the eight wards and one seat for a member of the Sdheduled Castes who is elected from the fifth ward. The President and the Vice-President are both elected from among the members. The system of adult franchise is followed according to statute. The elections are held once in four years. Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, the Bagalkot Town Municipal Council will consist of 23 members. But the present set-up will continue till the constitution of the new council after the next elections are held.

For the efficient maintenance of civic welfare and orderly administration of the Municipality three sub-committees called the Managing Committee, Works Committee and Sanitary and Dispensary Committee had been constituted under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. But the new Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, has made a provision for the constitution of only one Committee called the "Standing Committee" which has been vested with full powers to conduct the administration of the civic affairs.

The Bagalkot Municipality prepared a scheme of town planning in 1958 and in accordance with that plan, new layouts, widening of

roads, drainage works, improvement of markets and other civic works have been carried out.

The Housing Society, Bagalkot, has formed a colony in the extension area of the town. Fifty houses have been constructed in this colony with all modern amenities like good roads, water supply by taps, electric lights and drains. The State Housing Board has requested the municipality to give them one hundred and fifty acres of land for construction of new houses for middle income groups.

The source of water supply to the place is the river Ghataprabha, which flows close to the town. The inhabitants of the town are getting protected water supply, the connected works in this behalf having been completed at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs in the year 1959. There were twenty public taps and 1,200 private connections in the town in September 1965. Between 4 to 5 lakh gallons of water are being supplied daily to the citizens.

Two schemes, one relating to construction of underground drains in the town and the other relating to filtration of water, both costing Rs. 40 lakhs have been submitted to Government.

There were 544 street electric lights in the town in September 1965. In addition to these, the municipality has provided about 150 petromax lights in the area for the convenience of the people.

Medical aid

The municipal grant-in-aid allopathic dispensary which was being run at an annual expenditure of Rs. 13,000 has now been merged in the Cottage Hospital opened by Government at Bagalkot in 1963.

The municipality intends to establish an allopathic dispensary with a view to meeting the growing medical needs of the public of Bagalkot and extend the existing Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary at Bagalkot. The Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary catered only for the needs of the out-door patients. Between 50 and 60 out-patients were being treated in this dispensary daily. There were one doctor and one compounder in the dispensary in September 1965. The expenditure incurred in connection with this institution during 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 6,122. This dispensary is situated in the crowded eastern part of the town.

The municipality also runs the Tijabai Bachraj Surana Maternity Home. This institution was established on 13th October 1943. There were thirty beds in the maternity home in September 1965. The staff attached to this home consisted of one lady doctor, one nurse, one mid-wife, two dais (ayahs) and one maid-servant. The expenditure incurred in connection with this institution for the year 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 27,115. The

number of patients seeking medical aid in this institution is increasing day by day.

At present, the municipality maintains one public recreation park at an annual expenditure of Rs. 6,000. The inhabitants have the facility of listening to radio music in the public park.

In Bagalkot, there is one Arts and Science College run by the Basaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha besides an Engineering College and a polytechnic. The municipality has sanctioned an annual grant of nearly Rs. 18,000 to the Sangha.

The municipality maintains two fire fighters with full equipment. Two burial grounds are maintained for Hindus and Muslims. The sanitary and health section of the municipality, in September 1965, consisted of one Chief Sanitary Inspector, two Sanitary Inspectors and 200 scavengers.

The municipality is maintaining one vegetable market, one grain market, two mutton markets and one slaughter house. It proposes to construct a cattle market shortly at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,000. It has constructed thirty tenemants for the conservancy staff.

The revenue and expenditure figures of the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

Year		*Income*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	9,42,356	8,87,760
1962-63	..	7,78,015	7,71,796
1963-64	..	10,33,267	10,82,870
1964-65	..	10,04,791	10,66,813

The population of the town according to the 1961 census was 39,934.

Guledgud Municipality

The Guledgud Municipality was first constituted on 29th November 1886 with 13 members, of whom six were elected and seven were nominated. In May 1916, the strength was increased to 18 of whom 12 were elected and six were nominated. On 18th January 1917, the municipality was constituted as a City Municipality under the appropriate statute. The strength of the members was again increased to 25 in May 1921 of whom 20 members were elected and five were nominated. Under Government Notification dated 1st July 1938, the strength was further increased to 30 and this strength is continuing. The president and vice-president are elected from among the members.

Elections to the municipality are held once in four years based on adult franchise which was made applicable to Guledgud Municipality in 1950 under the Bombay Act No. XVII of 1950. There were nine wards in the town. Three seats out of thirty elected seats were reserved for women. Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were not being reserved.

Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, the Guledgud Municipal Council will consist of 19 members. But the present set-up will continue till the constitution of a new council after the next elections to the civic body.

Protected water supply has been provided to the inhabitants of this town.

There were 32 public taps and 623 private connections in the town in September 1965.

There were 426 street electric lights and 864 private connections in the place in September 1965. Electricity was first supplied to this town on 7th December 1953.

A maternity home has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 11,053. The municipality maintains one dispensary with eleven beds and runs a high school.

The municipality is paying contribution to the Hindi Prathmic Shala and the Child Welfare Centre, Guledgud.

The revenue and expenditure figures of the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

Year		*Income*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	4,15,668	3,31,776
1962-63	..	3,58,050	3,97,773
1963-64	..	3,82,808	3,27,629
1964-65	..	4,39,852	4,89,148

The area of the municipality is 0.90 square mile and the population in 1961 was 24,292.

Jamkhandi Municipality

The Jamkhandi Municipality was established in 1872 and the jurisdiction of the civic body was confined to 0.3 square mile. With the expansion of the town, as years rolled by, the jurisdiction has risen to 3.00 square miles. The municipality enjoyed a majority of elected members and also enjoyed for many years the privilege of electing its own President, according to the Administration Report of the old Jamkhandi State for the year 1940-41.

The Municipal Council now consists of 25 members, out of whom, three seats are reserved for ladies and two are set apart for Scheduled Castes. The municipal area has been divided into six wards and four to five seats have been allotted to each ward. All are elected on the basis of adult franchise and there is no nominated member in the Council. The office of the President and the Vice-President is thrown open for election amongst the members. Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, the Jamkhandi Municipal Council will consist of 19 members. But the present set-up will continue till the constitution of a new Council after the next elections to the civic body.

The Administration Report of the Jamkhandi State for 1940-41 states that " the Jamkhandi Town Extension Scheme made a good progress during the year. Seventeen plots were sold while 10 plots were actually handed over to the purchasers. Plans and estimates of residential buildings proposed to be built on 4 plots were received for approval. Of these plans and estimates, 2 were approved. Building work actually started on one plot. Many others are eager to start building work but are handicapped, prices of the building material having abnormally increased owing to war conditions ".

The municipality has now undertaken a scheme for town planning.

Water supply

Raja Shrimant Shankar Rao Parashuram Rao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, the then ruler of the old Jamkhandi State provided a perennial source of plentiful supply of water to the town by successfully completing the Krishna Water Supply Scheme at a cost of about six lakhs of rupees, thus removing once for all the fear of water scarcity. The Rajasaheb also provided the town in 1931 with electric power out of his " Khasgi ". The supply of protected water to the people is now looked after by the municipality and the total expenditure incurred on the water supply scheme is Rs. 12 lakhs.

The municipality is not maintaining any schools but it is paying contribution to Government as primary education grant. There are no parks maintained by the municipality. It is maintaining one Ayurvedic dispensary and one fire fighter. There were 2,500 private water taps in the town in 1965. There were 450 street electric lights and 2,500 private connections in the town. The municipality has drawn up plans to undertake underground drainage work, construction of asphalt roads and formation of public parks.

The revenue and expenditure figures of the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are furnished below :—

Year		*Income*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	2,49,571	2,29,755
1962-63	..	2,72,335	2,85,214
1963-64	..	2,22,491	2,81,072
1964-65	..	2,79,554	3,02,394

The population of the town as per 1961 census was 24,017.

There were two high schools, one for boys and the other for girls in October 1965 and they are being maintained by Government. Besides these two educational institutions, there is an Arts and Science College newly started and maintained by the B.L.D.E. Association, Bijapur, from June 1963. The municipality has sanctioned a donation of Rs. 55,000 to the college. There is also a College of Education in the town.

Mudhol Municipality

Mudhol, now a taluk in Bijapur district, was a Princely State in the Bombay Karnatak region and after Independence it was merged in the Bombay State. In November 1956, Mudhol taluk in Bijapur district along with other areas came under the administrative control of Mysore State.

The municipality at Mudhol was established in 1872. Till 1921, the Dewan of the State was the *ex-officio* president and members were nominated by the State Government.

In the year 1921, the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, was made applicable to Mudhol when statutory provisions were put into force. The first election was held in 1932 and since then councillors are being elected periodically. The last elections were held in March 1960.

The total number of councillors now is 15. Two seats are reserved for women and one for the Scheduled Castes. There are five wards in the municipal area. The president and the vice-president are elected by the councillors.

The Mudhol Municipality will continue to have fifteen members on its council as per the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, which has come into effect from 1st of April 1965.

As the educational institutions are under the control of the District School Board, the municipality pays contribution annually to the Board according to the Primary Education Act.

The Maternity Ward at Mudhol is under Government control. A recreation park has been set up by the municipality.

A children's park is proposed to be constructed on a two-acre plot generously donated by Rajamata Rani Parvatidevi Ghorpade.

Other facilities

A public park is being formed at Uskin maidan, which has been purchased by Government for Rs. 2,500. There were 300 street electric lights and 333 private connections in the place in October 1965. There were also 8 mercury vapour lamps fixed up in important corners. Electricity was first supplied to this place on 1st of January 1963.

Six bore wells have been dug in the area. There is adequate supply of water to the people. There is no tap water supply to this town.

The main roads in the town have been asphalted.

There are 31 employees in the health and sanitation section of the municipality.

The Health Inspector is maintaining the births and deaths register and the vaccinator attached to the Public Health Department attends to the vaccination work in the town.

The municipality has credited Rs. 44,000 to Government for conducting survey work in Mudhol town and the work is proposed to be taken up shortly.

The revenue and expenditure figures of the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

Year		*Income*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	1,60,639	1,57,717
1962-63	..	1,39,111	1,50,727
1963-64	..	1,73,085	1,46,811
1964-65	..	1,40,654	1,94,918

The area of the municipality is 0.80 square miles and the population in 1961 was 12,100.

Rabkavi-Banahatti Municipality

The Rabkavi-Banahatti Municipality is a combination of two older municipalities which were under the statutory supervision of two former Princely States, Sangli and Jamkhandi. Prior to the amalgamation on 18th April 1952, there were two separate municipalities, namely, Rabkavi and Banahatti at a distance of one mile from each other. The separate Banahatti Municipality which was under the Jamkhandi State was established in the year 1886 and Rabkavi Municipality which was under the Sangli

State was established in the year 1888. The amalgamated Rabkavi-Banahatti Municipality has an area of 1.34 square miles and besides the two towns, comprises the adjoining villages of Rampur and Hosur. The population in the municipal area was 28,871 according to 1961 Census. The amalgamated municipality is constituted and is being governed under the Bombay District Municipalities Act, 1901.

A total number of 28 members are elected by the ten wards once in every four years. Three seats are reserved for women and two for Scheduled Castes. The voters' list prepared for the State Assembly and Lok Sabha are *ipso facto* adopted for the purposes of municipal elections under section 12 of the Bombay District Municipalities Act.

The president and vice-president are elected from amongst the elected members.

Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, Rabkavi-Banahatti Municipal Council will consist of 19 members. But the present set-up will continue till the constitution of the new municipal council after the next elections are held to the civic body.

Water supply scheme

Protected water supply to the Rabkavi-Banahatti municipal area was taken up by the State Public Works Department in 1959 and was completed in 1962 at a cost of Rs. 15,52,650. The water supply scheme has been so prepared as to supply nearly five lakh gallons of pure water per day to the area.

At present, there are open surface gutters running to about 15,000 feet in length. The municipality has prepared a scheme of comprehensive underground drainage, costing about ten lakhs of rupees.

As regards medical facilities to the inhabitants, the municipality is maintaining one dispensary at Rabkavi and one Maternity Home with eight beds at Banahatti. No child welfare centres are maintained by this municipality.

The municipality has no educational institutions of its own, but it is paying an annual contribution to the District School Board, Bijapur, for the management of schools. Two private institutions in Rabkavi-Banahatti are managing two separate high schools for which the municipality is contributing Rs. 10,000 annually.

The municipality is not maintaining any public recreation parks, but a public radio is being maintained for entertainment of the people. Four public reading rooms have been provided at present.

The revenue and expenditure figures of the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

Year		Income	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	3,22,969	4,32,046
1962-63	..	3,49,064	5,53,008
1963-64	..	3,32,374	2,83,236
1964-65	..	2,61,602	2,64,979

Mahalingpur Municipality

Mahalingpur town is named after the great saint "Shri Mahalingeshvar". It is a trading centre with flourshing hand-loom weaving industry, twelve miles north-west of Mudhol, and twenty-four miles from Chikodi Road Railway Station on the Poona-Bangalore line of Southern Railway. The town has a Municipality established in 1872. It is composed of nineteen elected councillors. Two of these seats are reserved for women and one seat for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Elections are held once in every four years on the basis of adult franchise. The town has been divided into six wards for purposes of representation in the Municipal Council. The president and vice-president are elected from amongst the councillors.

Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, the Mahalingpur Municipal Council will consist of 15 members. But the existing set-up will continue till the constitution of the new council after the next elections to the municipality.

Water supply to the town is being provided through wells. There are five potable and twelve washing wells. The municipality has taken up piped water supply scheme for the town and the same has been completed. The supply of water through the wells is quite adequate. The wells are regularly purified with chemicals.

Open drains have been constructed both for sullage and rain-water throughout the town. Almost all the lanes and by-lanes are stone-paved with side drains.

A survey of the town has been completed. A survey office has been opened for maintenance work.

Electricity to the town was being supplied by the Mysore State Electricity Board from the Thermal Station at Ghataprabha.

The town is having telegraph and telephone facilities.

A library-*cum*-guest house has been constructed by the municipality. For public recreation, a small park attached to the library is being maintained.

A Dispensary is being run by the Government. There is an in-patient ward attached to it. There is also a Maternity Home adjacent to the Government Dispensary and it is housed in the building donated by the municipality.

The revenue and expenditure figures of the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

Year		*Income* Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1961-62	..	1,00,700	1,11,607
1962-63	..	95,222	1,02,890
1963-64	..	1,14,789	1,03,243
1964-65	..	1,13,548	98,549

The area of the municipality is three square miles and the population is 10,761 as per the 1961 Census. There were two public and 209 private taps in the town in September 1965.

There were 150 electric street lights and 417 private connections in the place in September 1965. Electricity was first supplied to the place on 31st July 1962 by the Mysore State Electricity Board.

The municipality is not maintaining any educational institution in the place. However, it is paying contribution annually to the District School Board, Bijapur at 5 per cent of the annual letting value of the properties. The District School Board is maintaining primary schools in the town.

Ilkal Municipality

The Municipality of Ilkal was established in 1867 to administer an area of 0.20 square mile. The total number of councillors is 21, of which two seats are reserved for women. There is no representation for labour, commerce or Scheduled Castes. All members are elected once in four years. The president and vice-president are elected from among the councillors.

Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, the Ilkal Municipal Council will consist of 19 members. But the existing set-up will continue till the constitution of the new civic body after the next elections are held to the Council.

A Master Plan as sanctioned by Government is being implemented by stages. Important features of the plan are: water supply, underground drainage, creation of new lay-outs, construction of new roads and gutters, construction of Harijan

quarters, provision for public latrines, construction of town hall, swimming pool, open air theatre, women welfare centre, establishment of vijnan mandir, high schools for girls, works under slum clearance and slum improvement schemes and the like.

A water supply scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,28,300 has been duly completed. There were 20 public and 416 private water taps in the town in October 1965. About 1,75,000 gallons of water are being supplied daily to the people of the place.

Establishment of a vijnan mandir has been sanctioned and it has started functioning. Recently, Shri Vijay Mahantesh Vidya Vardhak Society, Ilkal, has established an Arts and Science College, for which the municipality is donating Rs. 15,000 annually apart from providing 30 acres of land free of cost for the College premises. Likewise, Government have started a Teachers' Training Institute for women for which also the municipality has spared land, free of cost, for housing its buildings which are under construction, apart from providing free accommodation for holding classes temporarily.

The underground drainage scheme is being carried out in several stages. For the execution of the first stage, the municipality has paid Rs. 1,23,055 as its share. The scheme was originally started as a surface drainage scheme, but it was later changed to an underground drainage scheme.

Medical and other facilities

The municipality is running a dispensary including a maternity ward with fifteen beds. There are no child welfare centres in this town.

All the primary schools in the Ilkal municipal area are under the control of the District School Board, Bijapur, and the municipality is giving an annual contribution equal to five per cent of the rateable rental value of the properties within the municipal limits.

Important roads and lanes are being lighted by electricity. In other places, gas lights and lanterns are being used.

There were 246 street electric lights, 26 flourescent lights and 900 private connections in the town in October 1965. Electricity was first supplied to the place on 10th January 1955.

A public park is laid out outside the town near the main entrance gate called Hungund Agashi. A play centre for children has also been constructed as an adjunct to this park.

The municipality has provided a radio and a loud speaker for public entertainment.

The financial figures of income and expenditure for the years from 1961-62 to 1964-65 are as under :—

Year		*Income*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	3,80,708	3,73,254
1962-63	..	3,83,132	6,23,344
1963-64	..	4,50,383	4,49,983
1964-65	..	4,46,623	4,44,317

Terdal Town Panchayat

Terdal, situated at a distance of eighteen miles to the west of Jamkhandi, had a municipality of its own established in 1880. It was then under the statutory supervision of the former Princely State of Sangli. Terdal was a taluk in that state and it merged in the Jamkhandi taluk in the year 1948. The municipality of Terdal was converted into a Town Panchayat with effect from 1st of April 1961. The population of Terdal town was 12,184 according to the 1961 Census. The civic affairs of the Town Panchayat are now being conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards At, 1959. The area of Terdal is two square miles. The town has been divided into six wards. Elections are conducted to the Town Panchayat once in four years on the basis of adult franchise. There were nineteen members on the Panchayat in September 1965. Four seats are set apart for women and two for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The voters' list prepared for the State Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha constitutes the basis for conducting the Panchayat elections also under Section 7 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Town Panchayat are elected from amongst the elected members of the Panchayat.

Water, for purposes of drinking, is being supplied to three-fourths of the town area through gravitation pipes laid about seventy years back. There is one big 'sweet water' tank in the eastern part of the town and this provides adequate quantity of drinking water to the people of the town. Just adjacent to the tank, there is another tank for the use of the cattle. Besides these two tanks, there are some public and private wells in the place. With a view to supplying protected water to the people of the town, Government have sanctioned a permanent water supply scheme, and work in this regard is being undertaken very shortly.

The town is situated on rocky soil and is sloping on all sides.

The Government Primary Health Centre caters for the medical needs of the people of the area. A veterinary stockman looks after the welfare of the cattle.

The Town Panchayat does not maintain any educational institutions, but the District School Board, Bijapur, is running Kannada, Urdu and Marathi primary schools for boys and a separate primary school for girls in the town. There are two high schools run by private agencies. The Terdal Education Society is running the S.M. High School, while the B.L.D.E. Association, Bijapur, maintains the Shri Prabhuling High School.

The Town Panchayat is not maintaining any parks but it is maintaining a radio for recreation of the public.

The Mysore State Electricity Board is supplying electricity to the town from the Ghataprabha Thermal Station. Electricity was first provided to this place on 15th of March 1963. There were 180 street electric lights in the town in September 1965. Power from the Sharavathy Hydro-Electric Project is expected to be supplied to this place shortly from the Bagalkot Centre.

The authorities of the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation have sanctioned the construction of a bus stand in the town and the work of constructing the same is expected to be started shortly.

Hungund Town Panchayat

The Notified Area Committee of Hungund came into existence in 1914. This committee was looking after the civic affairs of the area till 1941. In 1942, a Panchayat Committee was established under the Bombay Panchayat Act, and this committee was in charge of the municipal affairs till 1959 when a Town Panchayat Committee was constituted for Hungund.

There were nineteen members on the Panchayat Committee as in November 1965 including four ladies and two members belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

The Panchayat Committee is not maintaining any medical institutions in the place. A scheme to provide protected water to the area is under the consideration of Government.

The Committee is maintaining a pre-primary school for the children belonging to the age group 3-6. The other primary schools in the area are being maintained by the School Board.

There were one hundred street electric lights in the place. Electricity was first supplied to the town on 24th November 1954 by the Bombay Electricity Department.

The income and expenditure figures of the Town Panchayat for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

Year		Income	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	40,393	32,890
1962-63	..	39,091	36,201
1963-64	..	63,496	53,557
1964-65	..	45,672	63,529

Bagewadi Town Panchayat

The Sanitary Committee, Bagewadi, came into existence in 1920. It was converted into a Village Panchayat in 1934. In 1959, it was constituted into a Town Panchayat as per the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act. There were nineteen members on the committee including five ladies and one member belonging to the Scheduled Castes in November 1965. There were five wards and 2,290 houses in the town.

Twelve public and five private wells constitute the source of water supply to the area. The Panchayat Committee has got up a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 3½ lakhs with a view to providing protected water supply to the place. It has requested the Government to provide this amount to it either in the form of a loan or in the form of a subsidy, so as to enable it to implement the scheme early.

There is a Taluk Board Dispensary with an attached maternity ward, which caters for the medical needs of the people of the area. The Panchayat bears half the cost of maintenance of the dispensary.

The public health staff attend to the vaccination work in the area, while the police patel miantains the register of births and deaths.

The Panchayat Committee maintains a Shishu Vihar and gives financial aid to the local Mahila Samaj to conduct tailoring classes for the ladies. It is also maintaining a free reading room.

There were 120 kerosene and 20 gas street lights in the town. The place expects supply of electricity from the Mysore State Electricity Board shortly.

There is a Travellers' Bungalow maintained by the Public Works Department. The Taluk Board maintains a Dharmashala and a High School.

The income and expenditure figures relating to the committee for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

Year		*Income* Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1961-62	..	54,909	51,137
1962-63	..	33,722	31,358
1963-64	.	33,101	29,046
1964-65	..	34,454	31,237

Indi Town Panchayat

The Village Panchayat Committee, Indi, came into existence in 1940. It was constituted into a Town Panchayat in 1959 in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act. There were nineteen members on the committee including four ladies and two members belonging to the Scheduled Castes in November 1965. There were five wards and 1,317 houses in the town.

Public wells constitute the source of water supply to the town. The committee has submitted to Government for their sanction a scheme for the supply of protected water to the town.

The Government of India type Primary Health Centre, with an attached maternity ward, caters for the medical needs of the people of the area. There is also a veterinary dispensary in the place.

There are two Government High Schools in the place. The School Board is maintaining five primary schools in the town. The Panchayat Committee is maintaining a nursery school and a free reading room. It also maintains a children's park.

The patel maintains the register of births and deaths, and the vaccination work is being attended to by the public health staff.

There were twenty-eight gas lights and eighty-five kerosene street lights in the place. The place expects supply of electricity from the Mysore State Electricity Board very shortly. The committee is maintaining one rest house and a samaj mandir.

The income and expenditure figures relating to the Panchayat Committee for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are furnished below:

Year		*Income* Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1961-62	..	50,351	37,897
1962-63	..	63,131	54,761
1963-64	..	76,767	41,679
1964-65	..	85,198	40,083

Talikot Town Panchayat

The Town Panchayat Committee, Talikot, was constituted in 1959 in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Village

Panchayats and Local Boards Act. There were, in November 1965, nineteen members on the Committee including five ladies and one member belonging to the Scheduled Castes. There were five wards in the town and the number of houses was 2,868.

There were twelve public water taps and two hundred private connections in the town.

There is a Taluk Development Board Dispensary in the place with an attached maternity ward, which caters for the medical needs of the people of the area. The Panchayat Committee contributes a fixed amount towards the maintenance of the dispensary.

The police patel of the place maintains the register of births and deaths.

The School Board is maintaining primary schools in the place. The poor pupils are being provided with slates and books free by the Panchayat Committee. The committee is also maintaining a free reading room for the benefit of the public. It is maintaining a small park for children. It proposes to form a general park for the recreation of the public shortly.

The Public Works Department is maintaining a Travellers' Bungalow while the Panchayat Committee maintains a Dharmashala.

The income and expenditure figures of the Committee for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

Year		*Income*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	64,000	70.534
1962-63	..	59,846	53,226
1963-64	..	70,875	60,547
1964-65	..	75,272	65,939

District Development Council

The Bijapur District Development Council consists of two Members of Parliament, four Members of the Mysore Legislative Council and 13 Members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly, of the district, presidents of 11 Taluk Development Boards of the district by virtue of their office, a representative each of women and the Scheduled Castes, nominated by the Government and 14 district-level officers, also nominated by the Government. The Deputy Commissioner is the President and the District Development Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner is the Secretary. The Council reviews the progress of various schemes undertaken by the Taluk Development Boards, Village Panchayats and

various Government departments and watches their implementation. It gives guidance to the Taluk Development Boards and co-ordinates their work and also scrutinises their budgets. In short, the Council is an advisory and co-ordinating agency for all the development work pertaining to the district. The Council is not a corporate body and as such, it has no funds or property. Its expenses are met by the Government.

Taluk Development Boards

Members of the Taluk Development Boards are elected directly on adult franchise. The list of voters drawn up for election to the Legislative Assembly holds good for the purpose of electing the members of the Taluk Boards also. Seats are reserved for women and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A taluk with a population of less than a lakh has 15 seats on its Taluk Development Board, while a taluk having a population of a lakh and above has 19 seats. The elected members hold office for a period of four years. The M.L.A.s representing a part or whole of the taluk and M.L.C.s, who ordinarily reside in the taluk, can also take part and vote at the meetings of these Boards.

The Taluk Development Boards have undertaken several schemes relating to minor irrigation works, land development, roads, school buildings, piped water supply, planting and preservation of trees, and the like. A portion of the land revenue given by the Government by way of grant, local cesses, rates and taxes are the sources of income of the Boards. The following Table shows the Income and Expenditure of the Taluk Development Boards in Bijapur district from 1962-63 to 1964-65 :—

Name of Taluk Development Board	1962–63		1963–64		1964–65	
	Income	*Expenditure*	*Income*	*Expenditure*	*Income*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Badami ..	94,243	1,25,083	78,179	53,285	1,22,161	1,47,052
Bagalkot ..	70,414	54,916	77,452	78,941	85,090	1,37,172
Bagewadi ..	30,831	1,66,444	1,72,774	3,15,259	1,39,480	2,53,733
Bijapur ..	1,27,578	1,92,591	1,07,354	1,60,234	2,63,437	2,36,215
Bilgi ..	56,681	59,062	40,562	46,463	63,732	78,486
Hungund .	1,44,466	1,44,848	83,993	1,44,272	1,37,633	1,36,307
Indi ..	89,872	95,958	1,51,997	87,259	1,82,830	2,12,514
Jamkhandi ..	52,676	75,210	1,10,225	77,023	1,16,763	1,54,212
Muddebihal ..	55,798	1,06,943	98,768	1,52,698	1,03,995	85,550
Mudhol ..	64,833	90,114	44,880	1,30,922	1,56,618	1,69,706
Sindgi ..	1,22,076	93,492	55,895	1,02,031	1,10,827	1,76,380
District Total	9,18,468	12,13,664	10,28,079	13,57,387	14,82,566	17,87,327

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ANY survey of education and culture in the district in the remote past must necessarily be a matter based on inscriptional and other evidences. The initiation into Brahmacharya was the starting point when the educational career of the pupil actually commenced with a chosen *guru*, as the guide and philosopher. In the Vedic period, the father of the boy was himself a preceptor who taught what a son should learn. Schooling through *gurukula* was the order of the day where strict adherence to rules and regulations was insisted upon. The teacher was held in high esteem and his word was law to his pupils. The residential atmosphere in the *gurukulas*, which enforced strict discipline, was in a large measure responsible in the character-building of these pupils.

The kings of those days organised educational institutions which were maintained by the people. Galgali on the banks of the Krishna river is believed to have been called Galava-Kshetra where Sage Galava imparted tuition in a *gurukula*. Bagalkot is said to have belonged to a musician in the court of Ravana. Salotgi, six miles south-east of Indi, was a seat of learning in the old days, where a college imparted training to students in arts and sciences. So also, Kudala Sangama, Aihole and Badami were seats of education where there were reputed teachers.

In those early days, Sanskrit, Prakrit and Kannada were the languages taught and practised. Sanskrit influenced to a great extent the development of other languages. Tuition was imparted in epics, romances, grammar, poetry and rhetoric.

During the two centuries of the Adil Shahi dynasty (1489-1686 A.D.), Persian education, Islamic learning and culture flourished to a great extent. The rulers encouraged educational institutions and centres of fine arts. During the glorious reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah II, about three hundred Hindu poets, philosophers and musicians flourished in his court. These experts were not only useful in the court but their services were requisitioned in educational institutions. There were a few schools run by private agencies in mathas, mosques or temples in the old days.

Advent of British rule

After the occupation of Bijapur district by the British in 1818, the consolidation of various administrative measures including public instruction commenced. In the early period of their rule, the Britishers concentrated on law and order, land revenue, communications and the like, and it was only in 1853 that the first government vernacular school was opened in Bijapur. This was the beginning of Western education in the district. Not only the Government but private agencies also realised that educational advancement was the primary need of the day. Along with the first Anglo-vernacular school which was opened in 1853, another second grade Anglo-vernacular school was opened later in the same year in the same town. In 1855-56, the number of schools had risen to nine, of which eight were vernacular and one, Anglo-vernacular. There were, in all, 395 pupils registered, with an average attendance of 305. In 1865-66, the number of schools had risen to 46 with 2,877 pupils with an average attendance of 2,265. Demands for starting more schools came from the people and the Government of the day fulfilled the long-felt desire of the masses by opening as many new schools as possible. Compared with 1855-56, the figures for 1882-83 gave an increase in the number of schools from nine to 156 and in the pupils from 395 to 10,181. Of these 156 Government schools, one was a first grade Anglo-vernacular school teaching English upto the fifth Standard, five were second grade Anglo-vernacular boys' schools (vernacular schools with English classes), 141 were vernacular boys' schools, 8 were vernacular girls' schools, and one was a night school. Kannada was taught in 143 schools. Hindustani in four, Marathi in three and English and Kannada in six schools.

Besides these Government schools, there were 25 private aided schools, 24 for boys and one for girls, in 1882-83. The instruction imparted in all these aided schools was according to Government standards. In the boys' schools run by private agencies, the average yearly cost of tuition per student came to about Rs. 6.

There were no girls' schools in Bijapur district prior to 1854. Due to the pioneering efforts of a Christian missionary, the first girls' school was started in Guledgud in 1854. The number of girls' schools rose to three in 1869 and they were located in Bagalkot, Bijapur and Guledgud. In 1873-74, the number of girls' schools had risen to ten with 391 pupils, and with an average attendance of 309. In 1882-83, the number of schools showed a slight decline because of girls not availing themselves of the benefits of education. The number had fallen to eight with 207 girls. A sustained policy to inculcate a better sense of educational fervour was initiated to attract more girls into schools. From then on, there was an appreciable increase in the number of girls who came to learn in schools. The number of girls' schools under the management of both the District School Board and aided in 1962-63 was 158, the number of pupils studying in these institutions being 19,651.

During the year 1964-65, there were 207 institutions with a strength of 39,809 girls.

Exclusive of the nine towns of Kaladgi, Bagalkot, Sindgi, Bagewadi, Badami, Indi, Muddebihal, Hungund and Bijapur, which had in all 24 Government and 8 private schools, the district was provided with 126 schools or an average of one school for every nine inhabited villages, in 1882-83.

As the years rolled by, the rate of progress of education was well maintained. The Director of Public Instruction was the head of the department in 1882-83 and schools in Bijapur district were administered by the Educational Inspector, Southern Division. A staff of 381 teachers managed the schools in the district. There was also a Deputy Educational Inspector with general charge over all the vernacular schools. He was assisted by an Assistant Deputy Inspector.

Literates in the district

According to the 1961 census, there were 405,892 literates in the district out of a total district population of 1,660,178, the percentage of literacy being 24.4. Among these literates, 86,270 were women who were able to read and write any simple letter in any language. Out of a total of 8,067 matriculates in the urban areas of the district, only 854 were girls; 1,146 persons had obtained degrees in Arts and Science, in the urban areas of the district. Out of this figure, only 64 were women. Classified according to urban and rural population, there were 1,91,459 literates, 8,067 matriculates, 1,146 graduates in humanities and science and 394 persons who had taken technical degrees, in the urban areas of the district. In the rural areas, there were 247,661 literates and 3,714 persons who had passed S.S.L.C. and other higher examinations. The following table indicates the number of literates in various taluks of the district.

Taluk		*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Badami	..	32,597	8,552	41,149
Bagalkot	..	28,604	9,183	37,787
Bagewadi	..	28,095	6,702	34,797
Bijapur	..	51,439	18,385	69,824
Bilgi	..	11,798	2,755	14,553
Hungund	..	36,916	7,916	44,832
Indi	..	29,039	7,386	36,425
Jamkhandi	..	30,453	8,720	39,173
Muddebihal	..	28,486	7,005	35,491
Mudhol	..	15,119	3,667	18,786
Sindgi	..	27,076	5,999	33,075
Total	..	319,622	86,270	405,892

The following table indicates the number of literates in urban and rural areas of the district according to the census of 1961.

Area		*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Urban	..	88,983	32,964	121,947
Rural	..	230,639	53,306	283,945
Total	..	319,622	86,270	405,892

The percentage of literacy was comparatively higher in Bagalkot, Hungund, Bijapur, Badami and Muddebihal taluks than in the other taluks of the district. The percentages were, respectively, 31.3, 27.9, 27.8, 26.3, and 26.3. As regards urban areas, Bagalkot topped the list with a literacy percentage of 47.3 followed by Bijapur with 47.0 and Guledgud with 41.9.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The State Government has from time to time declared that universal, free and compulsory primary education should be achieved by a definite programme of progressive expansion. Though the district of Bijapur was integrated with the State of Mysore from 1st November 1956, the Bombay Primary Education Act (LXI of 1947) is still in force. Under the provisions of this Act, the State Government has taken upon itself. the duty of securing the development and expansion of primary education in the district. The object aimed at is to have a minimum course of seven years' primary education for every child. The agencies employed for discharging this duty are the District School Boards and municipalities.

District School Board

Approved primary schools within the area, not served by the municipalities, are under the control of the Bijapur District School Board. This School Board is composed of officials, non-officials and members representing Taluk Boards, one of the members being from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The School Boards of the municipalities are composed of official and non-official members.

Under the Primary Education Act and the rules thereunder, all the district school boards and the municipalities have to maintain an adequate number of primary schools giving instruction through the medium of the regional language. For children whose mother-tongue is other than the regional language of the area, School Boards have been instructed to open schools giving instruction in such languages if the number of such children is not less than 40 in each of the first four standards and 20 in the upper standards. The teaching of the regional language of the area is also

compulsory in such schools from standard III and onwards. The municipality has to make such provision in its budget as would enable approved schools in its area to receive grants at the rates authorised by Government. Responsibility is laid on the district school board and the school boards of the municipalities to maintain a schedule of staff of assistant administrative officers or supervisors, primary school teachers and clerks. The members of this staff are servants of the school boards concerned and receive their pay, allowances and the like from the school boards. No change or alteration can be made in the schedule of staff without the previous sanction of the State Government.

The annual budgets of the school boards have to be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction for sanction. The district school board derives its income mainly from Government grants. It also receives from the local self-governing institutions, a contribution equal to such portion of its income from the various cess funds. The primary education funds of the municipalities are composed partly of the grants payable to them by the State Government on account of primary education. This grant is regulated by rules framed by the Government under the Primary Education Act.

The chief executive officer of the Bijapur District School Board is its Administrative Officer. This officer is appointed and paid by the State Government. The Administrative Officers of the authorised municipalities are generally officers appointed by the respective municipalities. Under these Administrative Officers are Assistant Administrative Officers or Supervisors, primary school teachers, clerks and other staff. The Administrative Officer of the Bijapur District School Board is responsible for the general administration of all primary schools maintained by the School Board. He is responsible for carrying out the suggestions made from time to time by Government Officers. It is his duty to advise the School Board on all matters connected with primary education. He is also a member and secretary of the staff selection committee.

Administrative set-up

Primary education in Bijapur district is under the control of the District Educational Inspector. He is responsible for the supervision of primary education, and has administrative control over all Government primary schools, secondary schools and training institutions in the district.

Although secondary education and training institutions are directly under the control of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Dharwar, inspection of these institutions in the district is entrusted by him to the District Educational Inspector.

The administration and control of primary education is entrusted in the district to two school boards, *viz.*, Municipal School Board, Bijapur, and the District School Board, Bijapur. These are two statutory bodies constituted under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947. So far as the instructional side is concerned, the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors working under the direct control of the Deputy Educational Inspector and the Educational Inspector, periodically visit the primary schools, guide the teachers and assess their day to day work.

Number of Schools

During 1964-65, there were, in all, 1,932 primary schools in the district under various agencies, as indicated below :—

Municipal School Board	..	54
District School Board	..	1,820
Municipal School Board-Aided	..	4
District School Board-Aided	..	54
Total	..	1,932

Number of pupils

As on 31st March 1965, the number of pupils studying in primary schools in the district was 2,33,843. The following figures indicate the number of pupils getting instruction under the two agencies.

Category		*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
Municipal School Board	..	8,252	7,005	15,257
District School Board	..	1,36,004	82,582	2,18,586
Total	..	1,44,256	89,587	2,33,843

Stages of instruction

Primary education is imparted in the district from Standard I to VII. Primary schools which have all the seven standards are called senior primary schools and those which have only four standards are called junior primary schools. Examinations at the end of the school year for Standard I to VI are conducted by the head-masters of the respective schools. The new VII Standard examination on the other hand is conducted and supervised by the District Educational Inspector and his staff. The following table indicates the distribution of pupils in various standards of primary education during the year 1964-65 :—

Standard		Boys	Girls
I	..	44,693	36,765
II	..	33,298	23,735
III	..	23,581	13,751
IV	..	17,350	7,797
V	..	10,295	3,316
VI	..	8,147	2,405
VII	..	6,892	1,818
Total	..	1,44,256	89,587

It is quite obvious from the above table that wastage is considerable, and concentrated attention and efforts are necessary to remedy the defect. It is visualised that the policy of free and compulsory primary education initiated in 1961 will remedy this defect.

Education of girls

Girls' education is the sheet-anchor of the educational policy of the State. During 1964-65, a total number of 39,809 girls received primary education in girls' schools. There were 207 girls' schools in the entire district, managed by the District School Board and aided institutions. In addition to this strength, a good number of girls received their primary education in boys' schools. During that year, 59,305 girls received education in boys' schools. Altogether, 99,114 girls were studying in the various standards in primary schools during 1964-65.

Number of teachers

There were, in all, 6,729 teachers engaged in primary education in the district during the year 1964-65. The details are indicated in the following table :—

Category		Trained	Un-trained	Total
Municipal School Board	..	272	127	399
District School Board	..	4,430	1,900	6,330
Total	..	4,702	2,027	6,729

Reforms in primary education

The Second Five-Year Plan was launched just before the formation of the new Mysore State and consequently an attempt was made to integrate the programmes already prepared by the respective Governments of the integrated areas and to formulate one comprehensive plan. At the primary stage, a new integrated seven years' primary education of the basic type was introduced in classes I and II in 1959-60. It was extended to higher classes by stages and with the introduction of the new curriculum for VII

Standard during 1963-64, there is now a uniform pattern at the primary stage in the entire State.

Compulsory primary education.

Free and compulsory primary education for the age group of 6 to 11 was first introduced in 1947 by the then Government of Bombay. The Mysore Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961 providing for the expansion and development of primary education, making it universal, free and compulsory, was brought into force with effect from the 1st August 1961, throughout the State. The scheme was also implemented in Bijapur district during the year 1961-62 starting with the age-group 6-7. It was extended to the next age-groups in succeeding years, and during the year 1964-65, it was made applicable to the age-group six to ten. During that year 1,00,268 boys and 76,345 girls were enumerated of whom 94,611 boys and 70,756 girls were actually admitted to schools, giving an enrolment percentage of 94.0 for boys and 93.0 for girls.

Basic education

A new ideology has been influencing the educational activities of the district since 1937-38. It has come to be recognised that education must centre round some suitable basic crafts. One of the three crafts, *viz.*, spinning leading to weaving, card-board modelling leading to woodwork, and kitchen gardening leading to agriculture, is introduced in these Basic Schools with due reference to the needs of the locality. It is encouraging to note that articles and products of these Basic Schools have a ready market. All the other primary schools are being reoriented to basic pattern. A common syllabus is in vogue in all the schools— both basic and non-basic—but some crafts are taught in addition, in the former institutions. During 1964-65, there were in all 408 Basic Schools in the district, out of which two were municipal school board schools and 406 district school board schools.

School buildings.

In spite of strenuous efforts to erect school buildings under the plan and non-plan schemes, the problem of providing suitable accommodation to the school children has not been solved completely. Out of 1932 primary schools in the district during the year 1964-65, 1,186 were located in temples, churches and mosques.

The total amounts spent during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 towards primary education in the district were Rs. 81,00,602 and Rs. 92,30,481, respectively.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

A uniform new higher secondary curriculum was introduced in 1960-61 throughout the State. With its introduction, the pattern of high school education at the secondary stage, which was different in the different integrated areas of the State, has become uniform throughout the State. The first common public examination at

the end of the X Standard was conducted in April-May, 1963 in all the areas of the State.

There were 66 secondary schools at the beginning of the year 1965-66. Four new schools were added during the year taking the total to 70.

Particulars of these schools according to managements are as noted below :—

1.	Government (Boys)	..	3
2.	Government (Girls)	..	4
3.	Taluk Development Boards	..	2
4.	Municipality	..	2
5.	Private	..	59
	Total	..	70

There were no higher secondary schools in the district prior to 1964-65. Six high schools in the district—three private schools in Bijapur, one in Bagalkot, one in Hungund and one municipal school in Guledgud—were converted into higher secondary schools during the year 1964-65. These are the only higher secondary schools functioning in the district.

The total number of students under instruction in secondary schools as on 31st March 1965 was 20,909 boys and 4,027 girls.

High Schools for girls

The education of girls and women figured prominently in the programmes of the State Government from a long time. This policy resulted in the rapid educational progress of women. It is the accepted policy of Government to open separate schools for girls to advance women's education, in places where there is sufficient demand. In other places where there is not much demand, girls are given all facilities to prosecute their studies in boys' institutions. To suit the temperaments and needs of girl students, provision has been made for the introduction of domestic arts and science subjects under the optional group.

As on the 1st October, 1965 there were six girls' high schools in the district, of which four were Government institutions and two, run by private organisations. The Government schools were located in Bijapur, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi and Ilkal. The private institutions were at Bijapur and Mudhol.

In Bijapur district, a number of high schools are run by voluntary social service organisations. Many philanthropic people have endowed high schools which have become very popular in their respective areas.

A sum of Rs. 7,53,008 was spent by way of grants to secondary schools in the district during 1963-64 and Rs. 9,56,982 during 1964-65.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

To make all adults literate, the educational authorities have started special classes called social education classes. Grants are given to conduct these classes in rural areas. In order to make the adults learn the three R's, two tests are prescribed called the first and second tests.

The following table furnishes details of the classes held, the number of adults made literate and the amount spent, during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 in the district.

Year	*Number of I test classes held*	*Number of II test classes held*	*Number of adults made literate*	*Amount spent*
				Rs.
1963-64	369	337	1,923	8,740
1964-65	322	294	1,721	7,800

The Social Education Organiser, Belgaum, is the officer who has direct control over this scheme in the district.

There are separate Social Education Organisers in each of the Community Development Blocks in the district who attend to the organisation of social education activities in their jurisdiction.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

During 1964-65, there were, in all, 34 special institutions imparting education under several categories. The following table shows the special schools, category-wise.

Pre-primary Schools	..	6
Music Schools	..	7
Arabic Schools	..	12
Sanskrit Schools	..	2
Hindi Schools	..	2
Vyayama Shalas	..	2
Samskara Kendras	..	2
Sports Club	..	1

The number of pupils receiving training in these special institutions was 1,306 boys and 86 girls, during 1964-65. The amount expended over these special institutions by way of grants for that year was Rs. 21,252.

Oriental Institutions

Samskrita Pathashala, Bijapur, which is devoted to teaching of Sanskrit, was established in 1908. It gives free tuition. It has the objective of maintaining and encouraging traditional Sanskrit learning. Its students appear for various Sanskrit examinations conducted by the Education Department of the State, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, and other bodies. It receives grants from the State and Central Governments and from a *Matha*. At Bijapur there is also another Sanskrit-teaching school named Sri Satyasandha Teertha Samskrita Pathashala, which was started in 1948. It is managed by a committee and receives financial aid from the State Government.

Teachers' Training Institutions

There were five teachers' training institutions in the district during 1964-65 meant for training the primary and middle school teachers. An orientation training centre is also located in Hungund. The number of trainees in these institutions during 1964-65 was 544.

Of these institutions, four are of the basic type. They are located at Hungund, Lachyan, Ilkal and Bagalkot. The institution at Ilkal was for women. The training imparted in these institutions is of two grades. The Teachers' Certificate (Higher) course is for S.S.L.C.s and is of two years' duration. The Teachers' Certificate (Lower) course is for Non-S.S.L.C.s and is of one year's duration. The non-basic type institution in the district is the Hindi Shikshak Training College located in Bagalkot, which trains students in teaching Hindi language and literature in high schools. The duration of this course is one year, at the end of which successful candidates are awarded " Hindi Shikshak " certificates.

Libraries and Reading Rooms

During 1964-65 a total of 27 libraries catered to the reading public. Out of this number, eighteen were town libraries and nine, taluk libraries. There were, in all, 713 village reading rooms. The Curator of Libraries is the administrative authority in respect of all libraries.

A special grant of Rs. 14,000 was earmarked for the upkeep of these libraries and reading rooms, during the year 1964-65.

Midday meal centres

The C.A.R.E. Association of America is supplying corn-meal, vegetable oil and milk powder, free of cost, for distribution among the needy. Taking advantage of this help the Government have started the mid-day meals scheme for the benefit of school children who need help. The scheme was inaugurated in the district in September 1963. As a result of this beneficial scheme there has been a marked improvement in the attendance of students in schools.

During the year 1964-65, 516 centres were functioning in the district, with 49,182 beneficiaries.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Bijapur district is making steady progress in the field of technical education. As on the 1st October, 1965, there were eight professional and technical institutions in the district. This included an Engineering College at Bagalkot, a college of Commerce at Bijapur, a training college at Jamkhandi, a polytechnic each at Bijapur and Bagalkot, two Ayurvedic institutions and a Junior Technical school. Brief descriptions of these institutions are given below.

Government Polytechnic, Bijapur

During the year 1963-64, this polytechnic was established in the headquarters town of Bijapur with an intake of 120 students taking instruction in electrical, mechanical and civil engineering. Formerly, this institution functioned under the name of Government School of Industry-*cum*-Technical High School, which was giving instruction in mechanical apprenticeship, agricultural science, carpentry and smithy. Due to the persistent efforts of the local public, this was upgraded into a polytechnic under the Directorate of Technical Education.

Three hundred and one students were studying in the institution as on the 1st October 1965, 131 in the first year, 108 in the second year and 62 in the third year classes. The staff consisted of a Principal, two heads of sections, twelve lecturers, and seven assistant lecturers, besides other technical staff. It has fully equipped workshops and laboratories.

Polytechnic, Bagalkot

The Basaveshvar Vidya Vardhak Sangha of Bagalkot, whose pioneering effort in educational advancement is a by-word in the district, started this polytechnic in 1958 with diploma courses in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. The duration of each course is three years. Admissions are restricted to 120 every year—60 in civil and 30 each in mechanical and electrical courses.

There were 301 students in the institution as on the 1st October 1965—114 in the I year, 78 in the II year and 109 in the III year courses. Besides the Principal, there were 27 members on the tutorial side. The laboratories and workshops attached to the institution are well equipped. A hostel is also being run.

Junior Technical School, Bagalkot

This was established during the year 1965-66 by the Department of Technical Education. The course of instruction is for three years, the minimum educational qualification for admission being a pass in the VII standard. The number of admissions is restricted to 60 every year, the minimum age for admission being 12.

The course is equivalent to that of the high school comprising VIII, IX and X standards. The subjects of study are both general

and technical and include English, regional language, Hindi, social studies, science, mathematics, workshop engineering (theory and practice), drawing and elements of mechanical and electrical engineering.

The students are not charged any fees during the first five years since inception of this school. They are awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 10 each per month for the I and II year courses and Rs. 15 per month for the III year course. After completion of the course, the boys may take up careers at skilled level in industries or pursue their studies in Polytechnics.

Engineering College, Bagalkot

With the object of providing more facilities for engineering education in Bijapur district and to turn out an increasing number of engineering graduates required for the planned development of the country, the Basaveshvar Vidya Vardhak Sangha started this college in June, 1963, in Bagalkot. This college is affiliated to the Karnatak University and offers degree courses in civil, mechanical and electrical branches. The college is housed in a spacious building with a good campus. It has well-equipped laboratories and workshops. During the year 1965-66, 117 students were admitted to the I year Engineering class and 35 for the II year. The allocation of seats to the different branches is 40 for civil and a like number for the other two categories, mechanical and electrical. Besides the Principal, the teaching staff consisted of three assistant professors and five lecturers. A hostel providing accommodation for about 180 students is also attached to the institution.

College of Commerce, Bijapur

This institution was started on the 15th June, 1961 by the Bijapur Lingayat District Educational Association, with the Pre-University in Commerce and B.Com. Part I courses. The number of students admitted during that year was 67. The B.Com. Part II and the B.Com. Part III courses were started during the academic year 1962-63. The number of students increased to 143 during that year.

During the year 1965-66, there were 240 students in the institution—102 in P.U.C. in Commerce, 69 in B.Com.—Part I, 41 in B.Com.—Part II and 28 in B.Com.—Part III. Besides the Principal, there were 14 teachers. The college is getting maintenance and equipment grants from the State Government.

Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Bijapur

This is a professional institution started in June 1955 to train students in the Ayurvedic system of medicine, and is recognised by the Government. The institution is located in Shahapet, a suburb of Bijapur. Students who have passed the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination are admitted to the course, the duration of which is four and a half years including 6 months' internship in an Ayurvedic hospital.

The intake of students is forty every year. The institution is a progressive one, the percentage of passes secured by the students being high. A hospital containing about fifty beds is attached to the institution for the clinical training of students.

The successful candidates are awarded the Diploma " D.S.A.C." (Ayurveda Praveen) of the Board of Studies in Indian Medicine, Mysore.

The staff of the Mahavidyalaya consisted of a Director, Principal and 14 other teachers, as on the 1st October 1965. The staff of the attached hospital consisted of twelve Vaidyas. About 150 students of this institution have so far obtained diplomas.

Ayurveda College, Bagalkot

This institution was started in the year 1962-63 under the auspices of the Janata Health Institute, Bagalkot. It is a registered body and is recognised by Government. It was formerly known as the "Rashtreeya Ayurveda Vidyapeetha" and was functioning in Kushtagi, Raichur district since the year 1958 It prepares pupils for the D.S.A.C. (Ayurveda Praveen) Diploma Course of 4½ years' duration, awarded by the Board of Studies in Indian Medicine, Mysore. Forty students were studying in the college during the year 1965-66. Besides the Principal, there are 8 teachers. A hospital with a bed strength of ten is attached to the college.

Government B.Ed. College, Jamkhandi

This institution was started during the year 1965-66, for the benefit of the untrained graduates of the district, desirous of taking up teaching as a profession. It is a pedagogic course, both in theory and practice, of one year's duration. Successful candidates at the end of the course are awarded the B.Ed. Degree. The college is affiliated to the Karnatak University. The intake of students every year is limited to 100, of which 50 seats are reserved for deputationists from the department. The private candidates are paid a stipend of Rs. 30 per month.

The staff of the institution consisted of a Principal, two professors and seven lecturers.

Collegiate Education

The impetus given to collegiate education in Bijapur district was mainly due to the strenuous efforts made by private educational societies. During the year 1965-66, there were five colleges in the district, namely, the Vijay College, Bijapur, the K.C.P. Science College, Bijapur, the Basaveshvar College, Bagalkot, Arts and Science College, Jamkhandi, and Arts and Science College, Ilkal. All these institutions are run by private educational societies, and are affiliated to the Karnatak University. Brief descriptions of these colleges are given below :—

Vijaya College, Bijapur

The former Vijaya College at Bijapur was run by the Bijapur Lingayat District Educational Association of which His Holiness the Swamiji of Banthnal is the President. The college was started in June 1945 for imparting education in arts and science. It came into being as a natural growth of the S.S. High School started in 1916 by the Association. In the year of its inception, the strength in the college was only 75, and this figure rose to 650 in 1955. The strength in 1962-63 was 900. In 1947, the Intermediate in Science and Arts classes leading up to the B.A. Degree were added. The B.Sc. classes were started in 1959. The college moved into a new building on the Bijapur-Sholapur Road in 1957-58.

On account of the great increase in strength of the students in the institution, it was felt desirable to bifurcate its activities. Accordingly, an Arts College and a Science College called the Vijay College (Arts) and the K.C.P. Science College came into existence and they started functioning separately from the academic year 1965-66. Details about these colleges are furnished below :—

The Vijay Arts College was imparting instruction for the Pre-University course in Arts and for the B.A.—Parts I, II and III. The optional subjects taught are as indicated below : —

P.U.C.—Arts :

Sanskrit or Persian, Hindi, Logic, Mathematics, Economics, History, Political Science and Sociology.

B.A.—Part I :

Sanskrit or Persian, Hindi, Mathematics, History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Logic and Psychology.

B.A.—Part II :

Major subjects—English, Kannada, Economics, History, Hindi, Sanskrit and Mathematics.

Minor subjects.—European History or Political Science, Hindi or Sanskrit or Urdu, Psychology or Sociology, Kannada or Marathi.

B.A.—Part III :

Major subjects—Same as for Part II.

Minor subjects—In addition to the subjects for Part II, English, Mathematics, Statistics and Economics.

During the year 1965-66, there were 667 students studying in the college—229 in P.U.C. in Arts, 155 in B.A. Part I, 182 in B.A. Part II and 101 in B.A. Part III. The staff consisted of a Principal, five senior lecturers and twelve lecturers.

The K.C.P. Science College was imparting instruction for the Pre-University course in Science and for the B.Sc., Parts I, II and III. The following optional subjects were taught in the institution

P.U.C.—Science :

Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics.

B.Sc.—Part I :

Same as for P.U.C.

B.Sc.—Part II :

Major subjects—Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Zoology.
Minor subjects—Physics, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics.

B.Sc.—Part III :

Major subjects—Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.
Minor subjects—Same as for Part II.

There were 579 students in the institution during the year 1965-66, 312 in P.U.C., 151 in B.Sc. Part I, 70 in B.Sc. Part II and 46 in B.Sc. Part III. The staff consisted of a Principal, 4 professors, 17 lecturers and 7 demonstrators. There were well-equipped laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology departments.

Basaveshvar College, Bagalkot

The Basaveshvar College at Bagalkot was started in 1944 by the Shri Basaveshvar Vidya Vardhak Sangha. It was an important landmark in the history of collegiate education in the district as it was the first college started in the area. To begin with, it was imparting instruction only in arts subjects. During 1951-52, science sections were added. The college began with a modest strength of 98 students and in 1952-53, the strength rose to 400. During 1962-63, the total strength of the college was 597—296 in Arts and 301 in Science. The following optional subjects were taught in the institution during 1965-66.

P.U.C.—Arts :

Politics, History, Hindi, Sanskrit, Logic, Mathematics, and Economics.

B.A.—Part I :

Same as above, and Psychology.

B.A.—Part II.—

Major—Economics, Kannada and Sanskrit.
Minor—Kannada, Hindi, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Statistics, History, Politics and Psychology.

B.A.—Part III :

Same as above.

P.U.C.—Science :

Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology.

B.Sc.—Part I :

Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology.

B.Sc.—Part II :

Major—Physics and Chemistry.
Minor—Physics, Mathematics and Botany.

B.Sc.—Part III :

Major—Physics and Chemistry
Minor.—Physics, Mathematics and Botany.

During the year 1965-66, there were 405 students in the Arts classes and 507 students in the Science classes, making a total of 912. The teaching staff consisted of a Principal, 6 senior lecturers, 19 lecturers and 8 demonstrators. All the laboratories were well-equipped.

Arts and Science College, Jamkhandi

This institution was started by the Bijapur Lingayat District Educational Association in June 1963, with provision for imparting instruction for the P.U.C. in Arts and Science, B.A. Part I and B.Sc. Part I courses. The student strength then was 334. B.A. Part II and B.Sc. Part II courses were started during the year 1965-66. For B.A. Part II, Economics and Kannada were taught as major subjects and Philosophy, History, English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi and Persian as minor subjects. For the B.Sc. Part II course, Chemistry was taught as a major subject and Physics, Mathematics and Zoology as minor subjects.

The student strength of the college during 1965-66 was 309 and the strength of the teaching staff was 22. The college has well-equipped science laboratories and a library. It received a grant of Rs. 28,169 from the State Government during the year 1964-65.

The college has also one of the finest play-grounds in the State. It played host to the 14th Karnatak University Inter-Collegiate sports during the year 1964-65. The college won the University kabaddi championship in 1963-64 and the wrestling championship in 1964-65. The college champion wrestler was runner-up at the Inter-University wrestling matches held at Ujjain in 1964-65. The students have also distinguished themselves by securing ranks both in the P.U.C. Science and B.Sc. examinations.

Arts and Science College, Ilkal

This college was established in June 1964 by Shri Vijaya Mahantesh Vidyavardhaka Society, Ilkal, providing instruction for P.U.C. Arts and Science courses. The number of students admitted during that year was 149 (121 for Arts and 28 for Science). During the year 1965-66, courses for the B.A. Part I and B.Sc. Part I were started. The present number of students studying in the various courses are as mentioned below: P.U.C. Arts 103; P.U.C. Science 39; B.A. Part I 41 and B.Sc. Part I 15, giving a total of 198.

The subjects taught for the Arts courses were Hindi, Economics, Political Science, Logic, History, Mathematics and Sanskrit. Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology were the subjects taught for the science courses. Laboratory facilities have been well provided. There is also a well-equipped library.

Sainik School, Bijapur

In the year 1961, the Ministry of Defence, Government of India, formulated a scheme to start Sainik Schools in various States. The schools were to be residential schools for boys, providing a public school education with an all-India curriculum, selections and examinations. In 1962, the Government of Mysore sanctioned the establishment of a Sainik School at Bijapur. This school came into being on the 16th September 1963.

The Sainik School at Bijapur is at present temporarily housed in the premises of the Vijay College. The school however will soon shift into its permanent campus, a 320 acre plot on the outskirts of the town, which is fast developing into a well planned and beautiful township, complete in all respects.

The aim of the Sainik Schools is to prepare boys academically and physically for entry into the National Defence Academy or other walks of life. Character, team spirit, dedication to purpose, a patriotic outlook and the desire to serve the country with efficiency and zeal, are the qualities sought to be promoted by the Sainik Schools.

The cost of education in the Sainik School comes to Rs. 1,900 per annum for each student. The Government of Mysore have instituted a generous merit-*cum*-means scholarship scheme to enable boys of all classes of society to take advantage of this type of education and training. The schools admit boys from the 5th standard and the duration of the entire course is seven years About 120 students were undergoing training in the school at Bijapur during 1965-66.

There is a proposal to erect a statue of Rani Kittur Channamma in the new school buildings after construction.

Fine Arts Schools

The taste for music and dance is being steadily developed under the patronage of the Mysore State Sangeetha Natak Academy, a branch of which has been functioning in this district. Grants are obtained from the State Government and distributed to deserving institutions.

Shree Krishna Sangeetha Vidyalaya

The Shree Krishna Sangeetha Vidyalaya was started in 1944 at Bijapur, with a strength of 34 boys and 32 girls. About 300 students have received lessons in music in this institution, and some of them have distinguished themselves over the radio and in concerts. This Vidyalaya shifted to Bagalkot in 1958 and is functioning there since then.

Sangamesh Sangeetha Niketan, Bijapur

Another important institution which imparts instruction in music is the Shri Sangamesh Sangeetha Niketan which was started in 1947.

This institution gives training in classical vocal and instrumental music and trains students for the Sangeeth Visharad and Akhil Bharatha examinations conducted by the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Bombay.

About 50 students of both sexes are undergoing training in the institution. The Niketan is also arranging music performances by eminent artistes. Many of the students have also distinguished themselves by their performances over the radio.

Shri Guru Reghavendra Sangeetha Vidyalaya, Bijapur

This institution was started in 1954. About 20 students are being trained in Hindusthani vocal and instrumental music. Students of this institution have earned fame both in concerts and also over the radio. About 800 students of this institution have successfully passed the music examinations since its inception.

Dramas

There are a few amateur dramatic associations in the district, which besides entertaining the public, train amateurs in the art of acting. Brief descriptions of the associations whose activities could be ascertained are given below :—

Vasudeva Amateur Natak Mandali, Bagalkot

This Mandali was established in the year 1927. There are sixteen amateur actors and actresses in this association. It has staged dramas in all important places in Karnataka. It had taken part in the Vijayanagar Centenery Celebrations and also in the various drama competitions. It gave performances in aid of the Bihar earthquake victims, famine relief operations and also for other charitable purposes. One of its main objectives is to train amateurs in the art of drama.

Abhinava Natya Samaj, Jamkhandi

This Samaj was founded by the late Raja of Jamkhandi, Shrimant Bhausaheb Patwardhan, in the year 1921. The Raja was himself a reputed actor of those days. He constructed a

theatre called "Mohini Hall" and arranged for drama performances, which were mostly in Marathi. All the actors and actresses belonging to the association are eminent men and women in public life. Dramas are enacted on all national holidays and also for charitable purposes whenever necessary.

Nataraj Kala Mandal, Jamkhandi

This Mandal was established in the year 1961 by a band of young Kannada artistes interested in the enactment of dramas. An interesting feature of the activities of this association is the enactment of dramas written by the members themselves. One of their dramas entitled "Kaliyugada Kubera" secured an award of Rs. 1,250 in a recent competition held in Mysore. The association enacts dramas on all festival days and national holidays. It is also helping many social service organisations by enacting dramas in their aid. Persons of all communities including Harijans are members of the association and they participate in the dramas and all other activities.

Rukmangada Mandala, Bijapur

Rukmangada Mandala, Bijapur, was founded in 1894 by devotees of Shri Guru Rukmangada, a saint of the 17th century. The Mandala has been a pioneer in staging Kannada dramas of social and cultural importance, written mostly by the members themselves. Shows in aid of educational institutions are also given. From 1935, for about 22 years, a manuscript magazine, "Rukmangada", was conducted by the Mandala, which has also published Kannada books on the life, work and sayings of the saint. "Rukmangada Muktadwara Vachanalaya", a free reading room, is being run as an adjunct to the association. The members render social service at the time of the saint's annual *aradhana*, which is attended by a large number of people, and also on other occasions.

Dance

The art of dance generally prevalent in Bijapur is of the Kathak and Manipuri styles and there is very little of the Bharathanatya style. In the days of the old dynasties, royal patronage was ample in fostering and propagating several systems of dance. Court dances were in plenty and able exponents of Kathak and Manipuri styles were also drawn from the north. Attempts are now being made to resuscitate this taste and several girls studying in various high schools are getting trained in the art.

Karnatak Sangha, Bagalkot

Karnatak Sangha, Bagalkot, a literary and cultural association, was started in 1961. It stages dramas and organises lectures and discussions on various aspects of literature and arts and also arranges readings from Kannada classics. It has about 50 active members.

A.T. Vaidika Dharma Granthalaya

Ananda Teertha Vaidika Dharma Granthalaya, Bijapur, was established in 1914 and is run by a trust. It has over 300 Sanskrit and Kannada works on religion and philosophy. Under its auspices,

pravachana is held daily on religious and philosophical topics. It arranges kirtanas and talks and also celebrates anniversaries of religious reformers.

Basava Samiti, Bijapur

The Kendra (Central) Basava Samiti, Bangalore, founded in 1964, has appointed an *ad hoc* committee for the district to organise its activities in the area. Dissemination of knowledge about the social and cultural reforms preached by Basaveshvara and his associates, promotion of understanding and amity among different communities by expounding the humanitarian teachings of those celebrities and encouragement of comparative studies of various schools of philosophy are among the objectives of the Samiti. A centre of the Samiti has been set up at Bagalkot also.

Museum

There is only one museum in Bijapur located in the ancient building known as Nagar Khana in front of the Gol Gumbaz. This museum was started in 1912 with the aim of collecting and preserving antiquities of historical and archaeological interest of this district. The collections displayed in suitable manner on the ground floor and first floor of the building include antiquities relating to the Adil Shahi period such as sculptures, paintings, manuscripts, *sanads*, calligraphy, textiles, china and earthenware. The armoury section consists of cannons of different sizes, coats of mail, helmets, swords and daggers. In the numismatic section, coins belonging to the Adil Shahi, Hyder Ali and late Mughal periods are exhibited. On the ground floor, are exhibited Hindu sculptures and stone inscriptions of the Chalukyan, Vijayanagara and Adil Shahi periods.

Botanical Gardens

Botanical gardens are being maintained by the Bijapur Municipality with care and attention. The Netaji Park in Bijapur city having an area of 24 acres affords a lovely rendezvous in the evenings. The Koujalgi Garden situated to the west of Ibrahim Roza in Bijapur city consists of fruit and flower trees, bushes, creepers and a nursery. Eminent visitors and tourists have spoken highly of this botanical garden. This garden has been well planned on the lines of the old Adil Shahi parks. The Gagan Mahal Park, also in Bijapur city, is laid out on the open grounds in front of Gagan Mahal, which constitutes the remains of the Adil Shahi Durbar Hall. The park has an area of two acres and has good walking paths and tasteful foliage.

The land around the famous Gol Gumbaz has been made use of to raise a lovely park, where citizens of Bijapur and tourists feast their eyes on the lovely flowers and lawns. Various kinds of roses are planted all around. The Central Archaeological Survey, Aurangabad Division, is looking after the maintenance of the park.

The other municipalities in the district have their own parks for evening recreation, but these cannot be called botanical gardens in any respect.

Literary and Cultural Heritage

The contribution of Bijapur district to the literary and cultural renaissance cannot be under-estimated. During the reign of the Chalukyas and later on, during the Adil Shahi rule, there was ample royal encouragement and patronage in the field of literature, music and other fine arts. The Chalukyas took great pains to place the heritage of Karnataka on a sound footing. Great men of letters flourished at the time, who have left an everlasting impress on the literary domain of the Kannadigas.

The Adil Shahi Sultans of Bijapur, like many other Muslim rulers of India, were great patrons of literature and arts. At the Bijapur court, poetry was held in high honour and if a poet turned out a couplet off-hand, his future was at once secured. Ferishta lived during the period of the Adil Shahi rulers and Zahuri, a prolific poet of those days, radiated his literary genius.

A brief reference to some of the celebrated men of letters may not be out of place here.

Ranna, who with Pampa and Ponna, constituted the three gems, who ushered in a glorious era in Kannada literature, adorned the court of the Chalukyan king, Tailapa II and his successor. Born in 949 A.D. in a family of bangle sellers in Muduvolal, Ranna rose to the rank of *Kavi-Chakravarthi* in the Chalukyan court. His *Ajitapurana* and *Gadayuddha* are masterpieces in Kannada literature.

Nagachandra, also known as Abhinava Pampa, wrote the *Mallinatha Purana*. He has also written *Ramachandra Charita Purana* which is a Jain version of the Ramayana. This celebrated poet, it is inferred, erected the *Mallinatha Jinalaya* dedicated to the 19th *Tirthankara* at Bijapur.

The greatest name in the cultural history of Bijapur district is that of Basaveshvara, who was greatly responsible for propagating the Veerashaiva religion. According to a tradition, he was born at Bagewadi in Bijapur district as the son of Madiraja and Madalambike. He spent his early days at Kappadi at the confluence of Malaprabha and Krishna rivers, where even today a shrine stands dedicated to Sangameshvara. Here, Basaveshvara is said to have received a divine call to work for the propagation of the Veerashaiva faith. He was appointed Prime Minister of King Bijjala in succession to his own maternal uncle who had filled that post till his death. Basaveshvara's influence in the realm increased by his saintliness. Basaveshvara set up the famous Anubhava Mantapa whose President was Allama Prabhu. Basaveshvara's

chief contemporaries were Channabasava, Siddharama and Akka Mahadevi. Basaveshvara's *vachanas* are indeed masterpieces in Kannada literature.

About the end of the 15th century, Narahari who lived in Bijapur district completed his *Torave Ramayana.* Narahari is also called Kumara Valmiki.

Other noted personalities who lived in Bijapur district and whose names are household words are Krishna Dwaipayanacharya who excelled in *Dwaitha* philosophy, Sindgi Jakkappayya, Chamarasa Kavi, Devara Dasimayya, Rukmangada Pandita, Mahipati Dasa and others. Mahipati Dasa belonged to the *Dasakuta.*

Kerur Vasudevachar made Bagalkot town famous by his rich contributions to Kannada literature. He has written many dramas. His masterpiece is *Vasantasena.* Kerur Vasudevachar is better known in Bijapur for his sketches of the home life of the people of north Karnataka, in the modern period.

Hanagal Kumaraswamiji was a distinguished pioneer in educational, social and cultural fields in the early part of this century. The *vachanas*, a unique treasure of Kannada literature, had been lying scattered with private sources in remote places. He put forth strenuous efforts over long years for their search, collection and publication. He inspired organisation of several private educational institutions for the benefit of all sections of the people and took an active part in the work of cultural awakening and social amelioration. Near Badami, amidst ideal surroundings, the Swamiji established the Shivayoga Mandira, on the lines of ancient *gurukulas* for imparting systematic education in Sanskrit, Yoga, philosophy and religion with an orientation for social service. The disciples trained there were required to devote their lives to the cause of educational and cultural advancement of the people.

Hardekar Manjappa, an author of about 50 books in Kannada on a wide range of subjects, strove for social, moral and cultural regeneration in Karnataka, from 1906 to 1947. He had an *ashrama* at Almatti on the Krishna, where he was conducting also a *gurukula*-type institution. He was a powerful speaker and wielded a simple and effective prose style in Kannada and was publishing journals named " Udyoga ", " Khadi Vijaya " and " Sharana-Sandesha ". He was a celibate and lived a simple life on Gandhian lines. His devotion to principles and dedicated service for moral uplift of the people left a deep impression on the minds of the people.

Dr. Ramachandra Dattatraya Ranade (1886-1957), an illustrious philosopher and mystic, was born and brought up at

Jamkhandi. He belonged to what is known as 'Inchageri Sampradaya' of Kannada saints. His spiritual experience and vision inspired many persons. His interpretations of the poetry of Kannada, Marathi and Hindi mystics are considered a penetrating study. Prof. Ranade taught at Poona, Sangli and Allahabad and became Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University. He set up spiritual centres at Nimbal (Bijapur district), Sangli (Maharashtra) and Allahabad. "A Constructive Survey of Upanishadic Philosophy,' 'Bhagavadgita as a Philosophy of God-realisation' and 'Pathway to God in Kannada Literature' are among his works which are greatly valued as illuminating expositions of Indian philosophy.

Moharay Hanumantha Rao, who hailed from Bijapur, was a well-known journalist who successfully piloted the Kannada newspaper "Samyukta-Karnatak" for a long time. He started his journalistic career in 1920 and was a pioneer in the field of journalism in Karnataka. He served on many all-India journalistic bodies and was closely associated with the Press Trust of India.

Dr. P. G. Halakatti was a great Kannada scholar. He has written a number of treatises on the glories of Kannada literature and was the acknowledged authority on Veerashaiva literature. He presided over the Bellary session of the annual Kannada Sahitya Sammelana in 1926. He was also the president of the Veerashaiva Mahasabha.

Several Veerashaiva saints, who have their pontifical seats in Bijapur district, are contributing their best for the promotion of literature and culture.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

THE Ayurvedic system was the system practised all over India from the earliest times. It seems to have become a part of Sanskrit learning and it was generally taught in the Sanskrit schools. The Ayurvedic doctors were noted for their sound knowledge of the medical properties of herbs and plants. A good Ayurvedic practitioner was quite capable of affording quick relief to his patients with the help of ordinary herbs and plants commonly available in the villages without having to depend on costly drugs. Knowledge of Ayurvedic medicines was common and many household remedies were fairly efficacious for common ailments. The Muslims brought their own system of treatment, the Unani, practised by the hakims. They did not generally penetrate to the rural areas, their practice being confined more or less to the urban areas. They enjoyed not only the patronage of the Muslim aristocracy but also that of a considerable section of the Hindus. The vaidyas continued their practice of Ayurveda both in the urban and in the rural areas and the common people had great faith in them. Their medicines were not only cheap but they were also efficacious and easily obtainable everywhere. Even now, we find that a little more than half of our population in the rural as well as urban areas are being serviced by practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine.

Bijapur is famous for its Ayurvedic medicines since an appreciably long time. Once, it appears cholera broke out in a most virulent form and people were dying in large numbers in the city of Bijapur during the time of one of the Adil Shahi kings. At this critical juncture, Rukmangada Pandit, an Ayurvedic vaidya and a saintly person, came to the rescue of the afflicted inhabitants of Bijapur. He rescued them from the jaws of death by administering powerful Ayurvedic drugs. Even today, the Ayurvedic system is widely practised by the vaidyas in Bijapur.

With the progressively greater contact with the East India Company and the British Officers, the western system of medicines came into vogue in India.

In the north and north-east of the district, the extreme heat and dryness during summer causes fever and other ailments. During winter, fever is common in Bijapur and severe in Muddebihal. Of the places south of the Krishna, Bagalkot has the best climate. Besides fever, the prevalent diseases are rheumatism, guineaworm, cholera, small-pox and leprosy. Malaria was once rampant in the regions south of Badami and Hungund. At present, the incidence of malaria has come down to a very large extent due to intensive control measures like D.D.T. spraying.

During the Sultanate

The Adil Shahi Sultans took great care to guard the health of the people by promoting the establishment of both Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries. Both in the capital town and elsewhere, ample facilities were provided for the populace to get quick treatment. Eminent medical men, well-versed in Ayurveda and Unani received royal patronage and also public encouragement. Their solicitude for the poor in times of raging epidemics was well-known. The age-old system of indigenous medicine afforded the much-needed relief to the afflicted.

In 1689, Bijapur was afflicted by a most malignant plague. It broke out in Aurangzeb's camp and his queen was one of the victims. So sudden and fierce was the attack that seventy men of the Emperor's suite are said to have been struck down by it and to have died on the road as Aurangzeb was being borne from his palace to the Jami Mosque, a distance of about three quarters of a mile. A hundred-thousand people are said to have perished. Plague was the worst killer in those days and the epidemic ravaged both towns and the country-side periodically. In 1818, there was a severe outbreak of cholera in Bijapur. During the worst years of the 1876-77 famine, many people perished due to ill-health, the number of recorded deaths being 69,026.

Due to intensive eradication and control measures, plague is now extinct in the district. The introduction of D.D.T. and the method of cyano-gassing has almost obliterated the epidemic.

Cholera

Cholera is an endemic disease in the district, particularly in villages situated on river banks. Efforts are being made to provide protected water supply to a large body of the people. Pure water supply facilities, immunisation of the people by anti-cholera inoculation and isolation and treatment of cholera cases in mobile hospital units are some of the measures employed to combat the epidemic. Disinfection of vomits, excreta and infected clothes is carried out. The district health staff, in co-operation with the Dispensary Medical Officers, subsidised medical practitioners and the staff of the local bodies carry out the measures. Temporary medical officers and inoculators are appointed to assist the permanent public health staff whenever necessary. The cholera vaccine used in the district is supplied by the Haffkine Institute, Bombay,

and the Public Health Institute, Bangalore. As soon as an outbreak of cholera is reported in a village, the nearest Dispensary Medical Officer and the Senior Health Inspector adopt all preliminary measures including the disinfection of water supplies. The village officers have instructions to disinfect water supplies regularly during actual or threatened outbreaks and demonstration classes are arranged by the public health staff for teaching anti-cholera techniques.

The incidence of cholera during six years from 1959 to 1965 is as follows :—

Year	*No. of villages infected*	*No. of attacks*	*No. of deaths*
1959 ..	3	3	1
1960 ..	The District was free from cholera.		
1961 ..			
1962 ..	142	742	256
1963 ..	145	549	179
1964 ..	106	647	216
1965 .. (upto 30–9–65)	2	7	3

The usually infected villages have been listed and anticipatory anti-cholera inoculations are being done twice a year before the season, for the last two years. A statement of number of villages infected and inoculations done, taluk-wise, during 1963 and 1964 is given below :—

Taluks	*No. of usually infected villages*	*No. of inoculations done*	
		1963	1964
1. Badami ..	47	1,57,608	7,46,404
2. Bagalkot ..	21		
3. Bagewadi ..	19		
4. Bijapur ..	41		
5. Bilgi ..	14		
6. Hungund ..	71		
7. Indi ..	28		
8. Jamkhandi ..	28		
9. Mudhol ..	34		
10. Muddebihal ..	24		
11. Sindgi ..	28		

Malaria

Malaria was once rampant in all the taluks of the district. In 1947, the total number of malaria cases reported was 13,102. Due to remedial measures, the number has dropped considerably. The following table indicates the number of cases reported from the year 1957 to 1963.

Year		*Number of Cases treated*
1957	..	10,324
1958	..	11,986
1959	..	3,221
1960	..	1,743
1961	..	2,750
1962	..	2,029
1963 (up to 31st Aug. 1963).		2,001

From these figures, it is seen that there is considerable improvement in the malaria situation, since control measures were started. Since 1956, the entire district including the areas which were hitherto not sprayed were included in the D.D.T. spraying programme and one round of spraying was given in all the villages. For the treatment of malaria cases, anti-malaria drugs were distributed on a large-scale through Government agencies.

Small-pox

Small-pox which claimed a toll of 117 persons in 1950 had come down to five in 1955. In 1963 and 1964, deaths due to small-pox were 43 and 84, respectively. It will be seen from the mortality figures that the severity of this disease has been reduced. The policy of the Government regarding small-pox is to protect the population by vaccination which is free to the public. Segregation of the patients is attempted only in large towns where hospital facilities are available. Disinfection of infected houses and clothes is also carried out wherever possible. Propaganda is done to educate the people on protective measures against the disease. The vaccination staff in the Local Board areas is appointed by the Board and their pay and allowances are met by the Board in the first instance and Government pays a subsidy whenever an area is selected for vaccination purposes. In the district of Bijapur, there were sixteen local fund vaccinators working in the eleven taluks in 1961-62. Five vaccinators were appointed at Government expense in Mudhol and Jamkhandi taluks. With the introduction of the District Health Organisation scheme, the local fund vaccinators are working under the guidance of the District Health Officer. There were 25 vaccinators in 1961-62. When small-pox threatens to become an epidemic at any place, mass vaccination is put into effect. Since 1954, the authorities have introduced a scheme of intensified vaccination and re-vaccination.

According to this scheme, a vaccinator has to perform primary vaccination work during nine months of the year and re-vaccination work during the remaining three months among one-fifth of the population of his beat. He is required to carry out cent per cent primary and re-vaccinations in the area allotted to him. The successful implementation of the above scheme envisaged a further check on the spread of the disease.

Small-pox Eradication Programme

The district was taken up under the pilot project of the National Small-pox Eradication Programme during the year 1960 and 63 per cent of the population was protected.

Mass vaccination using freeze dried vaccine has been taken up from 9th November, 1964 and 9,16,161 persons have been protected.

Twenty-seven vaccinators have been sanctioned under National Small-pox Eradication Programme (maintenance phase) for every 20,000 population.

The vaccination staff, taluk-wise, was as follows in October 1965 :—

	Name of Taluk	*No. of Jr. H. Is.*	*No. of Vaccinators*	*Total vaccinating staff*
1.	Badami ..	2	5	7
2.	Bagalkot ..	2	2	4
3.	Bagewadi ..	3	5	8
4.	Bijapur ..	3	7	10
5.	Bilgi ..	2	1	3
6.	Hungund ..	3	6	9
7.	Indi ..	2	7	9
8.	Jamkhandi ..	2	3	5
9.	Mudhol ..	1	3	4
10.	Muddebihal ..	2	4	6
11.	Sindgi ..	2	6	8

The figures of vaccinations done from 1960 to 1965 are furnished below :—

Year	Primary	Re-vaccinations	Total
1960—1961	24,861	5,79,052	6,03,913
1961—1962	41,322	1,42,565	1,83,887
1962—1963	41,901	1,86,106	2,28,007
1963—1964	37,108	2,04,538	2,41,646
1964—1965 . ..	33,583	1,27,587	1,61,170
April 1965 to September 1965 ..	13,853	2,01,847	2,15,700

With the increased staff and the use of the freeze dried vaccine and the enforcement of the commitments under the maintenance phase of the National Small-pox Eradication Programme, it is hoped that this disease will be eradicated soon.

Mass vaccination using freeze dried vaccine is in progress in this district, and up to end of September 1965, 9,16,161 people had been protected and the work was still in progress. The percentage achieved was about 60.

General standard of health

The general standard of health of the people in the Bijapur district goes to prove that despite poor sanitation, in towns as well as villages, the people are generally healthy. This is ascribed, to a certain extent, to the dry climate prevalent throughout the year and also to the diet which includes mainly jowar and wheat Deaths due to cholera, small-pox and plague have come down in recent years. In 1950, there were 610 cholera deaths, but the number came down to 179 in 1963, but there were 216 deaths during the next year. Due to general insanitation and lack of protected water supply in towns and villages, enteric fever is claiming a heavy toll. In 1950, 1,977 people lost their lives due to enteric fever. This figure showed an upward trend till 1956. Since 1956, the deaths due to enteric fever have shown a downward trend. In 1962, there were only seven mortality cases. Measles too took a heavy toll. Diarrhoea was wide spread in all taluks and the number of deaths registered was 438 in 1950, 952 in 1951, 1,076 in 1952, 2,630 in 1953, 1,331 in 1954 and 824 in 1955. This had come down to 17 in 1962. Phthisis also claimed a heavy toll but the incidence is less now. The chief diseases which cause heavy mortality are cholera, small-pox, phthisis and respiratory diseases. A table giving the number of deaths due to various diseases and other causes in the district is appended at the end of this chapter.

Vital Statistics

In uniformity with the rest of the State, the births and the deaths in rural areas are registered by the village patels and transmitted to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths through the Tahsildars of taluks. This work, in urban areas, is done by the municipalities and the returns are sent to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths directly.

Public Health Organisation

Prior to 1941-42, there was one Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination working under the control of the District Local Board. This official was being assisted in his duties by sixteen vaccinators. The year 1942 saw the establishment of the District Public Health Department under a District Health Officer. He was assisted in his work by one Medical Officer (Epidemics), three sanitary inspectors, two sanitary sub-inspectors and eighteen sanitary squads. The shock-squad scheme came into existence later under the control of a Medical Officer, who was assisted in his work by two sanitary inspectors. One mobile hygiene unit consisting of a van, one senior health inspector and two mazdoors were sanctioned during 1948. The next year saw the merger of Mudhol and Jamkhandi taluks with Bijapur district and the number of vaccinators also rose to twenty-three. Two combined Medical and Public Health Centres started functioning at Kaladgi and Huvin-Hippargi in the same year. One malaria control unit also came into existence under the control of the District Health Officer. This unit covered the taluks of Badami, Mudhol and Jamkhandi and certain groups of villages in Bilgi, Bagalkot, Hungund and Muddebihal taluks. To tackle malaria, a unit was sanctioned for the district under the National Malaria Control Scheme in 1955. Also during that year, two Maternity and Child Health Centres started functioning at Badami and Sindgi. A Primary Health Centre was opened at Indi under the old Bombay scheme.

The Leprosy Subsidiary Centre started functioning at Ilkal in 1958. A Government of India type Health Centre was opened at Bevoor, Bagalkot taluk. The year 1960 saw the introduction of the pilot project under the National Small-pox Eradication Programme in the district. On 1st January 1961, all the medical institutions at the taluk level were transferred to the control of the Public Health Department. The National Malaria Eradication Programme was introduced in the district and one Hypo-endemic Unit and one Endemic Unit started functioning in the district. In 1963, one urban and four rural Family Planning Centres were opened in the district and for treatment of leprosy patients, five centres came into existence. A little later, one senior health inspector was sanctioned for each taluk and under the National Small-pox Eradication Programme, maintenance phase, one vaccinator was provided for every 20,000 people. During 1965, a Family Planning Bureau was started in the district and all the Primary Health Centres became rural Family Planning Centres with increased staff. Sanction was also accorded for starting

school health work at Nalatwad in Muddebihal taluk. The Medical and Public Health Departments were amalgamated under the control of the Director of Health Services in Mysore, with effect from 28th August 1965 and the District Health Officer, Bijapur, became directly responsible to the Director of Health Services in Mysore, Bangalore.

Administrative set-up of District Health Service

The public health of the district is looked after by three agencies, *viz.*, the State Government, taluk boards and panchayats and municipalities. Public vaccination and execution of measures necessary for public health are obligatory duties of the taluk development boards and the municipalities. The village panchayats too have certain sanitary functions such as water supply, sanitation and improvement of public health. The Department of Health Services of the State functions as an advisory body to the local bodies in respect of public health and sanitary problems.

The District Health Officer who has his headquarters at Bijapur is an officer under the administrative control of the Director of Health Services, Bangalore. Among his duties are (1) the organisation and control of the sanitary, anti-epidemic and vaccination work of the area under his charge, (2) advice to the taluk boards, village panchayats and municipalities that have no medical officers of health, on all matters affecting the health of the residents in their area, and (3) the enforcement of orders, regulations and rules relating to public health which may be issued by any competent authority. He has powers to enquire into and report to the proper authorities on the accommodation available in hospitals and dispensaries either maintained or aided by the Taluk Development Board for the isolation of infectious cases occurring in the district and on the need for the provision of further accommodation. He has to direct and supervise the work of his own subordinate health staff and also of vaccinators, medical officers in charge of dispensaries and subsidised medical practitioners.

The following medical institutions *viz.*, the K.E.M. Government Hospital, Mudhol, the Government dispensaries at Mahalingpur, Banahatti and Konnur, the municipal dispensaries at Ilkal, Guledgud and Rabkavi, the allopathic subsidised medical practitioners' centres located at Kanamadi, Ingleshwar, Huvin-Hippargi, Malghan, Sangam, Nilgund, Kaladgi and Sitimani and the Ayurvedic subsidised medical practitioner's centres at Kannur, Bidri, Devar-Hippargi, Marol, Nad and Kardi were under the control of the District Health Officer. The Leprosy Centre at Ilkal also functioned under the control of the District Health Officer.

A combined hospital at Rabkavi-Banahatti has been recently sanctioned by Government and this replaces the Government

dispensary, Banahatti, the municipal dispensary, Rabkavi, and the maternity home, Banahatti.

A Government of India pattern Primary Health Centre has been sanctioned for the II Community Development Block at Bagalkot.

There is a District Leprosarium at Bijapur working as a voluntary organisation with a grant-in-aid from Government. There is also a missionary institution called Kripalaya Dispensary functioning at Guledgud. Ten centres, for purposes of survey and treatment of leprosy, have been sanctioned by Government in the following places: Pattadkal, Bevoor, Nalatwad, Muddebihal, Talikot, Sindgi, Tikota, Bagewadi, Indi and Bilgi. Leprosy control work forms part of the activities of the Primary Health Centres.

Family Planning

Much importance has been attached by Government to the family planning activities all over the State. Under the reorganised family planning programme, twenty-one rural family planning centres have been sanctioned in the Community Development Blocks in place of the six centres located at Kerur, Almel, Kalkeri, Terdal, Lokapur and Bevoor. One more centre has been opened in Bagalkot Block.

The number of vasectomy and tubectomy operations, done during 1963-64 and 1964-65 is given below:—

Year		*Vasectomy*	*Tubectomy*
1963-64	..	235	113
1964-65	..	445	122

Family planning orientation training camps of three days' duration were held at the following places during 1964-65: Bevoor, Kolhar, Bableshwar, Tikota, Bilgi, Mudhol, Muddebihal, Badami, Jamkhandi, Indi and Chadchan.

Maternity and Child Health Service

A District Nursing Supervisor is working in the district from 14th August 1962. There was an acute shortage of mid-wives till recently. It was, therefore, found necessary to start an auxiliary nurse and midwife training centre at Bijapur. The training centre was started during 1963 and fifteen candidates in 1963 and seventeen in 1964 were selected for training at the centre.

The Primary Health Centres at Indi and Bevoor are being assisted by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. The assistance is confined to drugs, diet supplements and equipment. The Maternity and Child Health Centres at the following places are also getting assistance from the UNICEF: Savalgi, Kaladgi, Huvin-Hippargi, Sindgi and Badami. The

Primary Health Centre at Nalatwad has been selected for school health work.

The district health staff, as in October 1965, consisted of one District Health Officer, one District Family Planning Officer, two Medical Officers of Health, National Malaria Eradication Programme, one Lady Assistant Surgeon, one Medical Officer for the Government Hospital, three Medical Officers for Government dispensaries, one Medical Officer, Leprosy Centre, eight Medical Officers for the Taluk Development Board dispensaries, three Medical Officers for the municipal dispensaries, two Assistant Unit Officers, one male District Extension Educator, one lady District Extension Educator, twenty-one Block Extension Educators, eight allopathic subsidised medical practitioners, five Ayurvedic subsidised medical practitioners, one District Nursing Supervisor, twenty-two Health Visitors, two staff nurses, two nurse mid-wives, one hundred and thirty-eight auxiliary nurse mid-wives, one operation theatre nurse, two trained dais, twenty-five compounders, eleven senior health inspectors, twenty-six junior health inspectors, seven senior malaria inspectors, seven junior malaria inspectors, two senior microscopists, six junior microscopists, thirteen medico-social workers, fourteen non-medical assistants, forty malaria surveillance inspectors, one hundred and sixty-seven malaria surveillance workers, one statistical assistant, one projectionist, sixty-seven family planning field workers, three mechanics, thirteen drivers, one attendant for operation theatre, one hundred and thirty-four women attendants, twenty-one computors and certain ministerial staff. There were also one part-time male doctor and a part-time lady doctor working at the urban family planning centres.

Malaria Control Scheme

The Malaria Control Scheme was introduced in the district in 1949. The whole of Badami taluk and selected villages round about were included in the D.D.T. spraying programme. Three rounds of spraying with a dosage of 56 mg/sq. ft. were given annually. The sanctioned staff for the work consisted of one Assistant Medical Officer, two Malaria Inspectors, four Insect Collectors, five Havaldars and twenty sepoys. The District Health Officer was in charge of the scheme. In 1953, the scheme was converted into the National Malaria Control Programme and was extended to Jamkhandi and Mudhol taluks. Two rounds of spraying with a dosage of 112 mg/sq. ft. were given. Since 1956, spraying operations were extended to the whole of Bijapur district with only one round of spraying.

In the year 1958, the programme was switched over to the National Malaria Eradication Programme and the number of malaria control units which were 14 in 1957 were increased to 19 so as to cover the entire State.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

There are two National Malaria Eradication Units—one at Bijapur and another at Badami. The National Malaria Eradication Unit, Bijapur, is under consolidation phase. One of the sub-units of the National Malaria Eradication Unit, Badami, has entered maintenance phase from 1st August 1965. The other three sub-units are still in consolidation phase.

The information relating to the number of out-patients treated, number of malaria cases treated and blood smears taken and number of malaria-positive cases detected for the five years from 1960 to 1964 is furnished below:—

Year		*No. of out-patients treated*	*No. of Malaria cases treated*	*No. of blood smears taken for the cases*	*No. of positive cases detected*
1960	..	2,83,305	1,145	1,096	10
1961	..	4,07,133	1,964	3,050	55
1962	..	4,48,360	2,125	34,708	34
1963	..	6,16,567	3,616	26,290	4
1964	..	6,09,411	1,560	39,403	12

During 1966, the National Malaria Eradication Programme is expected to enter the maintenance phase throughout the district when the district health organisation will be expanded with addition of an Assistant District Health Officer and there will be a basic health worker for every 10,000 persons.

Under the B.C.G. immunisation and T.B. control programme, the B.C.G. units have covered all the taluks of Bijapur district. The Bijapur City Municipal Council intends to start a T.B. Sanatorium shortly with 20 beds initially, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

Health Units

Combined Medical and Public Health Units were functioning in Bijapur district, one each at Huvin-Hippargi and Kaladgi in 1955. With effect from 1st July 1956, these have been converted into primary health units. The staff of each unit consists of a subsidised Medical Practitioner, one Health Visitor, one Midwife, one trained *Dai*, one woman attendant, one Sanitary Sub-Inspector, one Mukadam and three sanitary orderlies. Each unit has seven to ten villages within a radius of three to five miles from the headquarters for carrying out maternity and child welfare work. A two to four-bedded maternity home is provided in each headquarters. The scheme of mobile hygiene units is also in operation in the district for carrying out anti-epidemic measures.

Government of India type health centres

In order to popularise modern medical treatment in rural areas, primary health centres of the Government of India type have been opened in 20 places. These are managed by Medical Officers of Health, who are responsible to the District Health Officer. The health centres have both preventive and curative facilities. Beds, both general and maternity, have been provided in these centres. A list of Government of India pattern Primary Health centres is given below :—

1. Bableshwar.
2. Tikota.
3. Honnutgi.
4. Indi.
5. Chadchan.
6. Almel.
7. Kalkeri.
8. Sawalgi.
9. Terdal.
10. Lokapur.
11. Bevoor.
12. Hungund.
13. Sulibhavi.
14. Kerur.
15. Pattadkal.
16. Galagali.
17. Nalatwad.
18. Konnur (Muddebihal taluk).
19. Nidgundi.
20. Managoli.

Medical facilities

After the formation of Kaladgi (Bijapur) district in 1864, the British rulers gave serious consideration to the provision of increased medical facilities to the people on allopathic lines. Side by side with the development of allopathic dispensaries, they allowed the indigenous system also to continue. The earliest allopathic dispensary to be opened in Bijapur district was at Bagalkot in 1867. The most common diseases then were malarious fevers, ophthalmia, worms, bowel complaints and skin diseases. In 1871, a dispensary was established in Bijapur. The Ilkal dispensary was started in 1873 and the Muddebihal dispensary in 1879. In 1882, a civil hospital was established at Kaladgi.

As the years rolled by, the Government felt the need to increase the number of medical institutions and opened hospitals and dispensaries wherever possible. There is now a net-work of hospitals and dispensaries in the district maintained by Government, the local boards and the municipalities. The dispensaries maintained by the local bodies are generally under Medical Officers lent by Government, the rest of the staff at the dispensaries being in the service of the local bodies concerned. Under the rules regulating the administration of the grant-in-aid dispensaries, the medical institutions, maintained by the local bodies under Government Medical Officers, get the benefit of the services of the officers, free of charge. These dispensaries are under the technical control of the District Health Officer who tours the district and inspects the dispensaries from time to time and makes suitable suggestions for the improvement of the institutions.

The Civil Hospital in Bijapur city provides treatment for medical, surgical, maternity, ophthalmic, infectious and tuberculosis cases. The hospital is equipped with an X-ray apparatus and a pathological laboratory. It has a family planning clinic also. It had in all 135 beds in 1962-63 including 20 maternity, 8 tuberculosis and 20 ophthalmic beds.

Blind Relief Association

There is a Blind Relief Association in Bijapur which was established in 1920 on the initiative of Mr. Henderson, who was then the Collector of the district. An eye institute named after Mr. Henderson was opened as an adjunct to the Bijapur Civil Hospital. This institute provides both in-patient and out-patient treatment to those who are suffering from eye diseases. The Government have lent the services of two doctors for the institute, one of whom is in charge of the institute and the other a touring doctor visiting other areas. Each taluk has got one field worker for the treatment of eye diseases. In all, there are eleven field workers. The touring medical officer conducts eye camps periodically and inspects the work of the field workers.

The Civil Hospital at Bijapur town, maintained and run by the Government, was the only organisation in the old days that gave free medical aid to the general public of Bijapur town. But on account of its situation in the western suburb of Jorapur, beyond the fort wall, far removed from the population residing in the centre of the town, full advantage of medical aid at the civil hospital could not be availed of by a large section of the population. The middle and poorer classes living in the bazaar, Jumma Masjid and the surrounding areas could not conveniently attend the civil hospital for obtaining medical relief. The municipality of Bijapur therefore thought of creating some organisations to meet the medical needs of the people. In 1935, the municipality opened an Ayurvedic dispensary in a private building on the Rama Temple Road. This dispensary served the western half of the town within the fort wall, the Jorapur area being already served by the civil hospital.

The fact that the dispensary has become popular and that the facilities it provides have been taken advantage of by the public shows that it has fulfilled a long-felt want of the public. To provide the public with genuine Ayurvedic medicines and drugs, *kadhes, asavas, arishtas, churnas, thailas, gutikas, hepas* and *lehyas* were prepared in the dispensary according to the standard formulae. The staff of this dispensary at first consisted of a Medical Officer, a compounder and a dresser. Later, one assistant compounder was added.

On the 15th October 1935, an allopathic dispensary was opened to provide free medical aid to the general public living in the eastern half of Bijapur town.

Cottage Hospitals

An allopathic grant-in-aid municipal dispensary was opened at Bagalkot in 1867. All the staff in the dispensary were municipal employees except the Medical Officer in charge who was a Government servant and whose services were lent to the municipality. The construction of the building wherein the present Cottage Hospital is housed was completed in 1962. The hospital started functioning in August 1962. The municipal dispensary was merged in this hospital in 1963.

There were two male doctors, one lady doctor, four nurses and two mid-wives in the hospital in September 1965. There were 70 beds—32 for men, 30 for women and 8 for children in the hospital. There were 66 in-patients in the hospital in September 1965. About 240 to 300 out-patients were treated in the hospital daily. The hospital incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,06,523 during 1964-65.

There is also an allopathic Cottage Hospital at Jamkhandi. This was formerly called the Prince of Wales Hospital. It had a provision of 50 beds, including 16 maternity beds in 1962-63. The hospital is managed by an Assistant Surgeon, Grade I, assisted by a Lady Medical Officer. The bed strength of the hospital in October 1965 was 60 (30 for men, 24 for women and 6 for children) The hospital incurred an expenditure of Rs. 65,500 during 1964-65.

During 1964, 86 major operations and 369 minor operations were done in the hospital. The number of parturition cases attended to was 635. The daily average of in-patients treated in the hospital was 28.6 and the daily average of out-patients treated was 225.2.

There were five allopathic and seven Ayurvedic private practitioners in Jamkhandi town in October 1965.

There was a private maternity home in Jamkhandi with two doctors, one nurse, one compounder and one ayah, in October 1965.

There are six Ayurvedic dispensaries at Gunadal, Dhanargi, Kanbur, Bantnur, Vajarmatti and Metgud. These dispensaries are managed by qualified vaidyas.

There is also an Ayurvedic dispensary at Honwad under the management of an Upacharak.

District Surgeon

The District Surgeon of Bijapur was in charge of the administration of the Government hospitals at Bijapur, Bagalkot and Jamkhandi, together with six Ayurvedic dispensaries and 16 subsidised medical practitioners' centres, in September 1965, which were located at (1) Sulla (Badami Taluk), (2) Golsangi (3) Kolhar, (4) Yalwar (Bagewadi Taluk), (5) Jainapur, (6) Kumathe (Bijapur Taluk), (7) Kundargi (Bilgi Taluk), (8)

Ganjhal (Hungund Taluk), (9) Nimbal, (10) Tambe (Indi Taluk), (11) Balabatti, (12) Salvadgi (Muddebihal Taluk), (13) Jambagi, (14) Galgali (Mudhol Taluk), (15) Aski and (16) Devangaon (Sindgi Taluk). He is responsible to the Director of Health Services in Mysore, Bangalore, for the proper working of the various medical institutions. The medical officers in charge of the Government hospitals at Bagalkot and Jamkhandi are responsible to the District Surgeon for the proper management of their respective institutions.

Civil Hospital, Bijapur

There were seven Government doctors, four honorary surgeons, eleven staff nurses, two nursing superintendents, two tutors and one linen-keeper in the Civil Hospital, Bijapur in September 1965. The bed strength of the hospital was 135 (for men-53, for women-66 and for children-16). There were 178 in-patients in the hospital in September 1965. About 600 to 700 out-patients were treated in the hospital daily. The hospital incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,09,106 in 1964-65.

The following table shows the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the various departments of the Civil Hospital, Bijapur, during 1964 :

Name of Department in the Hospital	*In-patients*	*Out-patients*
Dental Clinic ..	..	1,482
Ear, Nose and Throat Department.	..	1,818
T. B. Clinic ..	221	531
Diabetic Clinic ..	..	19
Ophthalmic Department ..	268	4,137
V. D. Clinic ..	20	327
Anti-rabic Centre ..	5	327
Leprosy Department ..	..	289

At the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic attached to the hospital, 876 ante-natal and 36 post-natal cases were treated in 1964. During the same year, 179 major and 69 minor operations were conducted in the Civil Hospital.

In the laboratory attached to the Civil Hospital, 8,981 examinations were done during 1964 and in the radiological department of the hospital, there were 3810 screenings and also 406 X-ray cases were attended to.

There is a Family Planning Centre functioning in the Civil Hospital. During 1964, 142 sterilization operations and 17

vasectomy operations were done. In addition, 142 vasectomy operations were done in camps.

A Nurses' Training School is attached to the Civil Hospital. Both men and women nurses are given training in the school. An Auxiliary Nurses' and Mid-wives' Training Centre is also attached to the hospital and thirty candidates are being trained every year in the centre.

District Leprosarium, Bijapur

To combat leprosy and to render medical and surgical aid to leprosy-patients and to rehabilitate them, a District Anti-leprosy Committee, consisting of twelve members, was formed on the 13th of August 1928 with the then Collector as the *ex-officio* President and the Civil Surgeon as the *ex-officio* Chairman. There is a District Leprosarium, near the Rukmangada Pandit Samadhi, under the management of the above Committee. There are four blocks to accommodate about 100 to 120 in-mates. There is separate accommodation for men and women patients. About 13 acres of land in the Leprosarium have been set apart for agricultural purposes. There is also a well for the use of the in-mates. A primary school for the education of the children of the patients was opened on 16th August 1965. A hostel is attached to the school.

The Bijapur Municipality is maintaining three medical institutions, namely, the Municipal Charitable Hospital, Bijapur, the Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary, Jinagaragalli, Bijapur, and the Municipal New Ayurvedic Dispensary, Kasgeri, Bijapur. Particulars of these institutions are given below :—

(1) *Municipal Charitable Hospital, Bijapur*—This hospital was started on 1st November 1962. The staff of this hospital consisted of one male doctor, three sisters, two compounders, two ayahs and four dais in September 1965. Monthly about sixty to sixty-five labour cases were attended to in this hospital. There is a medical ward of sixteen beds for purposes of treatment of emergency cases in the institution. There is an X-ray unit in the hospital. The Chief Medical Officer of the Civil Hospital, Bijapur attends this hospital twice a week, and he also devotes his attention to emergent cases that may come to the hospital.

(2) *The Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary, Jinagaragalli, Bijapur.*—There were one doctor, one compounder, one dresser, one ward boy and one dalayat attached to this institution in September 1965.

(3) *The Municipal New Ayurvedic Dispensary, Kasgeri, Bijapur.*—The staff associated with this dispensary in September 1965 consisted of one doctor, one compounder, one clerk, one ayah

and one dalayat. About 150 to 200 out-patients were treated in this institution daily.

It has been the declared policy of the Government to encourage the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine on progressive and scientific lines. It is the ambition of the Department of Indian Medicine to bring medical relief through the Ayurvedic and Unani systems at a cheap rate so that it may be within the reach of the common man.

As already stated above, Bijapur has been known for a long time for its Ayurvedic practitioners with their efficacious medicines and the useful service they have been rendering to the people.

An Ayurvedic hospital is attached to the Ayurveda Maha Vidyalaya, Bijapur, for giving clinical training to the students studying in the Vidyalaya. This institution was started as a Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya by the Ayurveda Vidyalaya Samithi, Bijapur in 1955. There were forty-five beds (men-20, women-15 and children-10) in October 1965 in this hospital. The staff attached to the institution consisted of seventeen male doctors, three lady doctors, three male nurses, three women nurses and six ayahs. There were twenty-seven in-patients in the hospital in October 1965. About 130 to 140 out-patients were treated in the hospital daily. The hospital has been equipped with an X-ray apparatus. There is also a pathological department in the hospital. The hospital incurred an expenditure of Rs. 52,253 for the year 1964-65.

There were forty-five Ayurvedic practitioners, two Unani hakims and one Homeopathic practitioner practising in Bijapur city in September 1965. There is also an Association of Vaidyas in Bijapur.

Ayurvedotkarsha Trust, Bijapur

This Trust was registered under the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, in 1961, with the object of promoting Ayurvedic system of medicines and establishing medical institutions for the relief of the ailing. The Trust started its activities with an initial trust fund of Rs. 5,000. There were seven founder members on the Trust in September 1965.

The Trust has undertaken the publication of "Dhanwantari", a Kannada monthly magazine devoted to Ayurveda, from January 1961. The Trust also gives medical aid to poor patients, free of charge.

In September 1965, there was a Government-aided Ayurvedic dispensary at Chadchan and an Ayurvedic dispensary at Tadwalga, both in Indi taluk, under the control of the Taluk Development Board, Indi.

Nutan Ayurveda Karyalaya, Bijapur

The Nutan Ayurveda Karyalaya, Bijapur, was established in the year 1943, the following being some of the aims and objects of the institution :

(1) To manufacture Ayurvedic, Allopathic and other medicines scientifically.

(2) To establish and maintain botanical gardens, research institutions and conduct educational institutions for the development and spread of the knowledge of Ayurveda and allied subjects.

The institution started manufacturing of Ayurvedic Pharmaceuticals soon after its establishment, on scientific basis.

There were forty-five allopathic doctors practising in Bijapur city in October 1965.

There is a branch of the Indian Medical Association in Bijapur. There were 45 members in the association including the President, the Vice-President, the General Secretary and two Joint Secretaries. The District Surgeon, Bijapur, was the Chairman of the Working Committee of the association. There were six members on the Working Committee.

Private Medical Practitioners

There are a number of private practitioners in large towns who have their own dispensaries. There are no private nursing homes in the district. The following table indicates the number of medical practitioners in important towns (1962-63).

Town		Number
Bijapur	..	40
Bagalkot	..	31
Jamkhandi	..	18
Badami	..	6
Bagewadi	..	4
Banahatti	..	5
Bilgi	..	1
Guledgud	..	11
Hungund	..	4
Ilkal	..	11
Indi	..	5
Mudhol	..	9
Muddebihal	..	7
Rabkavi	..	9
Sindgi	..	6
Talikot	..	5
Tikota	..	3
Terdal	..	6
Amingad	..	4
Total	..	185

Deaths due to various diseases and other causes in Bijapur district

1956–1964

Name of disease	*Number of deaths*								
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Cholera ..	130	294	238	2	..	..	166	179	216
Small-pox ..	25	26	154	73	34	3	30	43	84
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever ..	10	5	6	9	8	9	7	5	14
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other fevers ..	3	1	2	2	2	1	17	2	6
Dysentery ..	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	32	26
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Diarrhoea ..	2	5	3	5	16	22	17	2	5
Pneumonia ..	8	2	3	..	1	..	..	23	21
Phthisis ..	19	13	16	17	5	15	14	27	35
Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mumps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other respiratory diseases ..	13	9	11	22	21	20	10	16	26
Diphtheria ..	..	..	7	5	5	7	5	4	7
Chicken pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leprosy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Cancer ..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..
Deaths from child-birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	10	23	6	3
Injuries ..	2	3	4	11	13	20	19	17	14
Other causes ..	261	197	156	200	192	234	251	238	189

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Labour Welfare and Organisation

THE relationship between the employer and the employee is governed by a set of statutes ensuring regular payment of wages every month, fixation of minimum wages and the implementation of such wages, settlement of industrial disputes, registration of labour unions and other such welfare measures as laid down by Government from time to time. These statutes together with rules framed are being implemented by the Labour Department at the head of which is the Commissioner for Labour, whose headquarters is in Bangalore. He is also the Chief Conciliation Officer for the whole of the State. The Deputy Commissioner for Labour performs the statutory functions entrusted to him under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act and supervises and co-ordinates the working of the other offices which are under his control.

The Commissioner for Labour is assisted in his day-to-day work by the Assistant Commissioners of Labour in the several divisions of the State, who look after the administration of the department. These Assistant Commissioners are gazetted officers under whom are Inspectors who do field and supervisory work in their respective jurisdictions.

Labour statutes are generally the result of discussions at the annual conferences of the International Labour Forum and also at the several regional conferences held in various parts of the world. The decisions arrived at these world bodies are codified into conventions and circulated among member States who, in turn, consult employers and employees for purposes of necessary implementation through statutes. These statutes are circulated through recognised Trade Unions whose chosen representatives give their opinion as to whether it is worth-while to implement a new statute or not. Labour laws have been drafted and brought into force after a series of discussions with those concerned and the emergence of a set of rules and regulations governing labour has instilled a sense of security in labour ranks. All matters

affecting labour, like hours of work, leave, sickness benefits, gratuity and workmen's compensation are governed by a set of laws framed by the chosen representatives of the people. Prior to Independence, different Provinces and the princely States had their own labour laws which were not uniform. To evolve uniformity, the Union Government evolved a set of labour laws and these are now being implemented by the State Labour Departments in addition to their own laws, as labour is a concurrent subject under the Constitution.

Settlement of disputes

If any dispute arises in industrial establishments, the *pros* and *cons* of such disputes are settled under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on merits. The Union Government is the appropriate authority to deal with industrial disputes concerning industries carried on by them or under their authority or by the Railway Board. Conciliation work in other labour disputes arising in Bijapur district is done either by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Hubli, or by the Labour Officer, Belgaum. Disputes arising in railways running across the Bijapur district are dealt with by the Centre.

In the district of Bijapur, there is no separate Labour Officer but labour problems are handled by the Labour Officer who is stationed at Belgaum, to whom the administration of labour laws is entrusted. There are three Labour Inspectors in the district with their headquarters at Bijapur, Bagalkot and Jamkhandi. They attend mainly to the enforcement of the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, stationed at Hubli, is the officer who is directly looking after Bijapur district in matters of labour.

The various labour laws which are in force in the district are :—

(1) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, (2) Indian Trade Unions' Act, 1926, (3) Payment of Wages Act, 1936, (4) Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 (5) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, (6) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (7) Factories Act, 1948, (8) Minimum Wages Act, 1948, (9) Indian Boilers Act, 1948, (10) Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1956, (11) Mysore Maternity Benefits Act, 1959, (12) Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, (13) Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, (14) Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963 and (15) Mysore Beedi Industrial Premises (Conditions of work) Act, 1964. In addition to these laws, the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 is also in force, administered by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bangalore, an officer of the Central Government.

The Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefits Act are enforced in the district by the Inspector of Factories, Gulbarga, while all the other laws are enforced by the Labour Officer, Belgaum.

So far as the enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act (1948) in the Bijapur district is concerned, the following scheduled establishments, *viz.*, (1) rice mills, flour mills or dhal mills, (2) tobacco-curing and beedi-making units, (3) oil mills, (4) road construction and building operations, (5) stone crushing or stone breaking units, (6) public motor transport and (7) tanners or leather manufacturers, are dealt with by the Labour Inspectors concerned.

The Labour Court at Hubli constituted under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has jurisdiction over Bijapur district. The Labour Court acts as a Court of Adjudication in industrial disputes referred to it by the Government, the representative Unions, and jointly by the parties to a dispute.

References on points of Law can be made to it by the Chief Conciliator, Labour Courts, Wage Boards and by the Government. The Government may also make a reference to it for a declaration whether a proposed strike, lock-out, closure or stoppage would be illegal.

Trade Unions

In Bijapur district, there were as on the 1st October 1965, twelve Trade Unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. They were (1) The Municipal Workers' Union, Bagalkot, (2) The State Transport Employees' Union, Bijapur, (3) Employees' Union of the Union Bank of Bijapur and Sholapur Ltd., Bijapur, (4) The Municipal Kamgar Union, Bijapur, (5) The Bijapur Municipal Employees' Union, Bijapur, (6) Bagalkot Cement Company Workers' Union, Bagalkot (7) Bagalkot Cement Company Kamgar Sangha, Bagalkot, (8) General Workers' Union, Bijapur, (9) Municipal Employees' Union, Mahalingpur, (10) Bijapur District Electricty Workers' Union, Bijapur, (11) Nava Bharat Slate Factory Workers' Union, Bagalkot and (12) Indian Hume Pipe Workers' Union, Bagalkot.

The Commissioner for Labour is the Registrar of Trade Unions. The work in connection with the administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act, includes registration of Trade Unions under the Act, the registration of amendments in the constitution of the Unions and preparation of the annual report on the working of the Act in the State.

Factories Department

The Factories Department is under the administrative control of the Commissioner for Labour, who is also the *ex-officio* Chief Inspector of Factories. The Chief Inspector of Factories has

complete control of the technical side of the work of the department over the whole of the State. The Department is responsible mainly for the administration of the Factories Act (LXIII of 1948) but the administration of the following Acts has also been assigned to it: (1) The Payment of Wages Act (1938), (2) The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (XII of 1925), (3) The Employment of Children Act (XXXVI of 1938), (4) The Mysore Maternity Benefits Act, 1959 and (5) The Minimum Wages Act (XI of 1948).

The Inspector of Factories, Gulbarga, is the officer empowered to administer the many-sided provisions of the factory statutes in Bijapur district as well. The main function of the Inspector is to ensure that the provisions of the Factories Act are observed by the managements to which the Act is applicable. He is also responsible for the enforcement of the other enactments with the administration of which, the Factories Department has been entrusted. There were 120 registered factories in Bijapur district as on the 1st October 1965, employing 4,049 workers.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, one Labour Welfare Centre was opened in 1959-60 at Bijapur to provide labour amenities like housing, recreation, music, gymnasia, reading room, library, etc. This Centre is manned by one Supervisor and two Class IV officials.

2. Excise and Prohibition

Complete prohibition was introduced in the Ex-Bombay State on the 6th April 1950. Since then the administration of matters pertaining to prohibition was in the hands of the Excise Department. After Bijapur district formed part of Mysore State, the name of the Department was changed to Department of Excise and Prohibition. The Deputy Commissioner of Bijapur is in charge of this department. In relation to this department, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore. Consequent on the States' Reorganisation from 1st November 1956, the Deputy Commissioner of Bijapur was invested with various powers under the Bombay Prohibition Act (XXV of 1949). He also exercised powers under the Dangerous Drugs Act (II of 1930), the Bombay Opium Smoking Act (XX of 1936) and the Bombay Drugs Control Act, 1952.

As it was considered expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to the promotion and enforcement of, and carrying out the policy, of prohibition on a uniform basis, the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961 which received the assent of the President on the 12th April 1962 was brought into force. The Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 which was in force in Bijapur district till

then, was repealed, and the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961 came into force in its place from the 12th April 1962.

Under the Prohibition Act, restrictions have been placed on the manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, possession, use and consumption of liquor, intoxicating drugs or hemp and articles containing liquor. The Deputy Commissioner has powers to grant, cancel or suspend licences and permits under the Act.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bijapur district, is assisted by the District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, Bijapur, and is in actual charge of the work of the Department in the district. He is invested with powers under certain sections of the Prohibition Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act, the Indian Opium Act and the Bombay Drugs (Control) Act.

There are two Sub-Inspectors working under him, both with their headquarters at Bijapur. One of them is in charge of regular prohibition and excise work in all the taluks of the district. The second Sub-Inspector attends to the work relating to drugs control in the entire district under the supervision of the District Inspector. The two Sub-Inspectors have also been invested with certain powers under the Prohibition Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act, the Indian Opium Act and the Bombay Drugs (Control) Act. The District Inspector is in over-all charge of the excise and prohibition work in the district.

Medical Board

A medical board is constituted to examine persons applying for permits to possess opium, ganja or bhang for personal consumption and on proper examination to issue a certificate to such persons if it feels that the persons are in genuine need of the drug.

There is another medical board for foreign liquor permits on health grounds. The District Surgeon, Bijapur, is the Board and examines persons and grants certificates to applicants in Bijapur city. In the other areas of the district the medical officers in charge of the Government or Municipal dispensaries do this work and send the certificates to the District Surgeon, Bijapur, who has to countersign these certificates.

In the case of individual military personnel the quota of foreign liquor is allotted by the Station Staff Officer and the same can be purchased under the Military Vendor's licences only. In the case of Military Messes, permits are issued by the Station Staff Officer and liquor is issued under the Military Vendor's licences on the strength of transport permits issued by the Excise and Prohibition Department

Enforcement agency

The Police Department is the chief agency to deal with detection, investigation and prosecution of offences under

the Prohibition Act. Though officers of the Excise and Prohibition Department above the rank of Sub-Inspectors have been invested with powers to investigate offences, these officers generally pass on information of the commission of offences and hand over the cases detected by them to the police for investigation. The Home Guards Organisation also assists the police in their work. Under Section 114 of the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961, village officers, village servants, officers of other departments of the State Government and officers and servants of local authorities are bound not only to give information to the police of breaches of the provisions of the Act, which may come to their knowledge but also to take all reasonable measures in their power to prevent the commission of any such breach about which they may have knowledge. Officers and servants of local authorities are further legally bound to assist any police officer or person authorised to carry out any of the provisions of this Act. Under Section 113, occupiers of lands and buildings, landlords of estates, owners of vehicles, etc., are bound to give notice of any illicit tapping of trees or of manufacture of any liquor or intoxicating drug to a Magistrate, Prohibition Officer or to a police officer as soon as it comes to their knowledge.

All prohibition officers and police officers have been authorised under Section 104 of the Prohibition Act to arrest without a warrant any person whom they have reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under the Act and to seize and detain any article of contraband. The officer so authorised, when he arrests any person or seizes and detains any article has to forward such person or article without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

As was to be expected, illicit distillation followed in the wake of prohibition in the district. The following table indicates the number of cases detected and the number in which convictions were given during the years 1962 to 1964.

Year		*No. of cases detected*	*No. of cases in which convictions were given*
1962	..	2,793	408
1963	..	2,674	528
1964	..	1,460	355

In 1945-46, the total revenue under excise was Rs. 14,38,638. This has dwindled almost to nothing on account of the introduction of prohibition.

Issue of permits

Different permits are granted under different categories for possession, use, etc., of foreign liquor. The permits are classified

as emergency permits, health permits, temporary residents' permits, visitors' permits and tourists' permits. Rules are framed for issue and renewal. Permits for possession and use of denatured spirit upto a maximum quantity of two bottles per month are granted for domestic purposes. Permits for the use of country liquor and wine for sacramental purposes are granted to priests of certain communities, *viz.*, Christians, Parsis and Jews. There are also rules governing the possession, use, transport, etc., of dangerous drugs, mowra flowers, molasses, rectified spirit, and absolute alcohol for industrial, medical and other similar purposes.

Ganja, bhang and opium are allowed to a person for his personal use, only under a permit which is granted on production of a medical certificate from the Medical Board, the quantity he is allowed to possess, at any time under a permit being two tolas in the case of ganja or bhang and half a tola in the case of opium.

Since October 1952, there was an organisation called the Bombay Village Industries Board for working the neera and palm-gur product scheme and licences were granted in accordance with the Bombay Neera Rules, 1954. This is however, not in existence since the year 1963.

Prohibition Sub-Committee

There is a Prohibition Sub-committee of the District Development Council, Bijapur, consisting of about ten members including the District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise as Secretary. The Chairman of the sub-committee is chosen from among the non-official members. The functions of this sub-committee are to advise the Prohibition and Excise Department in carrying on the prohibition work and to make suggestions in matters pertaining to vigilance, prohibition propaganda, publicity, recreation amenities and the like.

In addition to this Advisory Committee, there are five Samskar Kendras in the district, all under the control of the respective Village Panchayats. The object of these centres is to wean people from drink habits by means of indoor and outdoor recreational activities, cultural activities, adult education, etc.

In order to rehabilitate persons thrown out of employment on account of the introduction of prohibition, the erstwhile Government in the district authorised the issue of certificates to such persons by the Deputy Commissioner. This scheme had benefited quite a large number in getting suitable employment. Prohibition in this district has brought peace and happiness to many houses of ex-addicts and prosperity to their families.

3. Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

The history of the backward classes welfare in Bijapur district dates back to the year 1931 when as a result of the recommendations made in the year 1930 by the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee, Government of Bombay, of which Bijapur was a part, the Department of Backward Classes was started. The classification recommended by the Committee and adopted by Government included in the backward class, persons of three different categories, *viz.*, (1) Scheduled Castes, (2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes (Scheduled Tribes), and (3) such other classes of persons as Government may class as other "backward classes". Such of the castes or sections who no longer needed protection or aid could have their classification removed from the list of backward classes. Thereupon they ceased to have any special protection or connection with the Backward Classes Department.

The classification of communities under Scheduled Castes and Tribes has to be approved by the President according to the Indian Constitution. The Constitution has also provided for special protection and encouragement to be given to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in view of their extremely backward state.

After the States' Reorganisation in 1956, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs published a new list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

According to the 1951 census, there were 121,521 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the district of Bijapur, out of the total backward class population of 272,187 and according to the census of 1961, the total number of persons of Scheduled Castes in the district was 163,472 and of the Scheduled Tribes, 9,405.

The work of protecting and safeguarding the interests of the backward classes in Bijapur district, is the special responsibility of the District Social Welfare Officer. He is in the grade of a Tahsildar and works under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and the Director of Social Welfare, stationed in Bangalore.

The Director of Social Welfare seeks to co-ordinate the work of the various departments in relation to the backward classes, in accordance with the directives of Government and the relevant provisions of the Constitution. The Social Welfare Department, therefore, maintains close touch with other departments of Government in order to secure the fullest help and co-operation from officers of the Revenue and other departments and to see that the Government's policies and programmes for the amelioration of the Backward Classes are effectively implemented.

There were 34 hostels in the district during the year 1964-65, which received an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,01,036.

There are several centres in Bijapur district working for the welfare of the backward classes. Chief among them are : (1) Samskar Kendra, Amingad, run by Sangameshwar Educationalists' Association, Amingad, and (2) Samskar Kendra at Dhulkhed conducted by the Bijapur Depressed Classes League.

Grants-in-aid are paid to these voluntary agencies for conducting the centres.

Reservations in services

Reservation of posts in the public services is made for members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. According to the percentage figures as fixed by Government, the Scheduled Castes get 15 per cent and the Scheduled Tribes, 3 per cent. These percentage figures represent the minimum number of vacancies to be filled in by appointment of members of these communities and it is open to the appointing authorities to recruit members of these classes in excess of these figures, if they are otherwise considered suitable for such appointments *vis-a-vis* the other candidates. Similar facilities are also offered in local bodies and institutions receiving Government grant-in-aid.

Concessions in age limit have also been made for appointments in the various posts. In the case of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes the limit is relaxed by two to five years.

Housing facilities

The Social Welfare Department is specially charged to provide housing accommodation for backward classes. The department acquires sites at Government cost and together with the provision of subvention helps the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes to build houses.

During 1948-49 the Government of India sanctioned a central aid scheme which is being continued. This scheme, sponsored and left over at the time of the reorganisation of States, provides financial help to backward classes to build their own houses. The scheme envisages loans which are granted to backward classes who are members of housing societies, upto an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of the estimated cost of the house. The loan carries no interest and is repayable in 25 annual instalments. These societies are also granted housing sites free of cost from available Government lands and, if they are not available, a subsidy equal to the cost of acquisition is given. Acquisition may also be made from private lands.

After August 1953, this housing scheme was restricted to societies of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and ex-criminal tribes. Housing societies of other backward classes registered after 14th

August, 1959 were eligible to concessions only in genuine cases of hardships and with the special approval of Government.

Training Schemes

Government have also sanctioned a number of schemes for imparting training to artisans and their children in various industrial subjects. Stipends are granted to students who are admitted to these schools. The backward class students are also awarded scholarships for taking training in the various technical and industrial institutions. In addition to these concessions, there are other measures for the uplift of these backward classes. Chief among them are: (1) grant of cultivable waste lands, (2) grant of forest lands on Agri-Silvi systems, (3) grant of Tagai lands, (4) provision of special concessions to backward classes in respect of removal of timber, minor forest products, cutting of fuel, etc., (5) grant of monetary assistance for the formation of backward classes co-operative farming societies and (6) grant of forest coupes at an upset price.

Welfare of tribes

Government attach special significance to the welfare of nomadic tribes and semi-nomadic tribes in Bijapur district. Among the backward classes in Bijapur district, the nomadic and semi-nomadic communities are perhaps the most backward. They have no settled way of life and go on from place to place in search of a living. Because of illiteracy and poverty they have not been able to take much advantage of the various schemes implemented by the Government for the welfare of the backward classes. Special schemes have been included in the successive Plans for the uplift of these people. Three ashram schools for the amelioration of the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes have been started in Hungund, Bijapur and Badami. The Hungund school was started in 1957-58, the Bijapur school in 1959 and the one at Badami in 1961-62. A total grant of Rs. 23,960 was sanctioned for the maintenance of these schools during the year 1964-65.

An all-India Act known as the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 is also in force in the district by which complete removal of untouchability is envisaged. The dedication of girls as devadasis has been prohibited in the district under the powers of a Bombay Act which is still in force. Officers of the Backward Classes Department help the backward class agriculturists to secure relief available to them under the various ameliorative measures.

There are special committees in the district to help and advise the Social Welfare Department in their activities. Voluntary agencies who work for the uplift of the backward classes are given necessary encouragement by the Social Welfare Department. The maintenance of hostels, establishment of ashram schools, balawadies and samskar kendras are some of the important activities sponsored by Government and undertaken by voluntary agencies.

Scholarships

Lumpsum scholarships for the purchase of books, stationery and the like are being sanctioned to deserving students of the Scheduled Castes. During the year 1964-65, 844 students were awarded scholarships amounting to Rs. 10,000. Merit scholarships amounting to Rs. 14,250 were awarded during the same year to 258 students studying in primary, middle and high schools in the district. Seventy-six students belonging to the Scheduled Castes were also awarded pre-matriculation scholarships during the year, amounting to Rs. 4,800.

Women's welfare centres

Under the scheme for the welfare of women and children belonging to the backward classes, seventeen Women's Welfare Centres were functioning in the district during the year 1965-66 at the under-mentioned places: (1) Bijapur, (2) Bableshwar, (3) Toravi, (4) Nidoni, (5) Bagewadi, (6) Managoli, (7) Guled-gud, (8) Badami, (9) Kerur, (10) Bagalkot, (11) Jamkhandi, (12) Rabkavi, (13) Hungund, (14) Almel, (15) Devar-Hippargi, (16) Indi and (17) Bilgi.

Pre-primary education has been introduced as one of the main activities of these welfare centres. Children between the ages of five and seven are provided with free mid-day meals and also free garments. Craft classes are conducted for the benefit of women, where sewing and cutting, and embroidery are taught. A sum of Rs. 53,500 was spent on the maintenance of these institutions during the year 1964-65.

Twelve women belonging to the Scheduled Castes were given training during 1964-65 at each of the Tailoring Centres at Bijapur and Jamkhandi. They were each paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per month. On the successful completion of the training, they were given one sewing machine each free of cost to enable them to earn a living. A sum of Rs. 8,400 was spent for the maintenance of these institutions during 1964-65.

An Occupational Institute for backward class women was started on the 21st September 1965 to impart training to backward class women in tailoring and stenography. The sanctioned intake for each of these courses is 25. A pass in primary VII standard is prescribed for the tailoring course, while a pass in the S.S.L.C. or equivalent examination is prescribed for admission to the course in stenography.

4. Religious and Charitable Trusts

The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 is still in force in the Belgaum Division which consists of four districts— Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara. The provisions of this Act are applicable to the religious and charitable trusts of all the communities, and are mandatory as regards registration of each

trust, maintenance and audit of accounts, protection of and investment of the trust funds, and non-alienation of trust property. A separate fund known as Public Trusts Administration Fund has been created and the expenses of administration paid from State funds are reimbursed from this fund, at the end of each financial year.

Under Section 113 of the States' Reorganisation Act, the Charity Commissioner, with headquarters at Bombay, continued to exercise jurisdiction over the Belgaum Division, and administered the Act. But with effect from the 1st April 1959, the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Law Department, has been appointed as *ex-officio* Charity Commissioner, and he is now discharging the functions and duties of that office under the Act. There is an Assistant Charity Commissioner with headquarters at Belgaum, to assist the Charity Commissioner in the administration of the Act in the Belgaum Division.

The Act has been made applicable to the following classes of public trusts :—

(1) Temples, (2) Maths, (3) Wakfs, (4) other public trusts created or existing solely for the benefit of any community or communities or any section or sections thereof, (5) Societies formed either for religious or charitable purposes or for both, registered under the Societies Registration Act, (6) 'Dharmadas' that is, any amounts which, according to the custom or usage of any business or trade or agreement between the parties to any transaction, are intended to be used for a charitable or religious purpose ; and (7) all other trusts for either a public, religious or charitable purpose or for both.

Duties of trustees

The Act imposes a duty on the trustee of a public trust to make an application for the registration of the trust within three months of the application of the Act, or its creation, giving particulars of the approximate value of moveable and immoveable properties owned, the gross average annual income of the trust property and the amount of average annual expenditure. No registration is, however, necessary in the case of 'Dharmadas', which are governed by special provisions of the Act in certain respects. Trusts registered under any of the previous Acts are deemed to be registered under this Act.

A registration fee ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 is levied depending on the value of the property of the public trust. An annual contribution at the rate of 2 per cent of the gross annual income is also recovered, which is credited to the Public Trusts Administration Fund created under the Act. The contribution does not form part of the general revenues of the State. Public trusts meant exclusively for the purpose of advancement and

propagation of secular education or medical relief, and public trusts having a gross annual income of Rs. 300 or less, are exempted from the payment of contribution. Deductions from the gross annual income for the purpose of computing contribution, are allowed in respect of amounts spent on the advancement and propagation of secular education, medical relief, donations, grants received from Government or local authorities, interest on depreciation or sinking fund, taxes to be paid to Government or local authority, etc. The contribution is levied on the net annual profits in the case of public trusts conducting a business or trade.

Accounts and Audit

Every trustee has to keep regular accounts of the trust which have to be audited annually by Chartered Accountants or other persons authorised under the Act. A Chartered Accountant can audit accounts of any public trust, but the persons authorised under the Act are permitted to audit accounts only of public trusts having a gross annual income of Rs. 1,000 or less. The auditor has to submit a report to the Assistant Charity Commissioner of his region on a number of points, such as whether accounts are maintained according to law and regularly, whether an inventory has been maintained of the moveables of the public trust, whether any property or funds of the trust have been applied on an object or purpose not authorised by the trust, whether the funds of the trust have been invested, or immoveable property alienated, contrary to the provisions of the Act.

If on a consideration of the report of the auditor, the accounts, and the explanation, if any, furnished by the trust or any other person concerned, the Assistant Charity Commissioner is satisfied that the trustee or any other person, has been guilty of gross negligence, breach of trust or misapplication or misconduct, resulting in a loss to the trust, he has to report to the Charity Commissioner who, after due inquiry, determines the loss, if any, caused to the trust and surcharges the amount on the person found responsible for it. No sale, mortgage, exchange or gift of any immoveable property and no lease for a period exceeding ten years in the case of agricultural land, and three years in the case of non-agricultural land or building belonging to a public trust, is valid without the previous sanction of the Charity Commissioner. The trustee of a public trust is bound to invest the surplus funds of the trust in public securities or first mortgage of immoveable property, on certain conditions. For making an investment in any other form, the permission of the Charity Commissioner must be obtained.

If the original object of a public trust fails wholly or partially, if there is surplus income or balance not likely to be utilised, or if it is not in the public interest expedient, practicable, desirable, necessary or proper to carry out, wholly or partially, the original intention of the author of the public trust, or the object for which the public trust was created, an application can be made to the

District Court for application *cy pres* of the property, or income of the public trust or any of its portion.

Breach of trust

If there is a breach of trust or a declaration is necessary that a particular property is the property of a public trust or a direction is required to recover the possession of such property, or for the administration of any public trust, two or more persons, having an interest in the trust or the Charity Commissioner, can file a suit in the District Court to obtain reliefs mentioned in the Act.

The Charity Commissioner may, with his consent, be appointed as a trustee of a public trust by a Court or by the author of a trust, provided his appointment is made as a sole trustee. In such cases, the Charity Commissioner may levy administration charges on these trusts as prescribed in the rules framed under the Act.

Inquiries regarding the registration of a public trust or regarding the loss caused to a public trust or trusts registered under the previous Acts, in consequence of the act or conduct of a trustee or any other person, have to be conducted with the aid of assessors, not less than three and not more than five in number. The assessors have to be selected, as far as possible, from the religious denomination of the public trust to which the inquiry relates. The presence of assessors can, however, be dispensed with in inquiries where there is no contest. A list of assessors has to be prepared and published in the Official Gazette every three years.

Contraventions of the Act amount to offences and are punishable with maximum fines ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 depending on the nature of contravention. The Charity Commissioner is the sole authority for launching prosecutions in the case of such contraventions.

The following statement furnishes statistics relating to the public trusts in Bijapur district registered in the Public Trusts Registration Office, Belgaum region, Belgaum till the 31st December 1954. Particulars relating to the period subsequent to this date, are not available.

Property, income and expenditure of Public Trusts in Bijapur district, registered till 31st December 1954 ;—

Section	Total No. of Trusts registered	Value of property		Average annual income	Average annual expenditure
		Moveable	Immoveable		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
'A'-Trusts for the benefit of Hindus	1,334	4,57,162	46,23,029	4,78,954	2,37,442
'B'-Trusts for the benefit of Muslims	221	8,884	9,63,855	83,024	26,733
'E'-Cosmopolitan Trusts	52	2,43,478	4,90,360	1,34,446	55,540
'F'-Trusts registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860	21	9,25,561	13,84,450	9,70,065	52,691
Total	1,628	16,35,085	74,61,694	16,66,489	3,72,406

Board of wakfs

The Central Wakf Act (29 of 1954) was brought into force in the ex-Mysore State with effect from the 15th January 1955. Under Section 10 of the Act, the Government, in their notification dated the 25th April 1956, constituted a Board of Wakfs, consisting of seven members. The Commissioner for Endowments was appointed as the Commissioner for Wakfs, under Section 4 of the Act, and action was taken to conduct a survey of all the Muslim endowments in the ex-Mysore State.

As regards the Bombay Karnatak area, the provisions of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, which was applicable to the religious and charitable trusts of all the communities (including that of Muslims) was in force in the area, till the 1st December 1961, and the Assistant Charity Commissioner, Belgaum, was in charge of these trusts. By a notification dated the 20th November 1961, however, the Central Government brought into force the provisions of the Wakf Act, 1954 in the Bombay Karnatak area of the State also (namely Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts), with effect from the 1st December 1961.

The State Board of Wakfs has now taken steps to conduct a survey of all the Muslim endowments in the area.

A Bill intended to provide a uniform law relating to the Religious and Charitable Institutions and Trusts throughout the new State, in replacement of the five different Acts which are in

force in the several integrating areas, is now under consideration of Government.

The Bill is generally modelled on the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 and the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927.

The main features of the Bill are :—

(i) It is made obligatory for every trustee or manager of a religious or charitable trust or institution to apply for and get the trust or institution registered, on payment of a prescribed fee. For this purpose, provision is made to have a Religious and Charitable Trusts Registration Office in every district under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner, who will assist the Deputy Commissioner, in the administration of the Act.

(ii) The Bill provides for the establishment of a Religious and Charitable Trusts Administration Fund, to which every trust or institution whose annual income is not less than Rs. 200 is to contribute from its gross annual income, an amount not exceeding 8 per cent in the case of a notified institution and 5 per cent in the case of others.

(iii) Such trusts or institutions now under the management of Government known as Muzrai institutions in the old Mysore area, and similar institutions in the Hyderabad Karnatak area, become notified institutions under the Bill. Government will continue to exercise greater powers of control and supervision over such trusts and institutions. Provision is also made for the appointment of Boards of Trustees for their management, by Government.

(iv) Provision is made for the control and administration of the amount known as " Dharmada ", collected by parties in transactions in any business or trade, for the purpose of being used for charitable or religious purposes.

(v) The application of the doctrine of *cy pres* is restricted only to cases where the original object for which the trust was created has failed or where the income or any surplus balance is not utilised or is not likely to be utilised for purposes of the trust created.

(vi) Provision is made for the removal of the manager of a Mutt in certain cases, and for the assumption of management, or for making arrangements for its proper management when a manager applies for it, or when he dies, or is under any disability.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

BIJAPUR formed the spear-head in the struggle for freedom in Karnataka when the movement was in the hands of veteran leaders like Lokamanya Tilak, Lala Lajapat Rai, Mahatma Gandhi, and others. The late Shri Srinivasa Rao Koujalgi, whose name is a household word in the districts of Northern Mysore, hailed from Bijapur town and for some time presided over the deliberations of the Municipality. He was a staunch follower of Lokamanya Tilak and spread the great leader's message in the nooks and corners of the region. In the old days, when people began to feel the urge to become free, Shri Koujalgi and his associates infused a fearless and independent spirit amongst the people. The administration of the Bijapur Municipality in those days amply reflected the nationalist sentiments of the representatives who lost no opportunity to impress on those in authority the need of the hour. Public life in those days was mainly devoted to propagate nationalist ideas as propounded by Tilak and Gandhi. This was the beginning of public life in the twenties of this century. The people's representatives in the old Bombay Legislative Council, the Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of States reflected the popular upsurge which wanted immediate *Swaraj* and the unification of Karnataka.

The franchise was based on property qualifications, educational status and income-tax returns. There was no universal adult franchise nor was there any serious attempt to introduce one. The restricted franchise of the old days was made use of to reflect the will of the people and those who propagated nationalist ideas and sentiments were returned with thumping majority. The public life never suffered for want of fearless men or women. The message of the great leaders of India was carried from door to door lending a new colour and outlook to a dormant public life. The popular demand for the unification of Karnataka on a linguistic basis found its echo in almost all parts of Bijapur. Representatives who sat in Municipal Councils and Legislative Assemblies exerted their utmost to find a suitable way for the proper fulfilment of this popular need. Those who struggled and fought hard for the

linguistic State found favour with the electrorate. Mahatma Gandhi's clarion call for the immediate attainment of Swaraj gripped the imagination of the people of Bijapur who left no stone unturned to achieve the goal.

With the attainment of Independence on August 15, 1947, the tenor of public life changed from an epic struggle with the British to that of reconstruction and consolidation. Welfare schemes backed by popular fervour were ushered in and social service organisations got ready to implement several schemes of public good. The First Five-Year Plan as well as the Second one gave a remarkable fillip to the all-round development of the district. Many new organisations were formed by men of calibre to work out schemes to ameliorate the conditions of the less well-to-do classes of society. Old-time voluntary organisations which could not do much for want of finance awakened to the new upsurge and strove their best to help the less fortunate. Anti-famine measures were ushered in by a band of social workers who formed a new institution in Bijapur. Village uplift, Harijan welfare and the like got ample encouragement through public funds and Government support.

In keeping with their rich heritage of public spiritedness, the people of the Bijapur district have given a good account of themselves in the national emergency. By the end of January, 1966, their donations in gold for defence efforts totalled about 1,21,850 grammes, which outweighed the contributions of all other districts of the State put together. The district had given 23,230 grammes of silver also. In point of cash contributions to the National Defence Fund, the district stood fourth in the State by giving over 21 lakhs of rupees.

Elections

After the country's Independence, Bijapur district was represented in the Bombay Legislature and also in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha till the 1st November 1956. According to the States' Reorganisation Act, 1956, the Assembly and Lok Sabha constituencies were delimited to provide adequate representation for the district. On the basis of one seat for about a lakh of population, the Delimitation Committee set itself to the task of fixing the boundaries of the new constituencies. There were fourteen Assembly Constituencies, in the district, for the general elections of 1957, of which one was a double-member constituency in Indi. The other constituencies were Badami, Guledgud, Hungund Bagalkot, Mudhol, Bilgi, Jamkhandi, Bijapur, Tikota, Bagewadi, Muddebihal, Talikot and Sindgi. Scheduled Castes were provided with a reserved seat in Indi.

The whole of Bijapur district with a population of 13,96,185 (1951) was divided into two Lok Sabha constituencies and two members were returned in the 1957 elections. The district

sent one representative to the Mysore Legislative Council from the Local Authorities' Constituency. The representation in the Graduates' and Teachers' Constituencies is determined not according to the district but the area. Out of the total number of twelve seats allotted to Mysore State, four seats were allotted to Northern Karnatak districts and members were chosen through a system of indirect elections.

Political Parties

The following political parties contested in the General Elections held in 1957 and/or 1962 in the district.

(i) Indian National Congress.
(ii) Communist Party of India.
(iii) Bharatiya Jan Sangh.
(iv) Republican Party.
(v) Lok Seva Sangh.
(vi) Swatantra Party and
(vii) Scheduled Castes Federation.

The Indian National Congress had strong hold in the district. Thirteen of the fifteen seats to the State Legislative Assembly and one of the two Lok Sabha seats were secured by the Party in the 1957 general elections. The Independents won three seats, two to the Mysore Legislative Assembly and one to the Lok Sabha.

According to an amendment of the Constitution of India, the Indi double-member constituency was split up and a new Assembly Constituency was created in Baradol, reserved for Scheduled Castes. At the time of the 1962 elections, there were 15 Assembly Constituencies and two Lok Sabha seats. The Indian National Congress captured both the Lok Sabha seats, and 14 out of the 15 Assembly seats. One seat at Indi went to the Swatantra Party.

Newspapers and Periodicals

The first newspaper in the district was started in 1869-70 at Kaladgi and was issued every Sunday. This journal which was called *Hitechchhu* (well-wisher) gave weekly digest of events in and around Bijapur, and from the old records it is seen that it had a circulation of 85 copies, the subscription being Rs. 3 per annum. It is now defunct. In the last decade of the 19th century, another journal named *Karnataka Vaibhava* began to be published. Later on, with the spread of literacy and a taste for journalism, several journals made their appearance in the district. *Nava Karnatak, Shivanubhava, Kannadiga, Udyoga, Khadi Vijaya* and *Sharana-Sandesha* were some of the journals which served social, political, cultural and other causes. In 1965, the following journals were being published in the district: *Karnataka Vaibhava* (Bi-weekly), *Udaya* (Daily), *Sandarshana* (Weekly), *Nirbhaya*

(Weekly), *Deshabhimani* (Weekly), *Nava Hind* (Weekly), *Santavani* (Weekly), *Shikshana Vikas* (Monthly) and *Sukumara* (Monthly). There is also a monthly publication called *Dhanvantari* devoted to Ayurveda. Major daily newspapers come from far-off places like Bangalore, Bombay and Hubli. In all about 50 dailies, weeklies and periodicals are being circulated in Bijapur district together with the few journals which are published in the district. The Air Service which has a stop in Belgaum brings some well-known dailies from Bombay and they are quickly sent to towns in Bijapur district by transport buses. The morning daily published in Bombay reaches Bijapur by the evening. The Bangalore papers reach Bijapur by the rail route *via* Hubli. Among the daily newspapers in Kannada which are in good circulation in Bijapur district, the *Samyukta Karnatak*, *Vishwavani* and *Vishala Karnatak* of Hubli stand prominently, because the newspapers reach the people early. Hubli which is at a distance of 243 kms. from Bijapur is served both by rail and bus transport. Some of the Bangalore Kannada dailies too are in circulation in the district, though they reach the public late. The *Times of India*, the *Indian Express*, the *Free Press Journal*, all of Bombay and the *Deccan Herald* and the *Indian Express* of Bangalore are also in good circulation. Marathi dailies from Poona and Sholapur are also being read.

The desire for popular weeklies in English, Kannada and Marathi has grown of late and periodicals from Bangalore, Bombay and Hubli pour in large numbers. Film periodicals have a special appeal.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

The urge to organise voluntary associations to serve a social purpose has given a richness to the institutional life of Bijapur which only Governmental action would not have imparted to it. This idea has been recognised by the State Government which has encouraged and utilised the agency of voluntary organisations for the greater good of the people. Thus, the State and voluntary organisations have for the most part been playing a mutually helpful part, and there are a few institutions doing socially useful work which for one reason or the other are still beyond the scope of State help.

Of the many voluntary institutions working in Bijapur, several have been noticed in the present chapter. By far the greater number are still in the stage of winning recognition. Even amongst those institutions which have attained a certain degree of stability, it is quite probable that some have not been noticed, as information about them was not forthcoming. The description given in the following pages, of several organisations, will be interesting not only in regard to the particular institutions concerned but also as regards the pattern they represent.

The years that elapsed after the commencement of this century, characterised by a spell of famines and epidemics and the outbreak of world wars, was notable for two influences, both of which helped the formation of voluntary social service organisations. On the one hand, the State itself was awakening to its positive role in promoting public welfare. While the bias was still strongly in favour of State action through departmental channels, the utility of popular associations to further the ends of State policy came to be gradually recognised. There was a strong and creative urge among the people themselves to start voluntary organisations to help the less fortunate sections of society. In Bijapur district, there are a number of voluntary institutions serving the social needs of the people in a variety of ways. They not only complement and supplement Governmental efforts in many a field but also cover fields of helpful service which even the Government by itself may not have been able to cover. These institutions have played an important role in the educational, social and cultural development of the district. Many of them are pioneers in particular spheres of social activity and on account of their constant and commendable service have won Governmental recognition, assistance and guidance. Libraries, schools and colleges are the most numerous among the voluntary institutions of Bijapur. Their usefulness as economical and effective agencies of social amelioration has long been recognised. As aided institutions receiving State support they have become as important as the corresponding departmental agencies.

Indian Red Cross Society, Bijapur

The League of Red Cross Societies is a federation of all National Red Cross Societies and was established in 1919 to perpetuate in peace time, the momentum which Red Cross work gained in World War I. The Indian Red Cross Society was constituted under a Government of India statute in 1920 to provide for administration of various funds received from the public in order to give medical aid to the sick and wounded. The Bijapur District Branch of the Society was constituted in 1926 with the then Collector as its chairman. Now, the Deputy Commissioner presides over the institution. During the last thirty-nine years the District Branch has rendered yeoman service to the people. It has opened a family welfare clinic at the Civil Hospital, Bijapur. The society conducted a mobile dispensary during 1944 visiting various villages where lectures were given on hygiene and sanitation. The Branch took preventive steps against epidemics . It has been helping hospitals and dispensaries by supplementing their requirements. It distributed clothing to poor and deserving persons irrespective of caste or creed. A waiting hall for patients has been constructed and donated by the Red Cross Branch to the Bijapur Civil Hospital. The cost of this hall came to about Rs. 5,300. The Society undertook the work of paving the hospital with Shahabad stones. The Society is working for the relief of the suffering humanity. There were two life members, fifteen annual members

and thirty-seven annual associate members as on the 1st October 1965. The managing committee consisted of 13 members.

District Distress Relief Committee

The District Famine Relief Committee, Bijapur, was established in 1924, with the object of relieving distress due to scarcity or famine in the district. The Society interested itself in many ways to help the needy. It undertook free distribution of milk to babies of not more than two years of age belonging to those who were engaged in famine works. It also opened cheap grain shops and free kitchens in times of famine. Indirect help was given to persons of respectable families whose status in society prevented them from receiving gratuitous help. Clothes and blankets were distributed to the needy. During floods and fires or such other natural calamities, the relief committee gave grants either in cash or in kind to relieve the distress. The Committee has been merged with the Mysore State Distress Relief Fund Committee with effect from the 1st January 1964. The Committee formed at the district level is named as "District Distress Relief Committee" with the very same objects of relieving distress. The Deputy Commissioner, Bijapur, is the Chairman of the Committee.

Bijapur Orphanage

The Bijapur Orphanage was started as an aftermath of the great influenza epidemic in 1918. A sum of Rs. 25,000 from the funds raised in connection with World War I was diverted to the institution. Further funds by way of liberal donations from charitably disposed persons were added to this initial corpus and thus a handsome amount of about a lakh of rupees was collected. The institution is a non-sectarian one. In the beginning it was thrown open only to destitute infants and illegitimate babies. Since 1943, the orphanage has been recognized as a Fit Person Institute. It has buildings of its own costing about Rs. 25,000. Children who are housed in this orphanage are sent to primary and secondary schools, while those of age are sent to learn local trades. A mat-weaving section which is attached to the institution also manufactures cloth and bedding required for the inmates. Fifteen children are working in this section. In addition, lessons in sewing, embroidery, cooking and baby nursing are given to girls. There were 113 children in the orphanage, as on the 1st October 1965. A Montessory School is also run by the orphanage.

Samaj Kalyan Samithi, Bijapur

The Samaj Kalyan Samithi, Bijapur, has undertaken the task of implementing several welfare extension projects and for this purpose, a committee has been formed. This committee is a district organisation of the All-India Central Social Welfare Board. The committee consists of nine members including the Deputy Commissioner of Bijapur who is an *ex-officio* member. The committee is running five centres at Honaganahalli, Sarwad, Nidoni, Kakhandaki and Arjungi in Bijapur taluk. The project area covers a population of about 21,000 and to the five centres

are attached nine sub-centres. A gram sevika and a dai work at each of these five centres. Adult education, children's recreation, medical aid, pre-natal and post-natal observations, maternity services, children's libraries and craft teaching such as needle work, embroidery, cutting and sewing, spinning and mat-weaving are some of the features of the several activities at these centres. Music and light entertainment are also provided to the rural people who attend these centres in large numbers. National holidays and Jayanthi functions of great national leaders are celebrated with a set programme. Milk powder and butter are received as gifts from the chief of C.A.R.E., New Delhi, and these are distributed to the villagers. The number of beneficiaries has gone up to 2,000. Needy women and children are given clothes and sweetmeats and some times cooked food too. The Central Social Welfare Board provides funds for running the centres and the District Committee has to raise a matching contribution of not less than 25 per cent of the total expenditure for which budget estimates are framed to the tune of about Rs. 30,000 a year. The present five centres form the first national extension project. It is proposed to open another project covering five more centres with sub-centres attached to them and catering to the masses in the other taluks of the district. A convener of the committee looks after the centres.

District Sarvodaya Scheme, Kaladgi

The Bijapur District Sarvodaya Scheme, Kaladgi, was established in May 1949 to work for the common good of all the inhabitants of a selected area on the lines of Sarvodaya ideals as propounded by the Father of the Nation. The work is concentrated mostly on those belonging to backward communities. The scheme is conducted by a Sanchalak with a staff of some twenty persons through four Sarvodaya Sub-Centres, one each at Bawalatti, Sitimani, Murnal and Kaladgi, the central office being at Kaladgi. The Sarvodaya District Advisory Committee also helps the Sanchalak in achieving the aims of the ameliorative scheme. The Sarvodaya scheme sponsors co-operative societies in the area. As a mass movement the scheme is gathering popularity and a propagandist has been appointed to go round the area in order to explain social legislations, the evils of untouchability, Sarvodaya ideology and other subjects of cultural interest. The Sarvodaya scheme comprises an area consisting of 32 villages and seven Lambani *tandas* serving a population of 25,000. The actual work of the scheme is divided into agriculture, village industries, backward class development, health and sanitation, education, works of public utility, and co-operative movement. Appreciable work has been noticed in all these fields of ameliorative activity. The rural population has taken kindly to these ideas.

Gandhi Tatwa Prachar Kendra

Gandhi Tatwa Prachar Kendra, Bijapur, was started in 1964 under the auspices of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Mysore State Branch, Bangalore. Propagation of Gandhian philosophy and ideology is

the chief objective of the Kendra. It arranges lectures, discussions and elocutions and holds exhibitions. It has a small library of works by and on Gandhiji. It co-operates with other institutions in carrying out the Gandhian programme. The Kendra proposes to establish a hostel for students in order to mould their career on Gandhian lines.

Basaweshwar Free Boarding and Hostel

The Shree Basaweshwar Free Boarding and Hostel, Bagewadi, was established in July 1948 to help the poor pupils studying in schools. The institution is administered by a body of seven members with one Honorary Secretary. The hostel collects charities from the public in kind and cash to feed the poor pupils. The free boarding and hostel is run by the Basaveshwar Samstha, Bagewadi, and poor students of all communities are admitted.

St. Xavier's Orphanage

The St. Xavier's Orphanage, Guledgud, was established in 1928 with the aim of uplifting the poorer sections of the society, socially, morally and intellectually. The Remand Home boys were also admitted into this orphanage till the year 1958. But now only the committed girls are admitted. The Bishop of Belgaum is the president of the orphanage and the Reverend Mother Superior of Christ King Convent, Guledgud, is the manager. Besides instruction in primary stage, the girls are taught needle work, embroidery and tailoring. They also receive instruction in domestic science and household management. No Government grant is received by this institution.

District Harijan Sevak Sangha

The District Harijan Sevak Sangha, Bijapur, was established in the year 1932 at the time of the historic fast of Mahatma Gandhi. The actual work of the Sangha began in June 1933 when a hostel for Harijan boys was started. The aims and objects of the District Harijan Sevak Sangha are the same as laid down by the Central Harijan Sevak Sangha, Delhi, which postulates the eradication of untouchability in the Hindu fold by truthful and non-violent means, and to promote the moral, social and material welfare of the Harijans. In furtherance of this object a Boys' Hostel was started with an initial admission of thirteen boys. The present number of boys in the hostel is nearly 150. Till the year 1937, not a single matriculate was found among Harijans in the district. After that, more than 300 boys have come out successful in the Matriculation and S.S.L.C. examinations. Some of them have become graduates and even double graduates. One of the Harijan boys obtained a medical degree. In 1937, the District Sangha opened a Girls' Hostel from where four passed the S.S.L.C. examination. Two of these took their Arts degrees and are now teachers in Dharwar. One of the girls passed the M.B.B.S. and is now working as a doctor in Belgaum. More than forty girls have since passed the school leaving certificate examination and most of them have been absorbed as teachers by the School Boards.

In order to eradicate the evil system of dedication of Harijan girls as Devadasis, a rescue home called the Ahalyoddhar Mandir was started in 1950. Those who were remanded and committed are housed in this home. This rescue home is run by the District Harijan Sevak Sangha.

The Honorary Secretary of the Sangha is conducting propaganda work for the removal of untouchability. Hundreds of lectures have been delivered by him.

The Sangha has built a big building called Radhabai Kabbur Kanya Mandir to accommodate Harijan girls. Shri Kabbur of Bombay has donated Rs. 25,000. The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi at Delhi have granted Rs. 25,000 to build a new rescue home. Both the Kanya Mandir and the rescue home are located just to the east of Asar Mahal. The District Harijan Sevak Sangha, though originally founded to carry on the work of amelioration of the Harijans only, has been doing the work of the amelioration of other backward people also.

Channagirishwara Prasadika Vidya Vardhak Trust

Shri Channagirishwara Prasadika Vidya Vardhak Trust, Mahalingpur, Mudhol Taluk was started in 1904 with the help of several charitably minded people. In the beginning, a Sanskrit school and also a music school were started to impart instruction in Sanskrit and music. A past student of this Sanskrit school is now the head of Sri Sarpabhushana Mutt in Bangalore. In 1913, the Trust started a primary and a middle school which later developed into a full -fledged high school. The Trust now has properties worth about a lakh of rupees and is registered under the Bombay Charitable and Endowments Act.

Vidyarthi Sangha Sarvajanika Vachanalaya

The Vidyarthi Sangha Sarvajanika Vachanalaya, Nidagundi, Begewadi Taluk was established in the year 1952 for the benefit of the people residing in and around Nidagundi village. It had a membership of 125 on its rolls, as on the 1st August 1965. Five members have been elected to the working committee to look after the day-to-day administration of the institution. There is a collection of about 1,000 books in the library. The reading room is provided with daily and weekly newspapers. Since the institution is being managed from the past five years by the Village Panchayat, Nidagundi, it has now been proposed to change its name to " Grama Panchayat Committee Sarvajanika Vachanalaya, Nidagundi ". The Vachanalaya is very popular in the area.

Siddheshwar Free Boarding Home

The Sri Siddheshwar Poor Students' Free Boarding Home, Bijapur was started in 1918 to help poor students of all castes and creeds of the district, studying in high schools and colleges in Bijapur. Provision of free boarding and lodging to these students is the chief aim of this institution. The members of the managing committee are elected annually by the general body. Shri

Sangana Basava Shivayogi Swamiji of Banthnal is its president and there are twelve committee members. There were 330 students in the boarding home, as on the 1st October 1965. Donations have been given by Shree Siddheshwar Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bijapur, the District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bijapur, the District Local Board and the general public for the maintenance of this institution.

Hindi Pracharak Sangha

The Hindi Pracharak Sangha, Bijapur was started in 1930 to spread the knowledge of Hindi among the people. It is affiliated to the Karnatak Pranthiya Hindi Prachara Sabha at Dharwar. A library called "Arvind Hindi Library" is being run by the Sangha. A district Hindi Prachar conference was organised by the Pracharak Sangha in October 1953. The Sangha has drawn up a programme to arrange lectures, debates and symposia to popularise the Hindi language in the district. This association has no building of its own.

Bhalchandra Wachan Mandir

The Bhalchandra Wachan Mandir, Tikota, in Bijapur taluk, was founded in 1917 to offer facilities to the reading public. There are 60 members on its rolls. The library is housed in a building of its own worth about Rs. 5,000 mainly contributed by public donations. The State Government also gave a generous grant. In 1946, the silver jubilee of the institution was celebrated under the presidentship of the ex-Ruler, Shrimant Bala Saheb, Raja of Kurundwad. The library is named after Bhalchandra Chintaman, the late Raja Saheb of Kurundwad.

Ramabai Saheba Vachanalaya

The Shrimant Ramabai Saheba Vachanalaya, Jamkhandi, styled as Taluka Free Library since 1950, was founded on 25th June 1905 by a band of selfless workers who were infused with the national spirit of Lokamanya Balgangadhar Tilak. They started a circle named "Vidyabhivruddhi Vardhak Mandali" under the auspices of which the library took its birth. Besides this, another small library named Vachan Mandir came into being by the efforts of the late Shri Shankar Balachandra Karabhari. The progressive-minded ruler of Jamkhandi, the late Shrimant Parashuram Bhau Patwardhan, amalgamated these two libraries and named it Shrimant Ramabai Saheba Vachanalaya. The present building of the library was purchased at half the cost from the Ruler of Jamkhandi. In 1923, the Vachanalaya was registered as a first grade library. Right from its inception up to the merger of the State, the enlightened Rulers of the State helped the institution with generous grants. In 1949, this library was affiliated to the Karnatak Regional Library, Dharwar, and since then, it has continued to work as Taluka Free Library with an annual grant of Rs. 550 from the Government. The library owns 8,000 books and has a reading room providing leading Kannada, Marathi, Hindi and English dailies, weeklies and monthlies. In 1952, this institution was registered under the

Bombay Public Trusts Act. The annual income and expenditure of the Vachanalaya is about Rs. 3,000.

Bijapur Sarvajanik Vachanalaya

Prior to 1890, a public library called the Native General Library, Bijapur, was being run in a portion of the Taj Bavdi arches which were in possession of the Municipality and used for office work. In 1890, the Municipality gave a free site, on which the Sarvajanik Vachanalaya building now stands. The building was constructed with the help, partly of Municipal contribution and partly of public donations. Separated from the main building and to the north of it, a hall has been constructed wherein is housed the Muktadwara Vachanalaya or the Free Reading Room. The library has over 21,000 books on various subjects and subscribes to 78 newspapers and periodicals. In September 1965, the average number of readers per day was 750 and the number of members was about 440.

Basaveshwar Vachanalaya, Kondgili

The Basaveshvar Vachanalaya Kondgili, Sindgi Taluk, was started in March 1932 with the object of spreading reading habit and knowledge among the population. The library is financed chiefly by well-to-do cultivators. The library is housed in its own building.

Kalmeshwar Library, Huvin-Hippargi

Shri Kalmeshwar Library at Huvin-Hippargi was started in 1942 with the object of spreading knowledge among the rural population. The number of members on its rolls is more than 100 and there is a good collection of books on various subjects.

Sharada Vachanalaya, Hire-Kodagali

The Shri Sharada Vachanalaya, Hire-Kodagali, Hungund Taluk, was started in 1941 with a membership of 75. There were 365 books in the institution as on the 1st October 1965. The reading room is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals. About 800 villagers make use of the library and reading room. The day-to-day administration of the library is vested in a managing committee. The library is very popular among the village-folk.

Maratha Hitachintak Sangha, Bagalkot

The Maratha Hitachintak Sangha, Bagalkot, was started in 1941 with the object of achieving all sided progress in the educational, social and economic fields of the members of the Maratha community. The adult male members of the Maratha community in Bagalkot town take part in the annual general body meetings. There is a working committee of 35 members for carrying out the aims and objects of the Sangha. The managing body has nine members. The Bagalkot Municipality has given a free site on which a fine building has been constructed. It is proposed to start a free boarding house shortly.

Brahmana Sabha, Bijapur

The Brahmana Sabha, Bijapur, has been running a Vidyarthi Nilaya since 1939 to provide free boarding and lodging to poor students. It is also helping them to buy books and pay their

school fees. This institution has no building of its own but is housed in a rented building. The number of boys admitted every year ranges from 25 to 30. They collect *Mushti* once a week and mostly prepare their own food. The hostel is being maintained by subscriptions from the public, both in cash and kind. The students who reside in the hostel are encouraged to do manual labour and grow their own vegetables. The Sabha is striving hard to secure admissions to students in educational institutions and also employment to the unemployed. There were about 100 members in the Sabha as on the 1st October 1965.

Sarvodaya Vachanalaya, Bagalkot

The Sarvodaya Vachanalaya, Bagalkot was established in 1949 with a membership of 150 persons. It was formerly known as Hardinge Library which was functioning since the year 1868. The organisation is managed by a committee elected by the members. A nominee of the State Government is also on the committee. A sports section is attached to the library. There are about 3,000 books in the library in English, Kannada, Marathi and Hindi. A children's library consisting of about 500 books is also functioning. Distinguished people who visit Bagalkot are invited to address the members on social and literary topics. The institution is getting an annual grant of Rs. 550 from Government.

Siddheshwar Samstha, Bijapur

Shri Siddheshwar Samstha, Bijapur, was established in 1898 with the object of inculcating a spirit of devotion among the people. There are more than 100 members now on its rolls, who elect a managing committee. The institution has built the famous Shri Siddheshwar Temple and a conference hall for holding religious discourses. The institution also provides free boarding and lodging for poor students and also looks after their welfare.

Many educational institutions are being run in the district under its auspices. A big hall called "Shivanubhava Mantapa" has been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 40,000, by the side of the temple. Public meetings and religious discourses are held there. People coming from the mofussil to celebrate marriages are also accommodated here.

Sangameshwar Boarding House, Amingad

The Shri Sangameshwar Free Boarding House, Amingad, was established in 1951 in order to help and encourage poor students, irrespective of caste and creed, to pursue their studies and also to undertake social work in the locality. The free boarding house is being conducted by Shri Sangameshwar Educational Association, Amingad. The number of inmates in the free boarding house has been raised from year to year so as to facilitate the poor and deserving pupils.

Bagalkot Pinjarapole Samstha

The Bagalkot Pinjarapole Samstha, Bagalkot, was established in 1925 to prevent cattle, especially cows, from falling into the hands of slaughterers and also to feed the old and decrepit cattle.

There were 125 members on the rolls as on the 1st October 1965 with a managing committee of 15 members. The Pinjarapole is housed in a building with accommodation for more than 100 cattle About 30 acres of dry land have been purchased to grow fodder. The president with the assistance of the secretary looks after the day-to-day administration of the institution which has an annual income of about Rs. 5,000 including donations from the public.

Silver Jubilee Maternity Home, Bijapur

The Silver Jubilee Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre located in Bijapur City came into being in the year 1934 through the efforts of Dr. R. V. More, a retired Civil Surgeon. In 1936, a substantial grant of Rs. 6,000 from out of King George V Silver Jubilee Fund was received which, with further financial aid from local institutions and individuals, enabled the welfare centre to have its own building constructed at a cost of Rs. 11,000. Extensions to the building costing about Rs. 25,000 were made with further financial aid, in 1952. The number of members of this institution was 40 including six life members. The centre is devoting itself to several activities such as provision of outdoor clinic for women and children, free distribution of milk and cod-liver oil to needy children, training to midwives and dais, provision of recreation ground for children, and holding children's day, staff day and the like. A family planning clinic has been opened and a Honorary Medical Officer is in charge. The institution is progressing day by day and is very popular in the district.

Akkana Balaga, Bijapur

The Akkana Balaga, Bijapur, was established on 14th May 1948 and is at present located in Barid-Bavadi Oni. The institution aims at all-round progress of women in all spheres of activity, and provides instruction in sewing, nursery, embroidery and the like. The Akkana Balaga is a popular women's organisation in Bijapur. It is managed by a working committee consisting of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and eight other members.

Vanita Utkarsha Mandal, Bijapur

The Vanita Utkarsha Mandal, Bijapur, was established in June 1926 and was then called "Ladies Health Union", but later, the name was changed to Vanita Utkarsha Mandal. The institution aims at all-round progress and development of women in the social, cultural and educational spheres, without any restriction of caste, creed or religion. The Mandal is conducting craft classes for the benefit of women, and instruction is imparted in cutting and tailoring, dress-making, and embroidery. It is also conducting adult literacy classes for women and a Sishuvihar for children of the age-group 3 to 6. A condensed course of instruction for ladies appearing for the S.S.L.C. examination in private, has also been arranged. A social worker attached to the Mandal is engaged actively in family-planning work.

The institution is housed in a spacious ground opposite to the Netaji Park. The central building was constructed at a cost of about Rs. 13,000 with the aid of liberal donations from the public. There are also separate buildings for the Sishuvihar and craft classes, for which donations were secured from the Central Social Welfare Board, the State Government, and the local Municipality. The Mandal has provided a large playing ground for children and has also laid out a beautiful garden. The Mandal library is equipped with useful books for the benefit of the members and the public alike.

District Anti-Leprosy Committee

To combat leprosy and to render medical and surgical aid to the ailing leprosy-patients, a committee of 12 members was formed on 15th August 1928 with the then Collector of Bijapur as *ex-officio* President, the Civil Surgeon as *ex-officio* Chairman and the Health Officer of the Municipality as the Secretary. Relief work was started in 1928 by giving outdoor treatment to leprosy-patients within the Municipal area. As the number of patients increased, the idea of having a leprosy asylum gained support. The committee then collected Rs. 10,000 for the construction of the asylum near Rukmangada Pandit Samadhi on Bijaur-Kamatgi Road. The District Leprosarium buildings now consist of four residential blocks for the inmates, one building for the dispensary, one compounders' quarters and one weaving block. The committee has opened a small dispensary in the heart of the town, where outdoor leprosy-patients receive treatment. The Leprosarium has provided accommodation for about 120 leprosy-patients. The inmates are given occupational training in poultry, goat and sheep farming and gardening. A primary school for the children of patients with residential hostel facilities is also functioning.

Basaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Bagalkot

The Basaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Bagalkot, was established in the year 1906 with the object of affording to the youths of the country in general and of the Lingayat community in particular facilities for collegiate, technical and agricultural education. The Sangha is a registered body having its own constitution. The managing committee has eleven members. Separate sub-committees have been set up to manage the various institutions started under the auspices of the Sangha. In 1907, the Sangha started a Sanskrit Pathashala which has produced many learned scholars. In 1911, the Sangha started a free boarding home called the Warad Free Boarding. About 100 students are now being given free food and lodging. As the Sangha felt the need, a library called the Guru Basava Vachanalaya was opened for the benefit of the reading public. In 1907, a secondary school was started which became a full-fledged high school in 1923. In order to provide primary education, the Sangha started a primary school in 1939. It also took under its management about 150 voluntary schools in the neighbouring areas of Badami, Hungund, Ramdurg and Mudhol.

In 1942, the Sangha started a Teachers' Training College to provide trained teachers to take charge of these primary schools.

In 1944, the Sangha started the Basaveshwar Arts College at Bagalkot. This was an important event in the history of the Basaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha because the college was the first of its kind in the whole of the Bijapur district. In 1946-47, the college became a full-fledged Arts College. Science sections were added in 1951-52. At present the Basaveshwar College is a full-fledged Arts and Science College. A Polytechnic was started in 1958 and in 1963-64, the Sangha started an Engineering College at Bagalkot.

After the merger of Mudhol and Ramdurg States in 1948, the Sangha took over the management of King George High School, Mudhol, and the State High School, Ramdurg. These two institutions are now amongst the leading higher secondary schools.

Anjuman-e-Islam, Bijapur

The Anjuman-e-Islam, Bijapur, was started on 1st January 1901 for providing educational facilities to the Muslims of the district at all levels and in all branches, *viz.*, primary, secondary, higher, technical and vocational education. The institution is also working for the social, moral and religious uplift of the community through cultural activities. Any one who is a Muslim and pays an annual fee of Rs. 4 becomes a member. The general body elects the President, the Vice-President, Secretary, Joint Secretary and members of various committees. The Anjuman-e-Islam is giving scholarships and fees to deserving Muslim students studying in schools and colleges. Almost every Muslim house in the town is provided with a bag in which at the time of grinding jowar or wheat, a handful is put for the Anjuman. These bags are collected every week. The Anjuman is running one higher secondary school and also a girls' high school. In 1944, the Anjuman opened a credit co-operative society, which is now converted into an Urban Bank called the Deccan Co-operative Urban Bank, Bijapur.

Tilak Kanya Shala, Bijapur

To satisfy the long felt want of a primary school with Marathi as the medium of instruction, the Tilak Kanya Shala was started in 1921. This institution is run by the Tilak Mahila Samaj. The school is conducted in two shifts for want of accommodation. The strength of the school at the beginning was only ten, but it has risen now to 200. In 1947, the Mahila Samaj started a Balak Mandir for young kids. Eighty children are now attending the classes. Distinguished persons including the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. M. R. Jayakar and others have visited the school.

Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Bijapur

The Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Bijapur, was started in 1932 to promote the cause of education in the district. Soon after, it took over a proprietory high school and renamed it as Vidyaranya High School. But due to various circumstances, the school changed hands

and was again handed over to the Sangha. The school was renamed as V. B. Darbar High School in 1937, and converted into a higher secondary school in 1965. It had a strength of 1,040 students as on the 1st October 1965. There is an influential committee to manage the affairs of the Sangha.

V.M.V.V. Educational Association, Hungund

The V. M. V. V. Educational Association, Hungund, was established in 1945 to encourage education among the Lingayats and also others in technical, commercial and agricultural fields. It has a full-fledged higher secondary school housed in a nice building costing about rupees two lakhs. A free boarding house costing Rs. 40,000 is also attached to the institution. The Association derives its finance by way of donations, subscriptions and charities. There are 38 members in the general body of whom seven are chosen to serve on the managing committee. Sub-committees consisting of five or six members look after the various educational institutions and also conduct of festivals. The Association celebrates Shri Sangameshwara, Shri Basaveshwara and Akka-Mahadevi festivals and undertakes to repair temples, mathas and other buildings connected with Veerashaiva religion.

Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Talikot

The Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Talikot, though very old, was registered only in 1946-47. The aim of the society is to spread education and create a cultural atmosphere in the rural areas by providing educational facilities. A high school under the name of Shri Khasgatesh High School is being conducted by the Sangha. The teaching staff of the high school consisted of 23 members with a total of 840 students as on the 1st October 1965. There is also a Hindi and Sanskrit centre which conducts examinations. A music class is also being conducted, where pupils are taught classical music. A free boarding hostel is also run by the Sangha.

District Lingayat Education Association

The District Lingayat Education Association, Bijapur, was established in 1910 in order to spread education in various parts of the district. A scheme has been sponsored to train primary school teachers in a rural setting. The Association has the laudable aim of establishing higher institutions of learning with a view to giving an impetus to the "Go back to the village" movement sponsored by the Father of the Nation. This institution is a district-wide educational organisation with its headquarters at Bijapur. There are about 500 members with an elected managing committee of fifteen persons. The Association is running a teachers' training college in Lachyan, the Vijay Arts college, K.C.P. Science College and a Commerce College in Bijapur City and a first grade high school and a full primary school. An Arts and Science College at Jamkhandi is also being run since June 1963.

Shikshan Prasarak Mandali, Sindgi

The Taluka Shikshan Prasarak Sahakari Mandali Ltd., Sindgi, is an important non-governmental social service agency in the Sindgi taluk. It was established in 1944 and registered under

the Bombay Co-operative Act VII of 1925. It is a charitable institution financed by the sympathetic and generous public of Sindgi taluk. The aims and objects of the Society are the spread of education in all its aspects and the physical development of the masses in general. The institution is running a higher secondary school and a free boarding house in Sindgi.

Shikshana Prasaraka Sangha, Basavan-Bagewadi

The Karnataka Shikshana Prasaraka Sangha, Basavan-Bagewadi, Bagewadi taluk, was established in 1941 to spread mass education by running private primary schools and allied institutions. The association is registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 and also under the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950. It was first started and registered as "The Bagewadi Taluka Saksharata Prasaraka Sangha" in 1941, but in 1955 its name was changed to "The Karnataka Shikshana Prasaraka Sangha" with a view to providing it a wider sphere of activities. The association was running 25 private primary and middle schools with allied institutions like social education classes, village libraries, etc. These 25 schools were divided on the basis of proximity into six groups, and these group schools were developed into central schools for higher studies. The schools are provided with all the necessary materials, equipment and suitable accommodation. Besides the curriculum and purely educational work, the association is, side by side, doing constructive work of great value and importance. As an illustration, mention may be made of some groups of villages *viz.*, Hanchinal, Mattihal and Unnibhavi in Bagewadi taluk where all round village improvement works have been done on a purely voluntary basis. In the field of social work, the association is playing a notable part and has earned the encomiums of one and all as a pioneer social service institution, doing good work especially in rural areas.

The association has started a Teachers' Circulating Library and six pupils' libraries to improve the knowledge of both the teachers and the students. A number of schemes have also been brought into force providing bonus and gratuity to teachers and attractive prizes to students.

As stated above, the association has done good service in improving the lot of villages. As a result of its efforts, Hanchinal village was awarded the Divisional Shield for all-round village improvement work and Unnibhavi, a certificate of high commendation. It is also conducting social service camps for students and training camps for teachers, during the vacations.

All the schools run by the Sangha have since been handed over to the control of the District School Board (in 1964) as a result of the decision taken in consultation with the Government.

V.V.V. Association, Muddebihal

The V.V.V. Association, Muddebihal, was established on 6th June 1947 for the promotion of education in the taluk. There are nine members in the working committee who are elected by the general body every year. The Association secures its funds by collecting donations from the philanthropic public. In 1951, the Association opened a secondary middle school which later on became a full-fledged high school in 1955, giving education to more than 200 students.

The Association is running a free boarding hostel for students of all castes and creeds. It has secured a plot of 16 acres of land for construction of the high school. Proposals are under way for starting a college also.

Probation and After-care Association

The District Probation and After-care Association, Bijapur, was established on 17th August 1936 and was affiliated to the Bombay State Probation and After-care Association, Poona. The Association has a District Committee with the District Magistrate as *ex-officio* President and the District Judge as Chairman. The Association is running a Remand Home to admit socially handicapped children. The daily average of the inmates ranges between 50 and 60. The staff is headed by a Resident Probation Officer who is also the Superintendent of the Remand Home. The Home is largely financed by Government grant-in-aid, local contributions and donations. The Remand Home is housed in a governmental building on a nominal rent.

Bharat Seva Dal, Bagalkot

The Bharat Seva Dal is an off-shoot of the Hindustani Seva Dal founded by Dr. N. S. Hardikar in the year 1923. The Seva Dal came into existence in 1928 in Bagalkot, as a non-political, non-party youth organisation. The objects of the institution are :—

(1) to instil the qualities of self-discipline, self-reliance and service in the youth of the country,

(2) to improve the health and physique of the youths, and

(3) to promote national development and social reconstruction by rendering service.

The Seva Dal is managed by a local committee of four persons. One of its chief activities is the holding of training camps for both students and teachers during the vacations. All-India training camps were held in Bagalkot during the years 1928-31 when almost all the States sent their representatives. After the attainment of Independence, the Seva Dal was merged with the Congress. But its activities still continue on a non-political and non-party basis. The volunteers belonging to the institution render help at public functions or meetings.

Bharat Scouts and Guides, Bijapur

With a view to spreading the Scouts and Guides movement throughout the district and having as its aims, self-sacrifice and service to the country, the Boy Scouts Association, Bijapur was established on the 6th June 1922. It was inaugurated by the then Collector of Bijapur. Sardar S.J. Deshmukh of Almel who is the pioneer of the Scouts and Guides movement in Bijapur was its first District Commissioner. In 1927, a Scout camp-fire was held under the presidentship of the then Governor of Bombay, with the motto—" World Brotherhood ". Like all other Scouts Associations, the local association was also merged in the " Bharat Scouts and Guides Association " in the year 1950. The District Association has its own building called " D.B. Sardar S.J. Deshmukh's Scout and Guides Pavilion."

St. Anne's Church, Bijapur

The Catholic Charities in India with their headquarters at New Delhi are distributing foodgrains and other articles received as a gift from America, among the orphanages and other needy institutions in the country. Thus, large quantities of American wheat, wheat flour, cornmeal, butter oil and rice are periodically received by St. Anne's Church, Bijapur and also by the church at Guledgud and distributed among the orphanages and free boarding institutions in the district. There are 15 institutions in the district which received such aid from the Catholic Charities. This scheme was started in 1956 and the present number of beneficiaries in the district is about 1,000.

Rotary Club, Bagalkot

The Rotary Club, Bagalkot, was started in the year 1960 through the initiative taken by the Rotary Club, Dharwar. Its primary object is to encourage and foster the ideal of service, and in particular to attend to club service, vocational service, community service and international service. The affairs of the institution were managed during the year 1965 by a president, vice-president, secretary, joint secretary, treasurer and a sergeant-at-arms. Besides, there were directors for each of the four avenues of services. There were 31 members on the rolls during that year.

The Club sponsored two Book Banks, one in the Polytechnic and the other in the Engineering College. It is conducting essay-writing and elocution competitions every year for students studying in colleges and high schools, and awarding prizes. Handsome prizes were also offered to students who took first ranks in the B.Sc., P.U.C. (Science) and S.S.L.C. examinations held in the district. Poor and deserving patients suffering from T.B. were given all help to undergo treatment.

The Club was awarded a rolling trophy for youth service, during 1961-62. It was awarded a rolling shield during the year 1962-63 for the best club service. In the year 1964-65, it was awarded the rolling shield as the best club in all the four avenues of rotary services.

The Club has an ambitious programme and it proposes to implement the following projects, shortly :

(1) starting a children's library

(2) constructing bus shelters for passengers

(3) donating dresses to all poor and deserving children studying in schools, and

(4) awarding prizes to the cleanest hotels in the area.

Rotary Club, Jamkhandi

The Rotary Club, Jamkhandi, was chartered in the year 1960 and is affiliated to the Rotary International. The club is essentially a service organisation, covering three avenues of service, namely, service to members, vocational service and community service. There were 28 members as on the 1st October 1965. It is holding free eye and dental camps regularly and arranging for the free medical examination of students. It is also holding essay, elocutions and drama competitions among the students and thus creating a spirit of friendly rivalry among them to exhibit their talents.

Lions' Club, Bijapur

The Lions' Club, Bijapur, was inaugurated on the 28th April 1965. It is primarily a service club. Its main objects are :—

(i) to take an active interest in the civic, social and moral welfare of the community,

(ii) to unite the members in the bonds of friendship, good fellowship and mutual understanding,

(iii) to provide a forum for a full and free discussion of all matters of public interest,

(iv) to encourage efficiency and promote high ethical standards in business and professions, and

(v) to promote the theory and practice of the principles of good government and good citizenship.

There were 34 members in the institution as on the 1st September 1965. Inspired by a healthy motive of improving the lot of the student community, it intends to undertake the following measures through its education, social and health services :

(*a*) organisation of Book Banks to help the needy students,

(*b*) institution of scholarships to enable poor students to prosecute their studies,

(*c*) provision of facilities for free medical check-up and treatment,

(*d*) organisation of vocational guidance, and

(*e*) conducting lectures for the benefit of the students.

Tourist Association, Bijapur

The Tourist Association, Biapur, was started in 1955. This body aims at promoting tourism in the district and other parts of the State. It disseminates information about places worth seeing and strives for provision of better facilities to tourists and for better up-keep of monuments. The Association tries to render voluntary service to the visitors.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

AGARKHED (Indi taluk) is a large village on the Bhima river about 15 miles north-west of Indi and seven miles from Lachyan railway station on the Hubli-Sholapur section. It was originally called Agra-Khetaka. To the south of the village is an old temple of Shankaralingadeva with a tapering spire. The *linga* is of white marble and was consecrated in about 1800 by the proprietor of the village to replace the original *linga* which was stolen. The temple has also two images of Virabhadra and Jakani. The village has also a Hemadpanti[1] temple called Dhairappana Gudi with an inscribed stone dated A.D. 1250. There is a belief in the village that any person or cattle bitten by a snake would recover if brought and kept near this temple. In the old days, the place was a reputed seat of learning. The Peshwa gave it as an Agrahara village to Krishna Dwaipayanacharya, a saint.

Agarkhed

AIHOLE OR AIHOLLI OR AIVALLI (Hungund taluk) is a very old village and a place of great architectural interest containing several temples within its crumbling walls that enclose a space little more than 500 yards across and many more in the open fields outside. In all, there are about 70 temples at this place.

Aihole

It is situated on the Malaprabha river, 13 miles south-west of Hungund and 16 miles east of Badami. The name Aivalli, which apparently is Ayyavole, the 'priests' holy village' or noble place (similar to Sanskrit Aryapura), has given rise to the legend that Parashurama, after fulfilling his vow of avenging his father's murder, came to the Malaprabha and washed his axe and at the sight of the river, the water of which had become red, cried "Ai, ai! Holi" (Ah! the river!). There is a fine old temple of Ramalinga and the car festival of this temple takes place every year on the seventh day of the bright half of Phalguna (February-March). A grant inscription is carved on the rock on the river bank. Between this rock and the village are the remains of a paved street and on both sides are the ruins of many temples. On a hill facing the village is a temple called Meguti. It is built in the southern or Dravidian style of architecture. The temple is enclosed by a

stone-wall and has perhaps been used at some time as a fort. On the outside of the east wall of the temple is a stone-inscription of the early Chalukya dynasty recording the building of a stone temple of Jinendra in the reign of Pulikeshin II. The inscription abounds in historical allusions and has proved very useful in reconstructing the early history of the Chalukyas of Badami.[2] The hill on which this temple is built commands a good view of Aihole whose most prominent building is a temple now known as the Durga temple. This is the only known temple in India which preserves a trace of the changes through which the Buddhist cave-temple passed in becoming a Jaina and Brahmanic structural temple. The inscription on the outer-gateway contains the name of Vikramaditya Chalukya who reigned from about A.D. 650 to 680. This was, at one time, considered the oldest known structural temple in Western India.[3] But modern scholars have given earlier dates to the temples of Meguti, Ladkhan and Kontagudi in the same village. Especially the temples of Ladkhan and Kontagudi have been placed earlier to the Badami cave III, the date assigned for which is A.D. 578[4]. Except that the roof of the hall has fallen in, the walls and interior arrangements are perfect. The plan closely resembles that of the Buddhist *chaitya* hall. In the wall of the temple are niches with figures of the incarnations of Vishnu; between these niches are stone-lattice windows, and below is a belt of dwarfs, mythological scenes and arabesques. Of the 28 original veranda-columns, 12 are sculptured, and the rest are plain square blocks. The four pillars of the inner porch are elaborately carved. The shrine has an encircling pathway or *pradakshina* and is semi-circular at the back. The 'northern' tower is the most marked feature of this temple—resembling the *shikharas* of the temples of Orissa. The brackets from the side-columns of the porch to the central beam have disappeared. From the sculptural point of view, the work in this temple, though not very fine and intricate, is remarkable for its boldness and freedom. On a stone at the base of the temple in well-preserved old Kannada characters of about the end of the seventh century is cut: "The holy temple of Jina". This place has two cave-temples—one Jaina and the other Brahmanic—and one curious temple partly excavated and partly structural. The Jaina cave-temple is in the face of a rocky hill. The wall in front of the veranda is formed of large stones. At one end of the veranda is Parshvanatha, the twenty-third Jaina Tirthankara with a serpent hood. At the other end is a Jina with two female supporters. The hall is entered by a door divided by two small pillars. The shrine, which has a triple doorway, contains a sitting Tirthankara. To the right and left of the hall are two cells. The right cell contains an unfinished figure of Mahavira. The left cell is plain. Above this cave are numerous cell-tombs or dolmens.

The Brahmanical cave lies to the north of Aihole and faces south-west. It is a hall with two square pillars in front. On each side of the hall is a chapel, and behind it is a shrine. The chapel on the left is apparently unfinished and that on the right contains a sculpture of the ten-armed Shiva dancing with Parvati and Ganesha, all with high head-dresses. In the corners of the hall are larger figures of Ardhanari, Shiva and Parvati with Shiva's skeleton attendant Bhringi. At the left end of the chamber is Varaha, the boar incarnation of Vishnu and at the right, Mahishasura or the buffalo-demon. The sculptures in this case are so simple that the cave must have been built about the beginning of the sixth century. On each side of the cave is a small temple, the roof of the left temple having a figure of Vishnu. Close by are two small shrines, and near them five much-worn memorial slabs. A stone column is lying in front of this cave. Of the other temples at Aihole, the special interest attached to the Huchchimalligudi with an inscription of Vijayaditya dated A.D. 708 is that it has been found to be strikingly similar to the temple of Parashurameshwara at Bhuvaneshwar in Orissa. The Ladkhan temple has two inscriptions of the eighth or ninth century. Another large temple has huge pillars with a finely sculptured image of Narayana and numerous other figures, and a small temple called Kontagudi contains several inscriptions. Sculptures and pillars have been removed in course of time from Aihole to build neighbouring temples. The State Government has recently constructed a Tourist Bungalow, Class II, at this place. The surroundings of the monuments as also the roads leading to them have been improved.

Almatti

ALMATTI (Bagewadi taluk) is a village on the bank of the Krishna river. It is situated on the Hubli-Sholapur line of the Southern Railway. The dam site of the Upper Krishna Irrigation Project is located here. The late Hardekar Manjappa had his ashrama at this place and now a high school is being run in his name.

Almel

ALMEL (Sindgi taluk) is an old village 12 miles north of Sindgi and 28 miles from Indi Road railway station on the Hubli-Sholapur section of the Southern Railway. The village is said to have been founded by the Kalachuri King Bijjala (1156-1167). The name Almel is said to have come from the Kannada *elu* (seven) and *mel* (meeting), *i.e.*, the meeting of seven villages. The village has a temple of Ramalinga in bad repair which contains three lingas on one of which are four faces. Over the shrine is cut an elephant carrying three men in its trunk. Four of the ten pillars in the hall are sculptured. There is a ruined temple of Hanuman outside the village. Broken images lie around it. In the shrine are Hanuman, Ganapati and two lingas and door-keepers on the walls. A modern temple of Ishvara and a step-well near it are built of black stone. This temple seems to have been built and endowed

by a Maratha officer in about 1780 A.D. The temple of Bhavani here is plain. The temple of Ramadeva contains white marble figures of Rama, Sita and Lakshmana and was enriched with a grant of land by the last Peshwa, Bajirao. Opposite the temple is a small shrine of Maruti. The temple of Pavadi Basaveshvara, which is solidly built, has a hollow spire and nine sculptured pillars and an inscribed stone near it. A short distance from the village is the tomb or shrine of one Galib Saheb who is said to have disappeared at this spot after a visit to his teacher Ali Ustad whose tomb is in a private house in the village. A large pond to the west of the village was repaired by the Government during the 1876 famine. To the east of the pond is a small shrine of Lakshmi. There is also a small ruined fort once held by a family of Nadagoudas (district headmen). A well in the village used to be called Ramatirtha is now called the mosque-well. In the tanners' quarters of the village, there is a blackstone well, called the Sisters' Well, with steps on three sides and 12 arches on the fourth. The well is said to have taken its name from two sisters who built it; it remained dry until a saint told them that unless they offered their lives, the well would never hold water. The sisters worshipped the gods, slept in the well, and in the night, the water suddenly rose and drowned them, according to a traditional story. The village was once head-quarters of a revenue division. It is a groundnut trade centre. There is a high school and an Inspection Bungalow, Class II.

Aralikatti

ARALIKATTI (Badami taluk), about half a mile east of Badami and a little to the right of the pathway over the hills to Mahakuta, is a holy place with a pool fed by a spring. There is a row of well-made images of Vishnu and other gods. Towards the east end of this row of images is an undated inscription recording the 'arrival of the goddess Mahalakshmi from Kolhapur.'

Arasibidi

ARASIBIDI (Hungund taluk), a ruined and deserted village about 16 miles south-west of Hungund, was an old Chalukyan city called Vikramapura, founded by Akkadevi, the aunt of the great Vikramaditya VI (1073-1126), in his honour. Under him the power of the Western Chalukyas (973-1190) was at its high. How long Vikramapura remained important is uncertain, but until the Kalachuri usurpation in 1160, it probably continued as a place of importance. Arasibidi has two ruined Jaina temples, two large Chalukyan and Kalachuri inscriptions in old Kannada on stone-tablets, and the ruined embankment of a lake.

Asangi

ASANGI (Jamkhandi taluk), is 10 miles west of Jamkhandi. There is also a hamlet called Asagi, about a mile east of Asangi. Both these villages are situated on the southern side of the Krishna river. At Asangi the forefathers of the ex-Ruler of Jamkhandi used to live. There was a big *wada* of this family in this village which is now in ruins. There is one temple of Venu-

Gopala in the premises of this *wada*. Asagi is an older village than Asangi. It is said that there was an *ashrama* of Agastya muni and hence Asagi is looked upon as one of the *tirthas* on the banks of the Krishna. Asangi is a handloom-weaving centre.

Bablad

BABLAD (Bijapur taluk), is a village on the bank of the Krishna river, about 30 miles from Bijapur. There is an ancient monastery called Chandragiri Matha which has a large number of followers. It has some old Kannada manuscripts relating to *Kalajnana*.

Bableshvar

BABLESHVAR (Bijapur taluk), is a large village, 15 miles south west of Bijapur. The temple of Siddheshvara in the middle of the village was built in 1780. The temple has a front hall with a sculptured spire. On the shrine lintel is a figure of Virabhadra. Outside the village is a temple of Ambal Muttaippa built like a mosque and with no images. The place is noted for a Veerashaiva monastery, known as Shantaveera Matha. It has a high school and a primary health unit.

Badami

BADAMI is the headquarters of the Badami taluk. The railway station of Badami is three miles from the town. The town lies picturesquely at the mouth of a ravine between two rocky hills and a dam to the east forming a large reservoir for the water-supply of the town. Here, there are four richly ornamented and well-preserved caves, two dismantled forts and a number of ruined temples and inscriptions. The oldest temple in Badami is perhaps the one called 'Malegitti Shivalaya' standing on the flat top of a large rock. There are two inscriptions in this temple and one of them dated A.D. 1543 is of the time of the Vijayanagara King, Sadashivaraya and records the construction of a bastion. All along the north of the reservoir are old temples, most of them built of large blocks of sandstone. The caves are all on the west face of the south fort. The lowest on the west end of the hill is a Shiva cave; the next, considerably higher upto the north-east, is a Vaishnava cave; the third still further to the east on the north face of the hill is also a Vaishnava cave and is by far the finest of the group. A little beyond it, is the fourth, which is a small Jaina cave. All the four caves are rich in mythological sculpture and unusually well-preserved.

Besides the inscriptions in the caves, Badami has 18 inscriptions ranging from the sixth to the sixteenth century. Most of the inscriptions are in the two or three groups of ruined temples on the bank of the lake. On the north bank of the lake is a temple of Teggina Irappa. To the north-west of the temple lies a large shapeless rock with interesting fragments of two inscriptions, low down on its north side. The upper six lines forming the first fragment are in well-cut characters of about the sixth century. The inscription has a special interest in that it is the

earliest Badami inscription, earlier even than the cave-inscription of A.D. 578. The second fragment was in three lines, of which only a few letters remain. The characters show that it is a Chalukya inscription of the sixth or seventh century. About the middle of the lake-embankment is the temple of the god Yogeshvara. It was probably an old temple of Yellamma. At the south-east corner of the town, leaning against a wall, is a fragment of black stone-tablet with a Western Chalukya inscription. The inscription is in old Kannada characters. There are remains of 27 lines, each of about 39 letters. Inside the town is an old temple, which has been made into a dwelling house. On the pillars of this house are three inscriptions, of which one on the front of the right pillar is a Western Chalukya Sanskrit and Prakrit inscription in 15 full lines and two letters in line sixteen. The Sanskrit inscription is dated A.D. 699 in the reign of the fourth Western Chalukya king, Vijayaditya, and records the installation of the gods Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshvara at the capital of Vatapi. The illegible Prakrit part of it probably records some grant. Prettily situated at the east end of the lake with red sandstone crags towering up as a background, is the Bhutanatha group of temples, the most important at Badami, consisting of a temple built in Dravidian style with two or three smaller shrines attached. On the outside of one of the stones in the north wall of the temple is an important old Kannada inscription of about the ninth or tenth century recording the grant of rich arable land to the venerable Shridhara Bhuteshvara. Near the cliff inscription of Kappe Arabhatta, a passage through the rock leads by flights of steps into the north fort. The walls of the passage have numerous short inscriptions, chiefly names of visitors and devotees in characters from the sixth or seventh down to about the thirteenth century. Leaving the passage on the left and going round by the back of the hill is an open shrine of Tattukoti Maruti. On the rock at the back of the shrine, are two one-lined inscriptions in old Kannada characters of the eighth or ninth century.

The fortifications of Badami consist of a lower fort enclosing the town and on a level with the plain, commanded by two strong forts on the hills overhanging the town, the northern one being called Bavanbande-kote or fifty-two rocks fort, and the southern one called Ranamandala-kote or battle-field fort. The two forts stand about 300 yards apart, each about 240 feet above the plain. Both these forts were dismantled in about 1845. The north fort which is the larger and stronger of the two, is built upon detached masses of steep rock cut by narrow chasms into separate blocks. From a distance the fort appears on the north as if wholly built of masonry, but an examination shows the immense rocks joined by masonry. Over these rocks at irregular intervals, are bastions of various sizes joined by strong loopholed masonry walls. These bastions are in commanding positions. The walls were able to receive musketry and in some places were strong

enough to hold heavy ordnance. The passage to the fort was from the inner town. It lay over a series of stone steps and through several narrow gates. The south fort stands on the top of a bluff crag. The rock is sheer and is cut from the main hill by a chasm or natural ditch. The fort had an inner and an outer line of works. The inner line of works was higher than the northern fort and commanded both the larger fort and the town. A steep and narrow flight of steps led down to one of the strong masonry walls and passing through a door, the way ran up to another very small door which opened into the body of the fort. The only objects of interest in the fort are the caves in its west face.

Its remains, its neighbourhood to the sacred Aihole, Banashankari, Mahakuta and Pattadakal and inscriptional and other evidences indicate that Badami was the site of an early capital. Ptolemy (A.D. 150) makes a reference to a people called the Badiamaei which may be a trace of Badami. Inscriptions show that Badami was also called Vatapi and Badavi. An inscription at Badami, dated 1339, in the reign of the first Vijayanagara King Harihara I, records the grant of Badami to the two thousand *mahajanas* of Badavi and the building of a fort, presumably the north fort. Badami continued for several years in the possession of the Vijayanagara King, Krishnadevaraya, and later with the Adil Shahi kings. In 1746, by a treaty between the Savanur Nawab and the third Peshwa, Badami was ceded by the Savanur Nawab to the Peshwa, but it did not pass to the Marathas till 1756 when the Peshwa and the Nizam led an expedition against the Savanur Nawab. After it was taken over by the Marathas, the country round Badami seems to have fallen into a great disorder. In 1778, Badami was taken by Haidar Ali with other places in South Bijapur. In 1786, Badami surrendered to the allied forces of the Nizam and the Peshwa under Nana Phadnavis after a memorable seige of about four weeks. In the 1818 Maratha war, General Munro attacked Badami and took it after a considerable effort. In 1840, a band of 125 Arabs headed by a blind man, named Narasimha Dattatraya, entered Badami and took possession of the town and plundered the Government treasury and the market and Narasimha proclaimed himself the king. Within a week of his installation however, a small British force invested Badami and caught Narasimha and his followers who were tried and punished. The place has a high school. There are three rest houses and the road leading to the caves has been improved.

Bagalkot

BAGALKOT is the headquarters of Bagalkot taluk and sub-division and is situated on the Hubli-Sholapur line of the Southern Railway. Close by flows the Ghataprabha. It is about 54 miles south of Bijapur. From inscriptions it is learnt that the old name of the town was Bagadige. A legend says that in *puranic* times the town was gifted to the Vajantries (*i.e.*, musicians) of Ravana,

the king of Lanka. Nothing much is known about its ancient history. In medieval times, it formed part of the Vijayanagara kingdom. From 1664 to 1755, the area was under the management of the Savanur Nawab from whom it was taken by the Peshwa. By 1778, it passed into the hands of Haider Ali of Mysore, and was held by the Savanur Nawab as Haidar's vassal. Subsequently, it again came into the hands of the Marathas by the treaty of Srirangapatna (1792). In 1800, the provincial manager, Anandarao Bhikaji of the Rastia family, lived at Bagalkot and built a palace, the ruins of whose river-front can be still seen. In 1810, Peshwa Bajirao handed over the area to Nilakantharao Sarsubedar who held Bagalkot fort with a garrison till General Munro took it in 1818. Under the Peshwa, Bagalkot had a mint which was abolished in 1835.

The civic affairs of the town are managed by a municipality established in 1865. It is a flourishing town and has become a centre of trade, commerce and industry and also of education. It has a cement factory, arts, science and engineering colleges, a polytechnic a higher secondary school, and three high schools. There is a Travellers' Bungalow, Class I, and an Inspection Bungalow, Class I.

Bagewadi

BAGEWADI is the headquarters town of the taluk of the same name, and is about 25 miles south-east of Bijapur and about 12 miles north-east of Telgi railway station. According to one account, Bagewadi was the birth-place of Basaveshvara, the great religious and social reformer. The temple of Basaveshvara has a hall used as a rest house, and four shrines of Ganapathi, Sangameshvara, Mallikarjuna and Basaveshvara. The temple faces south and has some figures on the lintel. In the hall is a well which is now closed. The shrine of Mallikarjuna has a spire. The modern temple of Vithoba contains the figures of Radha, Rukmini and Vithoba. The Rameshvara temple is old and is in the Chalukyan style. Of the chief wells in the town, one named Basavanna's well is said to be of the same age as the Basavanna temple. The Sarang well has an inscribed stone near its steps. Bagewadi is said to have been formerly called Nilagiri Pattana and afterwards Bagodi. There is a high school and an Inspection Bungalow, Class II.

Banthnal

BANTHNAL (Indi taluk) is a village with a reputed Veerashaiva monastery called Sangana Basaveshvara Matha. Recently, a rural Vidyapeetha has been set up here by the Mysore State Adult Education Council to impart training in agricultural and allied subjects. There is a large farm attached to the Vidyapeetha.

Basarkod

BASARKOD[5] (Muddebihal taluk) is a small village six miles north-west of Muddebihal and 15 miles north-east of Almatti railway station. It has a Jaina temple, said to have been built by

Jakkanacharya, two Shaivite temples of Mallikarjuna and Murulingagudi or three-linga temple, and two inscribed stones. The Mallikarjuna temple is said to have been built about 1750 A.D. and the Murulingagudi about 1805 A.D.

Belagali

BELAGALI (Mudhol taluk) is situated about seven miles to the west of Mudhol. The village has some ruined temples. It was once an important town. In the opinion of some scholars, this was the birth-place of the great Kannada poet, Ranna.

Belur

BELUR (Badami taluk) is a village ten miles south-east of Badami railway station on the Hubli-Sholapur line. It has an old fort which is now in ruins and a temple of Maruthi called Belurappa after whom the village is said to have been named. In the fort, partly underground, is a large Jakkanacharya temple of Narayana with an inscription of the Western Chalukya king, Jayasimha Jagadekamalla and his sister Akkadevi. In front of a modern temple of Hanumanta in the fort, is a Western Chalukya inscription in old Kannada characters. The village has a large population of weavers and potters. There is a high school.

Bevur

BEVUR (Bagalkot taluk) is about ten miles east of Bagalkot and seven miles east of Kadlimatti railway station It has three old temples of Kalikabhavani, Narayanadeva and Rameshvara. The Rameshvara temple is adorned with sculpture.

Bijapur City

BIJAPUR CITY lies on the north slope of the ridge that forms the water-shed of the Krishna and Bhima rivers. On all sides, for long distances, stretch waving treeless downs, the uplands covered with a shallow stony soil and separated by dips or hollows of comparatively rich soil. To the north, the country is peculiarly desolate, with a series of ridges. To the very walls of the city, the country is the same except that the monotony of the rolling plain is relieved by tombs and other buildings. On the west, stretch miles of ruins of the old town of Shahpur. South of Bijapur, the country changes. Though the same treeless ridges remain, there are between the ridges fairly rich hollows and within eight miles of the walls is the valley of the Dhone. On the east too there are miles of ruins which are, however, interspersed with fairly preserved noble buildings. From whatever direction it is approached, the distant glimpses of fort-walls and bastions and noble buildings combine to give Bijapur an air of striking grandeur. As one approaches from the west, the graceful minarets of the stately group of Ibrahim Roza buildings present a welcome sight with Gol Gumbaz rising magnificently in the background. As one approaches from the south, the handsome dome of Jami Masjid, rising above the walls and bastions, presents a pleasing sight. From the east, the dark grey mausoleum of Ain-ul-mulk rises conspicuously on the old battlefield dotted with tombs.

The walls that enclose the town are about 6¼ miles round and form an irregular ellipse of which the major axis from the Mecca Gate in the west to the Allapur Gate in the east is about 2¾ miles. They are surrounded by a deep moat 40 to 50 feet broad. These walls are massive and strong and are strengthened with 96 bastions of various designs and different degrees of strength. The platform which runs all round on the walls is protected on the inside by a battlemented curtain-wall running from bastion to bastion, and loopholed for both artillery and small arms. The construction of the walls was undertaken by Ali Adil Shah I (1557-1580) after his return from the decisive victory at Talikot. It is locally reported that the nobles of the realm were each entrusted with the construction of a bastion and a curtain-wall and that this perhaps explains the great variety in the design and detail of the different sections. On each of the leading bastions a stone tablet commemorating its building was let into the wall. Some of these tablets can still be seen. Five large gates led into the town within the walls, the Mecca Gate in the west, the Shahpur Gate in the north-west, the Bahmani Gate in the north, the Allapur Gate in the east and the Managoli Gate in the south. The ancient gateways are models of building and are immensely strong. The general plan in all is much the same : two massive circular towers with a doorway between, and above the door a platform guarded by a battlemented wall. The doors themselves are of thick wooden beams fastened together with iron clamps and bristling with 12 inch iron spikes. These gates were almost impregnable and no attempt seems to have been made to force them. Even Aurangzeb did not enter the city till it surrendered, and made no attempt to gain the gateways. He entered Bijapur through the Managoli Gate and to mark the circumstance, the name of the gate was changed to Fateh or the Victory Gate. The Mecca gateway, which was closed long back, was by far the strongest and most complex of all the gates.

The climate of Bijapur is salubrious and except for the two hot months of April and May, it is pleasant almost throughout the year. Bijapur was made the headquarters of the district in 1885 and since then it has been developing into a modern town served with civic amenities like water-supply, lighting, education and sanitation. Old dilapidated houses are being altered and re-built. Areas that were previously isolated wastes are now being covered with modern constructions. It is one of the most important tourist centres in the country. The total area of Bijapur city is 5.6 sq. miles. The civic affairs are managed by a municipality established in 1854. Till about the beginning of the 16th century the population of Bijapur was not very large. The ample water contained in the underground strata of the locality was enough to ensure adequate water-supply to the inhabitants of the town. By about the 16th century, the population had increased considerably. Ali Adil Shah I (1557-1580) built the large well in Shahpur, now known

as Chand Bavdi, and made channels to lead the water through the city. The channel which brought water from Toravi, three miles from Bijapur and distributed it through the city, was a vast work of no mean engineering skill.

Situated in a tract which is often subject to scarcity conditions, Bijapur city is fortunate in having the best water-works in the whole of the Division and the credit for this goes to Sri M. Visvesvaraya with whose name the Bijapur water-works are associated.

There are four large public gardens in the city (i) the Netaji Park, (ii) the Gagan Mahal Park, (iii) the Municipal office garden and (iv) the Sikandar Park. The Municipality owns and maintains a Station Dharmashala. There are several rest houses maintained by the Government (*vide* Appendix). There are five markets: the Monteath Market, the Nehru Market, the Azad Market, the Open-site Market and the Mutton Market. The city is a centre of trade, commerce and industry as also of education. There are arts, science and commerce colleges, a Sainik School, a polytechnic, three higher secondary schools and five high schools.

The following paragraphs give a brief account of the places of interest in Bijapur city.

Adalat Mahal: This building originally consisted of two storeys with wide verandahs elevated on large wooden pillars. In consequence of its having fallen to decay, the Raja of Satara had some parts taken down, and the only remaining parts to be seen in 1844 were the ruined fountain in the garden and the terrace where people were allowed to present themselves. The structure was just like a skeleton on the mass of ruins before its conversion as a residential building for the use of the State. It is now used as the residence of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Situated about a mile and a half from the railway station, it is now a stately double-storeyed structure standing in the midst of a picturesque surrounding of green trees. To its south can be traced the remains of the fountain and walls of the royal gardens of the Adil Shahs. Beyond this garden, further to the north, is a mosque said to have been built by Aurangzeb. Besides the Adalat Mahal are the ruins of Suraj Mahal, now converted for use as servants' quarters.

Afzal Khan's Cenotaph: Outside the city walls, about 2½ miles from the Shahpur gateway are the cenotaph and mosque of Afzal Khan. The story of Afzal Khan's last expedition and tragic end is one of the most thrilling in Deccan history. He began the construction of his own mausoleum during his life-time, and the double-storeyed mosque attached to it appears to have been finished in A. D. 1653. The tomb was never completed and was still in the hands of the architect when Afzal Khan went on that

ill-fated campaign against Shivaji. His body was never brought back to his own sepulchre, but was interred upon the slopes of Pratapgad, close to the spot where he was cut down by Shivaji. Consequently, the central unpaved space in the floor of the cenotaph, where his grave should have been, remains undisturbed to this day. Close to the tomb on the west is the attendant mosque. This is a two-storeyed building. It is possible that the upper floor was intended for the exclusive use of Afzal Khan's women-folk, the lower prayer chamber being too small to allow of a portion being partitioned off for their use. On the south side of the mosque and cenotaph are the ruins of Afzal Khan's palace.

Afzal Khan's wives' tombs: About six furlongs to the south of Afzal Khan's tomb are his wives' tombs situated in a grove of trees and on a large masonry platform are eleven rows of graves, all being those of women amounting in all to 63 with an open empty grave, which should have made the 64th. Tradition tells us that Afzal Khan was so impressed with the prediction of the astrologers that he would not return to Bijapur, he had all his wives drowned before setting out, and all but one, who escaped, were buried here. Close by is an old well in which they are said to have met with their death.

Ain-ul-mulk's tomb and mosque: About a mile and a half to the east of Bijapur is the tomb of Ain-ul-mulk standing out as a very conspicuous object upon the wide stretch of plain. It is a massive square building, surrounded by a well-proportioned dome. The mosque is a very ornate building and a good example of the richly decorated plaster buildings in Bijapur. In the tomb is said to have been buried Ain-ul-mulk Kanani, one of the nobles of Ibrahim I, who rebelled against that king and was killed in 1556.

Ali Adil Shah I's tomb: Situated in the south-west quarter of the town, Ali Adil Shah's tomb is a plain modest building consisting of an outer row of five arches enclosing a central chamber. The inner chamber has three arches on each face, but they are solid with a door-way in every central arch. The stone coffin and the carved wooden canopy which once surrounded the grave are no longer there. A low earthen mound in the centre of the chamber now marks the last resting place of the most warlike king of Bijapur. This severely plain structure was the earliest royal tomb to be constructed in Bijapur.

Ali Adil Shah II's tomb: To the north-west of the citadel, about 100 yards from the outer moat, is a large square building, roofless and with unfinished arches in dark basalt. This is the tomb of Ali Adil Shah II (1656-72) probably begun on his accession to the throne in 1656 and intended to rival Gol Gumbaz,

the tomb of his father, Mahmud Adil Shah. The building was conceived on a magnificent scale but was destined never to be completed. The platform is 20 feet high. This great elevated basement, on which the arches of this unfinished structure stand, is 215 feet square, while that of the Gol Gumbaz is 158 feet square. In the centre, on a raised platform, are the tomb stones of Ali Adil Shah II and some of his family members, the graves being in the crypt below, which is entered by a door on the east side. The whole structure with the lofty basement would, if it had been completed, have been a most graceful monument in Bijapur. Though exposed for nearly 300 years to the rigours of climate, the arches of this roofless monument are well preserved, a fact, which speaks much for the excellent material used. The building is one of the most striking ruins in the city.

Ali Shahi Pir's mosque and tomb : The mosque is a square measuring 36 feet 6 inches each way with a curious wagon-vaulted roof. The mihrab is unusual in several ways. It is a nine-sided recess, two sides in the front being open into the body of the mosque. The coloured tile-work that decorated the front of the mihrab is no longer there. The facade of the mosque is very pleasing by the effect obtained by the introduction of a great number of receding lines of moulding round the arches, giving them a deep set appearance. This little mosque is well and solidly built.

Hazrat Sayyad Ali was one of Bijapur's saints in the time of Ali Adil Shah I who is said to have constructed this mosque to his memory. He was a *Shahid* (martyr), being killed in a battle. Outside the gate on the north-east of the mosque is the tomb-stone over the grave of the saint.

Amin Dargah : This is one of the most sacred places in Bijapur and is located about a mile to the west of the city. It is the tomb of Hazarat Khwajah Amin-ud-din, a saint and son of Shah Burhan-ud-din, who died in A.D. 1664. The building is said to have been erected by Afzal Khan. It is a very conspicuous landmark for miles around owing to its elevated position.

Anand Mahal : This building stands facing north in the centre of the citadel and was built by Ibrahim Adil Shah II in 1589. It is one of the handsomest palaces of Bijapur but is now sadly ruined. It is two-storeys high with an open front platform reached at each end by a broad flight of stone steps. The lofty basement gives dignity to the frontage. The roof was throughout beautifully ornamented in stucco work, while the central wall opposite the entrance seems to have been inlaid with coloured stones and ornamented with inscriptions and paintings. The roof also formed a handsome terrace from which the ladies of the palace could see the outside world. The Anand Mahal was restored and

converted for State purposes and now houses the Gymkhana Club, Inspection Bungalow, Soil Conservation Office, District Development Board and the District Agricultural Office. A portion of the eastern wing is the residential quarters of the Assistant Commissioner.

Andu Masjid: This is a two-storeyed building and not a two-storeyed mosque, the upper floor being a prayer chamber while the ground floor is a hall or rest house. There is no *mimber* (pulpit) in the mosque and this may give the clue for its elevated position. Women's mosques have no pulpit for the reason that no man can enter them to address the worshippers. The mosque is about the best built of any in Bijapur. Ornamentation has been sparing and discreet. Along the top of the south end of the terrace is the first course of a parapet or screen-wall. In the back-wall of the mosque is a large central mihrab, and a small niche in each of the side bays. A lengthy Persian inscription around the entrance doorway records that the mosque was built in 1608 by Itbar Khan, one of the nobles of Ibrahim Adil Shah II and Sultan Mahmud.

Aras Mahal: To the south-east of the Adalat Mahal stands the Aras Mahal which, according to an old Persian chronicle, was a pleasure palace built by Ali Shah II in 1669. This splendid palace was in hopeless ruins when it was restored and converted for State purposes. It is now the residence of the District Surgeon.

Archæological Museum: This museum is housed in the upper storey of the great outer gateway of the Gol Gumbaz. It was founded in 1912 with the object of collecting, preserving and exhibiting antiquities of historical and archæological interest of Bijapur and the surrounding areas. The collections, exhibited in the nine improvised chambers in the upper storey, include the relics of the Adil Shahi period, inscribed slabs, sculptures, paintings, manuscripts, sanads, Persian and Arabic calligraphy, textiles, china earthenware, wooden carvings, coins, arms and weapons. On the ground floor are arranged lithic records and sculptures belonging to Hindu dynasties that ruled in the Deccan, many of which are historically very significant.

Ark-killa or citadel, nearly in the centre of the city is one of the most interesting parts of Bijapur. It was chosen by Yusuf Adil Shah as the site for his fort. The present citadel is nearly circular, a little less than a mile round. Its defences are a strong curtain wall with several bastions of considerable strength on the south and east, a rampart, mound and ditch. The citadel was not completely fortified till the reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah I. The original design seems to have been to build a double wall round the fort with two moats, and to have the space between turned into a garden with ponds and fountains. On the east only

one wall was built, though its base was guarded by a curtain-wall running from bastion to bastion. At present the main entrance to the citadel is on the south-east. Originally, five well-fortified gates are mentioned, but of three of these no trace remains. Though its palaces are in ruins and its water courses and fountains dry, an air of kingly dignity clings to the Ark-killa, and rouses a feeling of reverent admiration for the noble remains of a famous dynasty.

Asar Mahal: On the crest of the eastern glacis of the citadel is the Asar Mahal which, of all the royal palaces, has alone escaped destruction. It was built by Sultan Mahmud about 1646, and as it was intended to serve the purpose of a Hall of Justice, it was originally called Adalat Mahal. To make it accessible from the royal residence, a covered passage was carried on piers across the moat to connect it with the citadel. The walls and ceilings of the rooms are painted with landscapes and figures and leaves. The room off the south side of the gilded hall is a gorgeously painted apartment. Aurangzeb, it is said, was incensed at seeing the human figures painted on the walls, and ordered the faces of all the figures to be destroyed. On the ground floor, at the foot of the southern staircase is a closed room which was the *kitabkhana* or library. Out, in the front of the building is a great square tank still fed by the Begum Tallao and Toravi conduits. On the edge of this pond, near the southern entrance are some wonderfully large slabs of green stone and slate, and in the front verandah is a beautiful oblong slab of shell marble said to have been brought from Arabia. From the balcony on the upper floor one can have a beautiful view of the eastern part of the town.

Aurangzeb Idgah: Near the municipal high service reservoir is situated the Idgah built by Aurangzeb in 1687, after the capture of the city, as a place of assembly for Muslims on occasions of Bakrid and other festivals. It is a large square enclosure measuring 130 yards each way. The building which is uncovered is uniformly plain. At each corner of the enclosure are small towers with steps leading to the top probably for the *mauzzan* to call for prayers.

Balaji Mandira: About a furlong and a half from where the Rama Temple road takes off from the Basaveshwara road stands the Balaji Mandira. The temple was constructed about 50 years ago out of public funds contributed by the mercantile community. The idol of Sri Balaji is beautifully made in black marble.

Ratullah Khan's Mosque: This building was for some time used as a school. The most peculiar feature in the building is the ceiling. Two transverse cross arches divide the interior into three equal bays, each of which is a longer rectangle. In order to fit in a circular dome into the middle of these, two smaller and transverse arches, resting upon the haunches of the greater arches, are thrown

across to divide the long rectangle into three parts. This arrangement obviates the use of pillars within the mosque, two of which would have been needed, had the ceiling and roof been worked out in an ordinary way.

Bukhari Masjid: This is said to have been built by the famous Chand Bibi for a *moulvi* of the Bukhari family. The mosque is in a large square once enclosed by a row of archways of which only those on the south and east still remain. In the centre of the east-side is a handsome gateway of polished green stone ornamented with carvings, while above the door is a Persian inscription also cut in a polished green stone.

Chand Bavdi: This well was built by Ali Adil Shah I in 1579 in honour of his queen Chand Bibi. It is situated in the north-west corner of the town about 150 yards south-east of the Shahpur Gate. The entrance is spanned by a single arch, approached by a descending flight of steps. A passage runs round the well, and rooms were built in the centre of the three sides, with windows facing the well. This well is older than the Taj Bavdi, the bigger well situated near the Mecca Gate. As the general plan of both these wells is much the same, apparently the Chand Bavdi served as a model for the Taj Bavdi.

Chota Asar: This is a small mosque standing in a dilapidated enclosure. It is remarkable for the amount of rich ornament in stucco which covers the wall, ceiling and part of the facade. The manner in which the design is carried out on the walls is worth noticing. Instead of forming the ornament, as it is elsewhere, at once in raised plaster on a flat surface, the workmen have cut into the thick flat coating of plaster on the walls and removed that part of it which filled the interstices between the lines of the pattern. The consequence is that although the design is in raised plaster, yet it is on the same level as the general surface of the wall.

Chinchadiddi Mosque: In the east centre of the citadel, perched upon a lofty bastion of the citadel walls stands the Chinchadiddi mosque. It is a very plain building. It derives its name from the diddi (postern gate) below the mosque which gate was perhaps approached once through some chinch (tamarind) trees.

Chini Mahal or *Faroukh Mahal*: This building consists of one large lofty *durbar* hall in the centre and of a series of rooms on each wing. It was built by Yusuf Adil Shah. The terraced top of the building commands a fine view of the ruins of the citadel. No hall in any other palace in Bijapur can compare with it for size and loftiness. The Chini Mahal is called so from the amount of broken china found about there when excavations were carried out. The building has been converted for the use of public

offices, and the offices of the Deputy Commissioner, the District Judge and the District Superintendent of Police are all housed in it.

Gagan Mahal: About 200 feet to the west of Anand Mahal stands the Gagan Mahal said to have been built in about 1561 A.D. For many years it served the two-fold purpose of a royal residence and durbar hall until the Sat Mazali and surrounding block of buildings were completed. The main building is now roofless and is nothing but a vast empty shell of masonry. In the durbar hall of this building were enacted many of the most momentous deeds recorded in Bijapur history. It was here that the noble queen Chand Bibi sat for many years at the helm of the State. It was here that the glory of the Adil Shahs departed for ever, when Aurangzeb, after his capture of the city, commanded the unfortunate king, Sikandar, to appear before him in silver chains. The main architectural feature of this palace is its great central arch which has a span of 60 feet 9 inches.

Gol Gumbaz: About two furlongs to the west of the railway station stands the Gol Gumbaz, transcending all other buildings in Bijapur in simple mass, and dominating the landscape for miles around. For sheer size few other buildings in India can be compared with it. Its noble proportions and magnificent dome are seen to the fullest advantage from a distance. This vast mausoleum stands out with most striking effect when viewed from the upper hall of the Asar Mahal. King Ibrahim had raised the beautiful pile of the Ibrahim Roza which was the last word in decorative and luxurious magnificence. Realising that it was impossible for him to go further on the same lines, Mahmud struck out in a different direction altogether, and endeavoured to dwarf it and everything else by stupendous mass. The Gol-Gumbaz is the antithesis of the Ibrahim Roza in that the strong virility of conception of the one contrasts with the delicate femininity of the other. The Gol Gumbaz is, however, only one item in an architectural scheme and comprehensive composition of considerable magnitude comprising, besides a mosque, *nagarkhana* or drum house and gateway, a sarai (rest house) and other structural amenities associated with the imperial mausoleum, all contained within a single walled enclosure. For all its size, Gol Gumbaz is a simple building, just a great square hall, enclosed by four lofty walls, buttressed up by octagonal towers at the corners, and the whole surmounted by a hemispherical dome. The sides of the square which are 9 feet thick are built of cut stone and rise externally to a height of over 100 feet. At each corner of the square, outside, is an octagonal tower divided into seven storeys, the outer face of each storey being pierced with lancet-shaped windows. At the base of the dome outside, a platform runs round the building, protected on the outer side by a masonry parapet. Climbing a few steps from the platform one goes into the interior

of the dome through a doorway at each angle of the building. A notable feature is the massive cornice which runs round the building between the tops of the arches of the walls and the parapet. It is the heaviest in Bijapur and is one of the most daring feats accomplished in the country. The projection is about 11 feet 6 inches from the walls and 90 feet above the ground. The whispering gallery that runs round inside the dome is another remarkable feature. Access is gained to it from the terraced roof around the base of the dome by eight small doorways through it. All except two have now been closed. On entering the building, a person is struck by the loud echoes which fill the place in answer to his foot-fall; but these sounds are intensified and become clearer on entering the gallery. The slightest whisper is heard from side to side and a conversation may be easily carried on across the diameter of the dome, in the lowest undertone, by simply talking to the wall, out of which the answering voice appears to come. Above the southern door, hanging from an iron chain, is a large stone, which is locally said to be meteoric and to have been brought from Arabia. There is also a version that this meteorite fell in the vicinity during Mahmud's reign. Upon the great raised platform, 77 feet square and 24 feet high in the centre of the mausoleum under the dome, are the counterfeit tombs of the grandson of Sultan Mahmud, Mahmud's younger wife, the Sultan himself, his favourite mistress, his daughter and his elder wife. Real graves are in the crypt or vault immediately below. To the west of the great mausoleum is the mosque which is attached to the tomb. It is a well-proportioned and elegant building with slender minarets and rich deep cornice. The general style and finish of this mosque show that it was not due to want of skilled labour that the Gol Gumbaz was built so plainly and was covered with plaster instead of richly chiselled stone-work. Recently, a beautiful park has been laid out around this monument.

Greenstone Sarcophagus: Fifty yards to the south of the tomb of Ali Adil Shah I is a beautifully cut and moulded tomb-stone in a dark greenish-black basalt, standing upon a high and extensive platform. The owner of this tomb-stone is unknown. The platform on which the greenstone sarcophagus stands is in itself a splendid work of art, while the tomb-stone rising from the centre of the platform in its simple grandeur is not surpassed by any of the more stately tombs of the city.

Ibrahim Roza: About 600 yards to the west of the city stands a beautiful and picturesque group of two buildings, a tomb and a mosque, enclosed by gardens on three sides. The mausoleum is that of Ibrahim Adil Shah II and the mosque attached to it is separated by a large fountain and reservoir. This group of buildings is no doubt the *magnum opus* of the Adil Shahs. Fergusson declares it to be " a group as rich and as picturesque as any in India, and far excelling anything of the sort on this side of the

Hellespont". The magnificent group stands upon a high terrace, in a great rectangular enclosure about 400 feet square, with a lofty entrance tower in the middle of the north side ornamented with four graceful minarets. The tomb which is by far the most ornate building in Bijapur forms a square 116 feet and consists of an inner chamber about 54 feet square surrounded by a double row of arches forming two open colonnades. It is surmounted by a dome resting on a second square rising out of the flat roof of the building, with its base ornamented by a number of small minarets. The columns of this colonnade are curiously wrought from the springing of the arches, in imitation of wood-carving, and the arches themselves are of a very quaint shape and are incrusted with carvings in a beautiful variety of designs. Enclosed by this inner colonnade is the square chamber forming the tomb. The exterior walls of the sepulchre are most elaborately decorated. Opposite the tomb is the mosque. Its front is perhaps a more pleasing composition than the front of the tomb, the five arches being simpler and grander. At each corner of the mosque is a tall graceful minaret and between each of the corner minarets are six smaller ones richly decorated in plaster work. The carving of the cornice and brackets of the mosque is equal if not superior to the carving on the tomb, while the front is further ornamented by hanging stone-chains, each carved out of one stone ending in thin, carved and elliptical stones. The conception, design and profusion of the richest decorative details mark this building as the culminating point of the Deccani style of skilled and delicate architecture. The expense of the building must have been very great. A Persian inscription near the south door gives some record of the cost.

Jahaz Mahal: Beside the Asar Mahal and apparently forming with it a part of a group of buildings connected with one another is a ruined building called Jahaz Mahal. It is said that in this building were the offices of the admiralty. Bijapur then possessed a considerable fleet. With bare walls and hollow gaping doorways and windows from which all its wood-work was removed it now stands as a wreck.

Jala Manzil: Immediately in front of the Sat Mazali is a neat little structure called Jala Manzil or Jala Mandira (water pavilion). It stands in the middle of a small reservoir. It was, no doubt, intended as a pleasant place to sit in and while away the hour. Unlike some other pavilions in Bijapur, this one does not appear to have had pipes laid through its masonry for a water display.

Jami Masjid: About 1,200 yards east of the citadel stands the great Jami Masjid where the Friday sermon was delivered. Ali Adil Shah I, on his return from his victorious expedition against Vijayanagara, his coffers overflowing with the spoils of war, and his head full of new plans for the better defence and adornment of his capital, first turned his attention to the erection of a suitable place

of worship for the ever-increasing population of the city. Though he and all the later kings paid much attention to it, it was never finished and the minarets which should crown the end of each wing remained unbuilt. As it now stands, the mosque is a rectangle about 400 feet from east to west and 280 feet from north to south. The main or eastern gateway enters on a large quadrangle the three sides of which are the mosque, and in the centre is a large fountain and a reservoir. Including the great open courtyard, embraced between its two wings, it occupies the greatest area of any building in Bijapur—about 91,000 square feet. If the 56 feet long wings are added, the area of the square totals upto 1,16,300 square feet. The columns in the main building divide the floor into 45 equal squares. A series of black borders divides the polished cement floor into spaces, each large enough for one worshipper and gives it the appearance of a chequered or tesselated pavement. The main building has 2,286 such spaces. The most beautiful feature of the building is the dome. Though less than half the diameter of the Gol Gumbaz dome, it makes up for want of size by extreme elegance. Before the great central *mihrab* hangs a heavy curtain, and when this is drawn aside, a sight of gorgeous colouring is revealed. The whole front and recess are covered with rich gilding upon a coloured ground. There are representations of tombs and minarets, censers and chains, niches containing books, vases with flowers, and the whole is interspersed with bands and medallions bearing decorative inscriptions. Among the latter are these :—

"Place no trust in life ; it is but brief."
"There is no rest in this transitory world."
" The world is very pleasing to the senses."
'Life is the best of all gifts, but it is not lasting."

The mosque is still used by the Muslims of the city and the call to prayer may be heard today as in the time of the Adil Shahi kings.

Jod Gumbaz (Twin Domes) : About 400 yards to the east of Mecca Gate are two domes, which on account of their close proximity and likeness to each other are called Jod Gumbaz. The floors of both the tombs are at a very considerable elevation above the surrounding ground level. This is due to the vaults, containing the graves, being built upon the ground rather than beneath its surface, as is the case in most tombs. These two tombs are the only buildings, besides the Gol Gumbaz, that have galleries within the domes, but owing to the small diameter of the domes, they have no distinct echo.

Karim-ud-din's mosque : About 200 yards to the south-west of Anand Mahal stands a curious structure which gives the impression of an old and dilapidated Hindu temple. This is Karim-ud-din's mosque, which is the earliest dated mosque in Bijapur. This Karim-ud-din seems to have become the Governor of Bijapur

in the early years of the fourteenth century. A Kannada inscription upon the face of a pillar inside the mosque gives A.D. 1320 as the year of the construction by one Revayya, an architect of Salotgi, under orders of Karim-ud-din. This building is a rectangular enclosure with a handsome vestibule in front, the portico of which spreading into the wings fills the front of the mosque. The style of architecture belongs to the oldest Hindu buildings in the Deccan, massive slabs of granite passing from one column to the other to form the roof, and lying in close contact with each other without cement or other joining substance. According to Henry Cousens, this building had been erected from a miscellaneous lot of material obtained from one or more Hindu temples. It is also said that originally it was an Agrahara Hindu College, which was converted into a mosque by Muslims of Malik Kafur's irruption.

Kulkarni's Kalanidhi: This is a personal collection of very rare and valuable pieces of art and antiques with historical importance—paintings, bronzes, sculptures, coins and some scarce books. The collection includes some rare and unpublished photographs of Mahatma Gandhi as President of the Indian National Congress held at Belgaum and of the historical peace-march in Naokhali. There are also some rare Gandhian antiques and several photographs of men and events that made history in India's fight for freedom from 1920.

Landa Kasab Gun: In the middle of the southern fort wall of the town stands the Landa Kasab bastion on which lies the Landa Kasab, the greatest gun of Bijapur. It is 21 feet and 7 inches long and has a diameter, at the breech, of 4 feet and 4 inches, while that at the muzzle is 4 feet and 5 inches and the estimated weight is about 46½ tons. It is made, like most of the iron guns of that period, by fagotting iron bars together. The gun was apparently mounted on an iron pivot, but it now lies propped on logs of wood. On the muzzle on one side are marks where it has been struck by cannon balls probably from the artillery of Aurangzeb who besieged the city from this quarter. Closeby on the same bastion is another small iron gun 5 feet and 9 inches long with a calibre of about 9½ inches. On half a dozen other bastions of the fort wall lie guns similarly manufactured. Though exposed for more than 250 years to the rigours of the climate, these guns show no sign of rust or decay.

Mahalakshmi Temple: This temple was built by the late Sri Pandurangarao Anantarao Desai, a noted pleader and philanthropist of Bijapur. The construction of the temple was undertaken in 1909 and completed in 1915. The main deity, Mahalakshmi, is installed in the sanctum over which rises the *gopuram* (tower). An audience hall extends from the facade of the ante-chamber to the southern front wall of the temple. There is an upper storey with a balcony on the south wherein is located the Adwaita

Granthalaya containing Vedic and other religious literature freely open to the public of the town. All the images in the temple are of white marble.

Malik-i-Maidan: About a 100 yards to the north of Phatka Gate, stands the Serzi Buruj or Lion Tower named after two heraldic lions carved in stone to the right of the entrance which leads to the tower platform. The bastion is not very high but is of great diameter and very strong. In the centre are two raised circular platforms for cannon, on one of which lies supported on beams of wood the great gun of Bijapur, the Malik-i-Maidan (Monarch of the Plain). Next to Landa Kasab, this is the largest in Bijapur. It is estimated to weigh about 55 tons and was cast at Ahmadnagar in 1549 by a Turkish officer in the service of Burhan Nizam Shah I. This colossal piece of ordnance differs from the other Bijapur guns in that it is cast and not welded. Its composition is unknown, but when struck, it sounds like a bell and is probably of the same alloy as is used in making gongs. Outside, it is of a dark-green colour, the surface polished like glass, while it is adorned with inscriptions in Persian and Arabic beautifully cut in relief on the upper surface in three separate panels. The great muzzle is fashioned into the shape of the head of a lion or dragon through which the 'Monarch' belched forth destruction. It is said to have been taken to the great battle of 1565. The gun was brought to Bijapur in A.D. 1632 as a trophy of war and was set upon its present bastion. Its value as a piece of ordnance is questionable, for though the ball must have been very large owing to the expanding shape of the bore, the range could not have been great. It was several times proposed to be transferred to England as a curiosity, but the difficulty of carrying it to the sea coast was considered too great. This grand old gun was nearly meeting a sad fate in 1854 when by some misunderstanding it was put to auction and actually sold for its metal for Rs. 150 by a local subordinate magistrate. The sale was, however, cancelled and the Malik remains one of the most interesting and historical objects in Bijapur.

Malika Jahan Begum's Mosque: About a 100 yards to the west of the citadel stands this mosque built in 1586 by Ibrahim Adil Shah II in honour of his wife, Malika Jahan Begum. This building is a fine specimen of the more delicate phase of Bijapur architecture. Stucco ornament also enters into the general scheme of decoration. The mosque is also called Janjiri Masjid on account of the small stone chains that once adorned its cornice.

Malik Sandal Mosque: This mosque and its courtyard show a strange mixture of Hindu and Muslim architecture. The roof is borne not on arches but on eight-sided columns, with Hindu pedestals and capitals. Except for the central dome and the western *mihrab*, the construction is in Hindu style. The ordinary design and want of ornament make it unlikely that Malik

Sandal, the architect of Ibrahim Roza, had anything to do with this mosque. According to one account, this mosque was built by a courtesan who grew religious and built a mosque. The small rooms and cells might then be intended for other women of her class who wished to follow her example. The fact that the chief tomb-stone in the courtyard is of a woman supports this story. It is said that Malik Sandal himself had his last resting place in Tikota, 15 miles west of Bijapur, which was probably his *inam village* where he retired in his old age.

Mecca Masjid: Near the centre of the citadel a lofty wall encloses the Mecca Masjid, so called because it is said to be a correct imitation of the mosque at Mecca. It is one of the prettiest as well as the smallest mosque in Bijapur. It stands in the centre of a paved yard, and is surrounded by an arched corridor supporting a terrace which runs round the mosque on a level with the roof. The general style of the building and its architectural details seem to belong to the reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah II and perhaps built under the supervision of Malik Sandal.

Mehtar Mahal: Strictly speaking, this is not a palace, but an ornamental gateway leading to a mosque and garden. According to one account, the name means the "sweeper's palace". When Ibrahim Adil Shah I was stricken with leprosy, an astrologer told him that if he gave a large sum of money to the first person he saw on waking next morning, the money would be spent in works of charity, and that the king would recover. Actually, the astrologer meant himself to be the first man. Unfortunately, the king rose a bit earlier than usual since he had a restless night, and the first person he saw was a sweeper. Following the advice of the soothsayer, the king gave the sweeper a treasury order for a large sum. He was forced to take the gift, and being unable to spend it, resolved to fulfil the wise man's prophecy and built a mosque which would eclipse all the buildings in Bijapur. This mosque was the Mehtar Mahal. The style of the ornamentation and the carvings seem to point to the time of Ibrahim Roza when the decorative art of Bijapur was at its best. This period also agrees with a second account which assigns the building to a certain Mehtar Gada, who is stated to have been a Minister of Ibrahim II. Nothing has been discovered in history regarding this Mehtar Gada. A third account also current in the town is that the gateway and mosque were erected by a mehtar (head) among the Fakirs or Muslim mendicants. The mosque to which the Mehtar Mahal is the entrance is a small low building of little architectural importance.

Moti Gumbaz: About two furlongs to the north-west of Ibrahim Roza stands the Moti Gumbaz or pearl mosque. Its white dome is seen from a considerable distance. Of the origin of the name of the Pearl Mosque, a story is told that the inside

of the tomb was whitened with a wash largely composed of pearls ground to powder.

Mustafakhan's Mosque and Palace: About 200 yards to the north of Jumma Masjid road stands this mosque, a very lofty and substantially built edifice. The mosque stands on a platform about 5 feet high. Behind this mosque are the ruins of Mustafakhan's palace, portions of which have been preserved and patched up. It must have been an extensive residence judging from the extent of the different blocks of buildings, courtyards, gateways, tanks and gardens.

Narasimha Temple: This temple, popularly known as Narasoba's temple is in the west centre of the citadel. The temple is dedicated to god Dattatraya. The audience hall was a stone structure, but it has now been replaced by a gabled corrugated iron cover standing on wooden pillars. Ibrahim Adil Shah II seems to have taken great interest in this temple and is reported to have also worshipped in it.

Nau Gumbaz: This "mosque of the nine domes" is situated about 200 yards to the north-east of Mustafakhan's mosque. The peculiarity of this building is its multiple doming. The body of the mosque is divided by its arching into nine bays. Save for the want of a little more height in the arches, this mosque is remarkably well-proportioned in all respects.

Pani Mahal: In front of Aras Mahal, upon one of the bastions of the old citadel wall, are the ruined walls of a little pavilion known as the 'Pani Mahal'. This was originally a little garden house or pleasure resort, occupying an elevated position. It was probably called the Pani Mahal as it overhung the surrounding water of the moat. The few small walls that remain are covered with clean-cut surface ornament. The masonry of these walls is particularly well-finished.

Parshwanatha Temple: The temple is almost a square and is strongly built with semi-polished stones. The small entrance door in the south leads into a rectangular hall into which open three doors of the shrine along the western wall of the temple. On a small raised platform in the shrine are some Jaina statues, the central one being that of Parshwanatha. There are three other Parshwanatha temples in Bijapur city. The structural style of these temples resembles that of similar temples in Gujarat.

Rama Mandira: It is an oblong structure, 40 feet by 60 feet, with the temple proper constructed in the middle. It was constructed about 50 years ago by some devotees of Shri Rama from the Marwadi mercantile community. The sanctum is a 15 feet square situated in the middle of a hall. The walls and the floor of the

sanctum are fixed with coloured tiles, and white marble idols of Rama, Sita and Lakshmana are installed in it.

Rukmangada Pandit Samadhi: To the south-east of the city just beyond the city limits stands a modest rectangular building. It is the Samadhi of Rukmangada Pandit who is said to have been born in 1610 A.D. Son of a judicial officer under the Adil Shahs, he became a great physician, musician, philosopher and yogi credited with supernatural powers. It is believed that he performed many miracles such as enabling the born dumb to speak, turning flesh into flowers, curing leprosy-patients and stopping the ravages of cholera epidemic, etc. It is also believed that he played a distinguished part in repelling the first invasion of Aurangzeb. A great festival is held annually on the anniversary of the philosopher. In front of the *samadhi* are outhouses for the use of pilgrims.

Sangit Mahal: About the centre of 'Nauraspur' (a new city built by Ibrahim Adil Shah II four miles to the west of Bijapur, which is now in ruins) within a high walled enclosure, are the remains of the Nauras or Sangit Mahal which is a duplicate on a smaller scale of the Gagan Mahal in the citadel of Bijapur. Most of the palace is a mass of ruin. A small stream encircles the palace on two sides, and surrounding all about a 100 yards off, a lofty wall secures privacy. With the hills round Nauraspur in the background and the ruins of other palaces on every side, the situation of the Sangit Mahal is extremely picturesque.

Sat Manzil: This seven-storeyed palace is the corner structure of a large quadrangular range of buildings on the west of the citadel overlooking the inner most. From every quarter of the town and citadel this building is seen to rise high above the surroundings. At present it rises to a height of five storeys or 97 feet in all, but a narrow staircase rises from the fifth to a sixth which does not now exist. It is said to have been built by Ibrahim Adil Shah II in 1583 as a palace, but if this were so, it must have been far more extensive than it is at present for its accommodation is very limited. It must have been an adjunct to the whole of the palace buildings rather than a separate one in itself. It was once supposed to contain exquisite ornamentations and paintings, but there are now no traces of these except for some paintings in the stucco work of the ceilings of the different floors. The top of the building commands a picturesque and over-all view of the city, which well repays the toil of climbing.

Siddheshvara Temple: The construction of this temple was begun about 50 years ago and was only recently completed. It is a rectangular structure about 40 feet north-south and 100 feet east-west, the external walls being built of polished stones from Badami. In the sanctum beyond is the polished brass bust of

Pannaga-bhushana Shiva or Siddheshvara with only the face visible over the pedestal. A high tower rises over the sanctum.

Taj Bavdi: About a 100 yards east of the Mecca gateway is situated the Taj Bavdi. It is stated to have been built by Malik Sandal in honour of Queen Taj, wife of Ibrahim Adil Shah II. The well is 223 feet square and 52 feet deep. Inside of the archway a broad terrace or landing juts out into the water of the tank, from which flights of stone steps on both sides lead down to the water's edge.

Travellers' Bungalow and Circuit House: About a mile and a half from the railway station stands the Travellers' Bungalow and Circuit House within a large open space enclosed by a compound wall. It was constructed out of the ruins of Yakut Dabuli's Mahal. The Circuit House, which is a part of the building, is a first class bungalow fully furnished. The Travellers' Bungalow which forms the other part has got two suites. The whole building has got a high plinth and is airy and well-maintained.

Upari Buruj: On a high ground about 260 yards south of Chand Bavdi is the isolated tower known as the 'Upari Buruj' (lofty tower). A Persian inscription near the top states that it was built about A.D. 1584. The tower is round and about 80 feet high and is climbed by a flight of stone steps winding round outside. Whether it was ever useful in defence is unknown, but it was furnished with all the necessary war materials, guns, powder-chambers and water cisterns. Its two guns are curious as they are of great length with bore of somewhat small calibre.

Yakut Dabuli's Tomb and Mosque: To the north-east of Adalat Mahal is an extremely pretty little square building surmounted by small minarets. This is the tomb of Yakut Dabuli. The side-walls are ornamented with handsome open stone windows which are well-carved. The mosque close by is a larger and more important building than the mausoleum.

Bilgi

BILGI: Eighteen miles north-west of Bagalkot is Bilgi, the headquarters of the Bilgi taluk. The chief objects of interest in and about the town are ponds and temples from three to four hundred years old. About 200 yards from the north gate of the town is the Arettina-bhavi (six-bullock well). In the inside of the well is a shrine of Mahadeva. Inscriptions in Kannada, Marathi, Persian and Sanskrit record that it was built in A.D. 1708. South of Bilgi are the pond and the temple of Siddheshvara. In front of the temple is a lamp-pillar cut out of one stone and 30 feet high with an inscription recording that it was built in A.D. 1589. The place has a high school and an Inspection Bungalow, Class II.

Chadchan

CHADCHAN (Indi taluk) is a village on the Bijapur-Pandharpur road and is about 19 miles from Indi Road railway station. There is an old temple of Paramananda said to have been constructed on a spot where Saint Prabhudeva had encamped. A Sangameshvara fair is held every year, during which a large-scale trade in cattle takes place. The people of this place took an active part in the freedom struggle and constructive programme. It is a place also noted for cultural activities. There is a colony of weavers and a high school. The place has an Inspection Bungalow, Class I.

Chandkawathe

CHANDKAWATHE (Sindgi taluk) is a small village, nine miles north-west of Sindgi and 31 miles south-east of Indi Road railway station. The village has a temple of Ramalinga with a flat roof and six square sculptured pillars. About half a mile from the village is a temple of Paramananda-deva, the Lord of Supreme Happiness. The temple which had gone out of repair was repaired by the villagers recently.

Chattarki

CHATTARKI (Sindgi taluk) is a small village 10 miles from Sindgi. It has a temple of Dattatraya with 30 square sculptured pillars and a square spire. The images in the temple are of Ishwara and Ganapati and there are also several figures both male and female. The temple is in good order and is in use.

Chimad

CHIMAD (Jamkhandi taluk) is 15 miles south-west of Jamkhandi. The village has a well-known holy place of Chimad Maharaj, called "Raghunatha Maharaj Matha". Every year on the Naga Panchami day a fair is held with a car festival.

Chimmalagi

CHIMMALAGI (Bagewadi taluk) is a holy village about four miles from the meeting place of the Krishna and Ghataprabha rivers. Its old name is said to be Chinmayakshetra. The village has two old Kannada inscribed stones, but so worn out as to be almost entirely unreadable.

Chitrabhankot

CHITRABHANKOT (Mudhol taluk) is a small village on the bank of the Ghataprabha, about nine miles south-east of Mudhol. It is known for an ancient cave, in which the Jnaneshvari Swamis of Lokapur performed their penance more than a hundred years ago. The cave is at a distance of five furlongs from the village. It is entered through a narrow path, which leads to a big open hall, where water also is available.

Cholachagud

CHOLACHAGUD (Badami taluk) is a small village about three miles south of Badami. It is an ancient place. There are inscriptions dating back to eighth century A.D. The chief object of interest is the temple of Banashankari or Shakhambari Devi worshipped as the goddess of forests. An important fair is held every year and about 60,000 people attend it. There is a perennial

tank in front of the temple. The old temple was in the Dravidian style and it has been rebuilt in a modern style. The present temple is a granite building with a small dome. The village is noted for its betel leaves. The betel gardens are irrigated by the Saraswathi nala and the Harishchandra Tirtha.

Devangaon

DEVANGAON (Sindgi taluk) is a village on the Bhima about 12 miles north-east of Sindgi. The village is said to have been founded by a person named Devanbhatta and has temples of Kalmeshvara, Mallikarjuna and Shankara-linga.

Devara-Nimbargi

DEVARA-NIMBARGI (Indi-taluk) is about 18 miles to the west of Indi Road railway station. It is the birth-place of Gurulingappa Maharaj. There is also the samadhi of this saint here. The village has an old temple of Maruti. It is said to have been built about 1480 by Dhanayi, a Kuruba woman.

Dhulkhed

DHULKHED (Indi taluk) is a holy village on the Bhima, 15 miles north of Indi Road railway station. It is said to have been the scene of the legendary sacrifice of Daksha Prajapati. Ashes are found wherever dug in the gaothana area of about 13 acres in the village. There is an old temple of Shankaralingadeva and the linga, which is considerably big and made of sand, is greatly venerated.

Gaddanakeri

Gaddanakeri (Bagalkot taluk) is about five miles west of Bagalkot. On a hill near the village are buildings in the Bijapur style of architecture. They have the tombs of a saint, Maleyappa Ayyanavaru, and his son Manappa. Near these two, are plain tombs of members of the family and a shrine of Hanumantha. The saint's tomb is worshipped especially in seasons of scanty rainfall.

Galagali

GALAGALI (Bilgi taluk) is a large village on the Krishna about 14 miles north of Kaladgi and 32 miles north-west of Bagalkot railway station. The village is said to have been originally called Galava Kshetra. There are seven caves believed to be of Galava and other sages. It is said that about a mile and a half north of Galagali is a large temple in the bed of the Krishna and that during the famine of 1876-77 when the water became unusually low, the upper part of the temple was seen. On the bank of the river near the village is a small temple dedicated to Yellamma. The village has four other temples of no great interest. There is a high school here.

Golageri

GOLAGERI (Sindgi taluk) is a village about 14 miles from Sindgi and 47 miles from Indi Road railway station. There is a temple of Gollaleshvara said to be about 600 years old. According to a tradition, a shepherd boy named Balala installed the *linga* in this temple. The idols of Avamma and Malkamma found in the temple are also notable. The *ratha* of this temple is said to be the biggest in the area. An annual fair is held.

Guledgud — GULEDGUD (Badami taluk) is a large town 14 miles north-east of Badami and six miles from Guledgud Road railway station. It is one of the oldest towns in the district. It first stood on the top of a nearby hill and even now relics of the old town can be seen there. The present town was built in 1705 A.D. on the site of a dry lake. It is now the biggest and most flourishing town in Badami taluk. It is noted for manufacture of *choli* cloth, which is marketed all over India. There are about 5,000 handlooms in this town. The civic affairs of the town are managed by a municipality. There is a higher secondary school as also a high school.

Hallur — HALLUR (Bagalkot taluk) is a village about 13 miles east of Bagalkot. There is a large temple of Basaveshvaradeva said to have been built during the Cholas. A yearly fair is held at the temple in December-January.

Halsangi — HALSANGI (Indi taluk) is a village about nine miles from Indi Road railway station. There is an old fort of the Adil Shahi times. Every year an *Urus* of Dada Peer Saheb is held here. It is a place noted for traditional learning and literary and cultural activities. The Kannada poet 'Madhura Chenna' lived here. There is an 'Aravinda Mandala' devoted to the study of Aurobindo's philosophy. There is also a high school named after Aurobindo.

Hebbal — HEBBAL (Bagewadi taluk) is a small village about 12 miles south of Bagewadi. About 300 yards from the village is a fine Chalukyan temple. Of the three other temples situated near this temple, one is built on the bank of the hollow in which the temples lie. The third temple has some architectural beauty.

Hippargi — HIPPARGI (Sindgi taluk) is a large village about 15 miles south-west of Sindgi. Its old name was Pippali. There is an old temple of Kalmeshvara here said to have been built by Jamadagni, the father of Parashurama. The chief object of worship is a *linga* called Kalmeshvara. There is a local legend that the renowned Sanskrit poet, Kalidasa, was a devotee of Kalmeshvara. Half a mile east of Hippargi, is a temple of Shri Martanda. The temple is said to be more than 500 years old. There is a high school and an Inspection Bungalow, Class II.

Horti — HORTI (Indi taluk) is a large village about 12 miles south-west of Indi and has two old temples of Siddheshvara and Mallikarjuna and two small temples, one of Ishvara and the other whose name is not known. The lintels of the shrines in all the first three temples bear a figure of Ganapati and the fourth temple has lions' heads in addition to Ganapati.

Hungund — HUNGUND is the headquarters of the Hungund taluk. It is a growing town with a good market. The nearest railway station, Bagalkot, is 30 miles west. Most of the wells in Hungund are

impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. On the hill overlooking the town are the remains of a Jaina temple called Meguti. The temple pillars are square, massive and of unusual design. In the town just below the hill is the temple of Ramalingadeva with 16 Chalukyan pillars, square and tulip-shaped. A fair in honour of god Sangameshvara is held in the town every year. A type of yellow talc is found on the hill overlooking the town. This was perhaps the reason for its old name *honna kunda* or *honna gunda* meaning abounding in gold. There is a higher secondary school and an Inspection Bungalow, Class II.

Ilkal

ILKAL (Hungund taluk) is a municipal town about eight miles south of Hungund. It is a centre of the weaving and dyeing industries in the district, specially famous for its sarees. There are three temples, one of Banashankari, another of Basavanna and the third of Vyankoba. The first two temples are modern in the open style and have no architectural interest. The third is a solid stone structure. The pillars are said to have been brought from Aihole. The stone roof is carved into rafters and battens in imitation of old temples but the temple is open-fronted. The town has two high schools.

There is a Veerashaiva Matha here presided over by a Virakta Swami called Mahantaswami. The founder of the Matha was a great saint whose memory is highly respected even today by all sections of the people in the area.

Inchageri

INCHAGERI (Indi taluk), a village situated on the Bijapur-Sholapur road, is about six miles from Horti. This is a place hallowed by the residence of saints like Gurulinga Maharaj, Bhausaheb Maharaj and Girimallappa Maharaj who spread their spiritual messages from here. A number of their followers meet here once a year and observe a *saptaha*. There are hills round about. About a thousand acres in the neighbourhood of this place have been earmarked for afforestation. There is also a cattle breeding centre here.

Indi

INDI is the headquarters of Indi taluk and sub-division. It is 3½ miles south-east of Indi Road railway station. In the Bhima Mahatmya, Indi is described as Payakshetra (the milk-spot). Here the temple of Shanteshvara is in good repair and is still in use. It has an octagonal spire adorned with figures. There are two high schools and an Inspection Bungalow, Class II.

Ingaleshvar

INGALESHVAR (Bagewadi taluk) is a large village six miles north-east of Bagewadi. It is an ancient place. There are eight old temples, two of which are cave temples. From inscriptions it is gathered that three of them were built in 1128 A.D. by one Neelakantha Nayaka. The largest temple, which is dedicated to Someshvara, contains 36 round pillars. On an octagonal stone in

the roof of the porch are representations of the nine planets. At the door are female doorkeepers and on each side of the door are cells in one of which is a *linga*, with Ganapathi. Over the shrine is Lakshmi with elephants. The shrine contains a *linga*, a *nandi* and a figure of Ishvara on the lintel. The Narayana temple has 24 round pillars. There is a finely carved image of Narayana about four feet high. This image is said to have been installed during the time of the Peshwas, in place of an old image of Gopinatha. Above the door and on the lintel of the shrine, which contains a *linga*, are elephants. Above the shrine of Narayana are figures of ten incarnations of Vishnu and on both sides are carved figures of sages.

To the south of the village is a temple of Shobhanadeva facing east. On the ceiling there are finely carved *dikpalakas* surrounded by other figures. Over the shrine is Lakshmi with elephants. There is a *linga*. Of the 18 pillars, four are sculptured and one is inscribed. The temple of Kalmeshvara is about the size of the temple of Narayana. The temple of Kalappa contains figures of females, birds, probably *garudas*, and serpents. In the shrine there is a *linga*. The temple of Paramananda is not of much architectural interest.

Of the two cave temples, which are in a nearby hill, one is of Siddheshvara and the other of Akka Nagamma. To the former, the entrance is through a window-like door, facing north-east. Passing through three rooms, each two steps lower than the last, the passage inclining all the while to the left, one reaches the shrine which is about 15 feet below the level of the first excavation. The image of Siddheshvara is in a sitting posture. The ascent from the shrine is by a winding passage similar to that by which it is reached. A neighbouring cave dedicated to Sangameshvara has a *linga* on a raised platform. On a stone are five female figures. In Akka Nagamma's cave temple, which is ruined, there is a female image.

The Narayana temple has two inscriptions and the Someshvara temple one, all in old Kannada characters, recording the grants relating to the temples, the names of the builders and the dates. The village has a high school.

Jainapur

JAINAPUR (Bijapur taluk) is an old village on the left bank of the Krishna about 25 miles north-west of Bagalkot and 18 miles south-west of Mulwad railway station. The name of the village is said to have been derived from its old Jaina inhabitants. Another version says that it may also be the old Muslim Zainapur. It has three temples, Lingada Katti, Papanashana Katti and Ramathirtha, all on the Krishna river. The temples are used and are in good repair.

Jamkhandi

JAMKHANDI, the capital of the former Jamkhandi State before its merger with Bombay State, is 34 miles from Kudchi railway station and 35 miles south-west of Bijapur. It is now the headquarters of Jamkhandi taluk and sub-division. The civic affairs of the town are managed by a municipality. The town is supplied with water from a reservoir on a hill. An annual cattle fair is held in April. There are four temples in the town, those of Uma Rameshvara, Jambukeshvara, Kalmeshvara and Basavanna. Outside the town are other famous temples. There are several pretty buildings in the town. The durbar hall is now used as a college auditorium. 'Rama Nivas,' a spacious and beautifully built rest house, is situated on a hillock. Jamkhandi is a growing town and is a centre of trade, commerce, industry and education. An industrial estate is located here and there are two colleges, one of Arts and Science and another of Education and two high schools.

Kakhandaki

KAKHANDAKI (Bijapur taluk) is an old village 16 miles south of Bijapur. It has a temple of Mahipati Swami which has no roof and is apparently unfinished. The village has three other small temples of Sangameshvara, Mallikarjuna and Karavirabhadra. On the north-west of the village is the black mosque, a domed building in good repair and in use.

Close by is the Haraleshvara *Kshetra* noted for a highly venerated *linga* believed to have been installed in the twelfth century by some leading Shivasharanas in memory of Haralayya, a devoted disciple of Basaveshvara. It has a holy pond associated with the name of Paramayya, another reputed Veerashaiva devotee. There is also a Veerashaiva Matha here.

Kaladgi

KALADGI (Bagalkot taluk) is on the right bank of the Ghataprabha river 45 miles south-west of Bijapur and 14 miles west of Bagalkot railway station. Till 1884, the Bijapur district was known as the Kaladgi district and the headquarters of the district was also at Kaladgi. Close to the town near the Ghataprabha, some of the best millet crops are grown. The climate is rather hot and dry and during the greater part of the year, the plain round the town is dull and dreary. There is a high school and also a primary health unit. The place has an Inspection Bungalow, Class I.

Kanamadi

KANAMADI (Bijapur taluk), a village about 11 miles from Tikota, is noted for beautiful old temples of Dharesha and Jakkavva. The annual fair attracts people from far and near.

Karadi

KARADI (Hungund taluk) is a village ten miles north-east of Hungund and five miles south of the Krishna river and has three temples and three old inscriptions. The temples appear to be of Jain origin. One of them dedicated to Basavanna has an image of the bull resembling a bear (*karadi*) is said to have given its name to the village. Two of the inscriptions are dated 1153 and

1553. It is said that Ramaraya of Vijayanagara had encamped here, during the fateful war of 1565 A.D. The village has a high school.

Kelawadi

KELAWADI (Badami taluk) is a small village 11 miles north of Badami and about four furlongs from the Guledgud Road railway station. On the east of the village near a pond is a well-carved old temple of Ranganatha. In this temple is an old Kannada stone-inscription of the Sinda chiefs (1210-1280), under whom Kelawadi was the headquarters of a sub-division called the Kelawadi Three Hundred.

Kerur

KERUR (Badami taluk) is a flourishing fortified village 11 miles north-west of Badami. The fort is now in ruins. The village is noted for its handloom industry. It has several temples, the most important of which is the Banashankari temple. A full-fledged health unit is functioning here.

Korwar

KORWAR (Sindgi taluk) is a large village about 15 miles south of Sindgi. It has a well-known temple of god Hanumantha, which is looked upon as a *jagruta sthana*. According to a legend, the image was installed by sage Agastya. An annual car festival, which is held in the month of *Chaitra*, attracts a large number of people from the surrounding areas.

Kulahalli

KULAHALLI (Jamkhandi taluk) is a village about three miles from Banahatti. About two miles from the village is a hill called Gombigudda or hill of pictures on the slopes of which are discovered a number of pre-historic pictures (for details please see Chapter II-History).

Kumatgi

KUMATGI (Bijapur taluk), about ten miles east of Bijapur city, was a pleasure resort of the Adil Shahi kings and nobles. The village has a lake and nearby there are remains of mansions and water pavilions. The latter were highly remarkable constructions provided with a network of cisterns, fountains and water spouts. On the walls of the pavilions, there are some noteworthy paintings which are fading out. One of them vividly depicts a game of polo. Another shows a wrestling match in progress, watched by sitting and standing spectators. A third one is a picture of a musician playing to noble ladies. It is said that these frescoes exerted some influence on later day paintings. There is an Inspection Bungalow, Class II, at this place.

Kundargi

KUNDARGI (Bilgi taluk) is a small village on the Ghataprabha river 14 miles north-west of Bagalkot. The village has an open-fronted temple of Hanumantha with square stone pillars with chamfered sides. A little further on, is a temple of Shiva facing east and differing in plan from the usual temples.

Lachyan

LACHYAN (Indi taluk) is a village on Bijapur-Hotgi railway line and is about seven miles from Indi. There is a monastery of Shri Siddhalinga Maharaj, a primary school teachers' training institute and an agricultural high school. Every year at the time of *makara sankranti,* a fair of Shri Siddhalinga Maharaj is held and a large number of people assemble for the occasion.

Mahakuta

MAHAKUTA : See under Nandikeshvar.

Mahalingpur

MAHALINGPUR (Mudhol taluk) is a trading town 12 miles north-west of Mudhol. It is named after the temple of Mahalingeshvara which stands on the top of a hill. There is a Veerashaiva monastery called Mahalingeshvara Matha. The town is a centre of handloom weaving and its sarees find a ready market. The civic affairs of the town are managed by a municipality. A yearly fair is held here in honour of the god Mahalingeshvara in September-October and is attended by about 10,000 people. The town has a high school.

Mamdapur

MAMDAPUR (Bijapur taluk) is a historical village about 22 miles south-west of Bijapur. The story goes that Mahmud (1626-1656), the sixth Adil Shahi king, wanted to know what the Konkan was like. His Prime Minister built ponds, laid out fields, and planted Konkan trees on the site of Mamdapur which so pleased the king that in about 1633 he consolidated the villages round about and named the new village after himself, thus fulfilling the prophecy of a saint, Kamal Sahib, who had foretold the event. The saint's tomb is in the market place and is highly venerated. Outside the village is the temple of Baila Hanumantha. A temple of Siddheshvara in the village is a good specimen of modern stucco architecture and contains a large stone-image of Basavanna. Mamdapur has two large lakes called the Great Lake and the Small Lake. Both the lakes are formed by earthen dams faced on the water-side by strong well-built stone-walls. Both these lakes were built by Sultan Mahmud in 1633 as shown by inscriptions set in the dams. On one of the lakes are the temples of Mahalingeshvara and Madivaleshvara. The chief local industry is the weaving of waist-cloth, robes and bodice cloth.

Mankani

MANKANI (Bagalkot taluk), a small village on the right bank of the Krishna and 20 miles north-east of Bagalkot, contains a small stone temple of Ishvara facing west. Set into the wall inside the temple, is a Kannada stone-tablet of the Devagiri Yadava king, Singhana II (1209-1247). Near the village is a pool which is flooded every year by the Krishna.

Miragi

MIRAGI (Indi taluk) is 21 miles east of Indi Road railway station and is noted for its temple of Sangameshvara. The Nad Nala joins the Bhima river here. Ramananda Swami who lived

some 200 years ago is stated to have practised penance here. Even now Miragi is looked upon as a holy place.

Muddebihal MUDDEBIHAL is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. It is 17 miles to the east of Almatti railway station. The town comprises the villages of Parvatagiri and Muddebihal. Muddebihal was founded about 1680 by Paramanna, an ancestor of the present Nadagauda of Basarkod, and the fort was built by Paramanna's son, Huchchappa, about 1720. The town has a small temple of Ishwara, which has round pillars and a plain lintel. There are two high schools and an Inspection Bungalow, Class II.

Mudhol MUDHOL was the capital of Mudhol State before its merger. It lies on the left bank of the Ghataprabha, about 12 miles south of Jamkhandi. It is now the headquarters of the Mudhol taluk. In the old days, the place was called Muduvolal, meaning a 'beautiful town'. It was the birth-place of the celebrated Kannada poet, Ranna. There are remnants of a hermitage said to be his. There is also a stone bust which is identified as that of the poet. The civic affairs of the town are managed by a municipality. The *wada* or the residence of the ex-ruler is in the centre of the town and like all other houses is flat-roofed. On the northern side of the town there is an old *dargah* of a Muslim saint. There is a cotton-ginning and pressing factory in the town and there are two high schools. The place has an Inspection Bungalow, Class I.

Muttur MUTTUR (Jamkhandi taluk) is a small but beautiful garden-village situated on the southern bank of the Krishna river, eight miles north of Jamkhandi. The village is well-known for the beautiful and well-built Lakshmidevi Mandira. A yearly festival is held on *makara sankranti* day.

Nalatvad NALATVAD (Muddebihal taluk) or the Forty Gardens originally called Nilavati Pattana is a large village about 13 miles south-east of Muddebihal. The village has three temples. In 1802, Nalatvad was plundered by the Beda chief of Surpur. There is a high school here.

Nandikeshvar NANDIKESHVAR[6] (Badami taluk), a garden village, is three miles east of Badami and is of great interest archaeologically. In one of the inscriptions found in the Badami caves, there is a mention of "Lanjigeshvara', which may be the present Nandikeshvara. Close by is Mahakutā, the site of numerous temples and *lingas*. The enclosure in which the Mahakuta temples lie is reached from the Badami side down a steep flight of stone steps, at the foot of which is a doorway guarded by door-keepers and are said to be figures of the demons, Vatapi and Ilvala[7]. The enclosure, which is bounded by a stone wall is small but contains numerous

temples in various styles, chiefly Chalukyan and Dravidian. In the middle of the enclosure is a pond called Vishnu Pushkarini Tirtha, said to have been built by the sage Agastya. In the pond is a *mantapa* containing a handsome four-faced image of Brahma. The Mahakuteshvara temple has six inscriptions, all on pillars. One, dated in the reign of the Western Chalukya king, Vijayaditya (696-733) records a gift by a courtesan; another dated A.D. 934 records a grant by Bappuvarasa, a chief of Kataka and the third records the gift of a pillar as a votive offering. The other three inscriptions are of no particular interest. Mahakuta is known as "Dakshina Kashi". The Mahakuteshvara fair is held every year, when about 8,000 people assemble.

Nandavadgi

NANDAVADGI (Hungund taluk) is an old village, 15 miles south-east of Hungund. The village is said to have been the capital of Nanda Raja. In front of one of the gates is a raised seat or *katte* on which is an old *neem* tree and a stone bearing the *chakra* or discus of Vishnu. People suffering from pain in the stomach are supposed to be cured if they devoutly walk round this tree. In the fort is a large temple of Ishvara. Near the temple is a one-stone pillar about 9 feet high exclusive of the capital which is missing. It is probably a triumphal column or *jaya stambha* built by one of the later Kadamba kings. There is an inscription which is much worn out.

Nimbal

NIMBAL (Indi taluk) is a village with a railway station on the Gadag-Holgi line. This village is said to have been the residence of Jakkanacharya, a great architect of Karnataka. Here, a spiritual centre was started by the late Prof. R. D. Ranade, a philosopher and mystic. His followers gather here to observe meditation weeks.

Pattadakal

PATTADAKAL (Badami taluk), the ancient Kisuvolal or Pattada Kisuvolal, about 14 miles north-east of Badami, is an old town with temples and inscriptions. In a space of four acres, surrounded by a stone-wall with doors on the east and west, are four large and six small temples. The larger temples are all pure examples of the Dravidian or southern style of architecture. Though coarser than the Chalukyan style and perhaps less elegant, these temples of southern style have a certain boldness, stability and grandeur. The great temple which is dedicated to Virupakshe-shvara is enclosed in a large quadrangle surrounded by small cells or shrines, as in Jaina temples. It has a massive gateway and a small gate behind. The great hall is entered by doorways on the east, north, and south and its roof rests on 16 massive square single-block columns in four rows. The shrine is 12 feet square with a circuit path lighted by six windows. The temple had 12 inscriptions. Several of these inscriptions have been removed from their

original site to the Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar. According to one of these inscriptions, the temple was built by Lokamahadevi, wife of Vikramaditya II, in commemoration of his conquest of Kanchi thrice. Of the other temples in Pattadakal, three are dedicated to Mallikarjuna, Sangameshvara and Chandrashekhara. The others are named Balgudi, Galaganatha and Adikeshvara. The temples are similar to the great temple in plan and in most of their details. Except Virupaksha's, none of these temples is used for daily worship. Besides these temples, Pattadakal has a group of temples, not remarkable for size or architectural beauty, but interesting as showing two chief styles of Indian architecture side by side. A very large number of inscriptions that have been found in Pattadakal are mostly in old Kannada characters. At the south corner of the village, is the temple of Papavinashana elaborately carved in the Chalukyan style and has remarkable pierced windows, the external sculptures being from the Ramayana. All the minute descriptions in the sculptures of Pattadakal temples put together, throw considerable light on the social life of those days. Pattadakal is a very old town and apparently the Petirgala of the geographer, Ptolemy. But it reached its height of prosperity under the Western Chalukyas in the seventh, eighth and ninth centuries when it was not only their secondary capital, but also a religious centre and a home of many skilled artists. A well equipped health centre has been set up here and a tourist bungalow is proposed to be constructed shortly.

Rabkavi-Banahatti

RABKAVI-BANAHATTI (Jamkhandi taluk) is about 20 miles from Kudchi railway station. A joint municipality for Rabkavi and Banahatti was established in 1952. The town now comprises Rabkavi, Banahatti, Hosur and Rampura. The headquarter station of the municipality is Banahatti, which is 10 miles from Jamkhandi. The main industry of the people is weaving and the main production is sarees of medium quality, most of which are transported to Hubli. The Shankaralinga temple at Rabkavi is an object of interest. Anoher important temple at Banahatti is Kadasiddheshvara temple, which stands on the top of a hill to the west of Banahatti town area. There are two high schools.

Ramatirtha

RAMATIRTHA (Jamkhandi taluk) is at a distance of 2½ miles to the west of Jamkhandi. It was the residential quarters of the Rulers of Jamkhandi State till the State was merged in 1948. There is an exquisitely built palace named "Ramachandra Prasada". The Tripurasundari temple here is of marble and the image of the goddess is also of marble. There is also a temple of Rameshvara. A crafts training centre has been set up here by the Government.

Salotgi

SALOTGI (Indi taluk) is a large village six miles south-east of Indi. It is an ancient place and had been a seat of learning. It is recorded in an inscription dated 945 A.D. that there was a big college which attracted students from far and near. At the north

end of the village is an old temple dedicated to Shivayogishvara. This temple is said to have been built by one of the kings of Bidar, and some lands granted by the Bidar kings are still enjoyed by the temple. The temple verandas were built about 1680 by two bankers of Athani. A yearly fair is held in March-April. There is a high school here.

Sangam

SANGAM (Hungund taluk), at the meeting of the Malaprabha and the Krishna, is a village about 10 miles north of Hungund. On the river-bank is the temple of Sangameshvara which is built in the Chalukyan style. The *linga* in the temple is greatly reverenced. Sangam is looked upon as an important holy place. It is said that Basaveshvara had his education here and that, after his return from Kalyana, he became one with Kudala Sangama Deva here. A yearly fair is held. There is a high school. Near by is Rakkasa-Tangadgi, the place where the fateful battle of 1565 A.D. took place.

Shivapur

SHIVAPUR (Muddebihal taluk) is a small village 9 miles north-east of Muddebihal. The old name of the village was Sudagadu Siddara Hatti. Some grave-diggers established their residence here near a plain temple of Ṣhiva which gave its name to the village. Near the village are the celebrated tirthas of Hagaratgi or Hagaratangi.

Shivayoga Mandira

SHIVAYOGA MANDIRA (Badami taluk), situated on the bank of the Malaprabha, is about six miles east of Badami. Mahakuta, Nandikeshvara, Banashankari and Pattadakal are also close by. Amidst ideal natural surroundings and in the vicinity of ancient temples and historical places, an *ashrama* was established here in the first decade of this century by the efforts of the late Hangal Kumaraswamiji and Ilkal Mahantaswamiji. Spiritual and religious training, with an orientation for social service, is given here. There are caves for *yogasadhana* and *mantapas* for meditation. There is a fine collection of rare manuscripts, a library and a printing press. A Kannada monthly journal devoted to discussion of philosophical problems and religious and cultural topics is being published from this place. An oriental high school is also being conducted here, with a free general hostel.

Shurpali

SHURPALI (Jamkhandi taluk) is a small village on the northern bank of the Krishna river and six miles north of Jamkhandi. This village was given as an *agrahara* to Brahmins at the time of the Adil Shahs. A legend says that the famous Aswattha tree here took its birth from the tears shed by Parashurama. Under the shades of this tree is the ancient temple of Lakshmi-Narasimha. There is also an old *matha* called Sadananda.

Sindgi

SINDGI, the headquarters of the Sindgi taluk, is about 33 miles to the south-east of Indi Road railway station. The town is said

to have been founded by one Sindu Ballala about A.D. 1200. The town was originally called Sindapura. To the south of this place, is a temple of Sangameshvara. Devotees have to pass through five doors before they reach the shrine. The premises of Sangameshvara temple contain a shrine of the goddess Bhramarambika. The village has also got a monastery of the sage Jakkappayya. A yearly festival is held in memory of his death when the feet of priests are washed, the water falling into a small jar, which, however large the quantity of water, it receives, is said 'never to become full.'. The story of the jar has given rise to a local proverb "Like the Bindgi of Sindgi", meaning a thing that never ends. Sindgi has also a palace-like temple of Nilagangamma or Bhagirathi. There is a high school and an Inspection Bungalow, Class I.

Shirur

SHIRUR (Bagalkot taluk) is about 9 miles south-east of Bagalkot. The village has five temples and three inscriptions. There is a high school.

Talikot

TALIKOT (Muddebihal taluk) : Situated about 16 miles north-east of Muddebihal, this is a town of great historical importance. It is also a busy trading centre. During the fateful war waged in 1565, which ended in utter rout and ruin of Vijayanagara army, the forces of the Muslim confederacy had their headquarters near Talikot. In about 1750, the third Peshwa, Balaji Bajirao, gave the town as a military estate to his wife's brother. On the fall of the Peshwas, the grandson of Anandrao made Talikot his headquarters and built a mansion or *Wada*. The town has two mosques and a temple of Shiva. The village of Talikot was a political *saranjam inam* until all these *inams* were abolished by a recent legislation. The place has two rest houses and a high school.

Terdal

TERDAL (Jamkhandi taluk) lies about 20 miles to the west of Jamkhandi. It was the headquarters of the Terdal Sub-division of Sangli State before it was merged with the Bombay State in 1949. The town is surrounded by the remains of an old fort-wall and is known to have been a large trade centre with merchant guilds. At the northern-most point of the town, there is a temple of Sudagada Lakshmi or the Lakshmi of the graveyard. The town is now divided into seven sub-divisions. The temples of Prabhuswami and Neminatha are the most important in Terdal. Prabhuswami was a native of Kerur and came to Terdal as a Lingayat ascetic in the second quarter of the seventeenth century and lived for 14 years on the spot on which the principal temple now stands. The earthen pot of the Swami is preserved under a brass cover and worshipped. The Neminatha temple lies in the fort and is dedicated to a Tirthankara whose symbol is a conch shell. This temple has excellent ornamentation. The *dargah* of Abakhan Pir lies to the south-east of the town. The place has two high schools.

Tikota

TIKOTA (Bijapur taluk) is a large village situated 14 miles west of Bijapur railway station. When Ibrahim Adil Shah was the ruler of Bijapur, Taj Khan was his Prime Minister and it was he who built the Tikota wada and the well. With a view to settling at Tikota after retirement from political life, Taj Khan constructed a mosque here. Two great persons, Haji Saheb and Bhadkal Saheb, lived at Tikota during the earlier period of Adil Shahi rule. After they died, a dargah was built in their honour. Their tombs lie in this *dargah*. There is a high school here and an Inspection Bungalow, Class II.

Toravi

TORAVI (Bijapur taluk) is a large village four miles west of Bijapur. The village was raised to importance by Ibrahim Adil Shah II who about 1600 A.D. built several palaces in the village which are now in ruins. The mounds on both sides of the broad street between Toravi and the city gate of Bijapur prove that there was a grand road four miles long. There are several Hindu temples in this village, as also some mosques. The most important temple is that of Narasimha, which has gained for Toravi the honour of a *Kshetra*. A Kannada poet, Kumara Valmiki, composed a Kannada version of Ramayana in this temple of Narasimha and that work has come to be known as Toravi Ramayana. There is also a pond in the village, known as the Narasimha Tirtha, about 400 yards square. The village has forty old wells some of which are still in use and the springs used by Ibrahim for his water-works have overflowed and formed a water-course.

Tungal

TUNGAL (Jamkhandi taluk) is situated at the foot of a small hill called "Tungal Gudda". It is 14 miles north of Jamkhandi. The village is a well-known centre of producing good and coarse woollen blankets or kamblis.

Uppaldinni

UPPALDINNI (Bijapur taluk) is a village ten miles south-west of Mulwad railway station on the Hubli-Sholapur section. There is a big temple dedicated to Sangamanatha Every year a fair is held.

Yelahatti

YELAHATTI (Jamkhandi taluk) is a village about two miles from Banahatti. A few miles away from Yelahatti there is a hill called Bhandigani which has a large natural cavern containing on the roof and sides some linear pictures in white paint probably belonging to the pre-historic age.

Yelagur

YELAGUR (Muddebihal taluk) is a small village thirteen miles west of Muddebihal and three miles from Almatti railway station. The name of the village is derived from a temple of Hanumantha, who is also called Yel-ur-appa or the Lord of seven villages. The temple is to the north, outside the village and is well-built. It contains 16 square sculptured pillars and a spire ornamented with figures and surmounted by a brass cupola. Three miles from

Yelagur on the south bank of the Krishna is a village called Sitimani, to the south of which is Sitigiri, a hill said to have been inhabited by Rama, Lakshmana and Sita. The hill has a pond with a small temple dedicated to Sita Devi. To the north of the temple is the hermitage of Janaka Muni. A dam site of the Upper Krishna Irrigation Project is located near this village.

NOTES ON CHAPTER XIX

1. Hemadpanta is believed to have been a celebrated physician in the Dvaparayuga or Third Age, who cured Vibhishana, the brother of Ravana, king of Ceylon. In return, Hemadpanta begged the services of some giant architects with whose help he built numerous temples and step-wells in the Deccan which are most commonly known as Hemadpanti remains. The historic Hemadpanta, who was a writer and temple-builder, was a minister of the Devagiri Yadava King Ramachandra (1271-1308). In Khandesh and the north Deccan, his name is now applied to almost all early Hindu buildings made of cut-stone without mortar. In the Kannada districts, Jakkanacharaya takes the place of Hemadpanta as the traditional builder of temples and wells of pre-Muslim period.

2. For the English translation of the inscription, please see Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VI.

3. *Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. XXIII (1884), p. 546.

4. S. K. Saraswathi : *The Classical* Age, p. 506.

5. Basarkod is said to take its name from its being the site of the traditional combat between the 'Basavannas' of Bagewadi and Kuntoji when the horn of the Bagewadi 'Basavanna' was broken.

6. Nandikeshvara or Nandishvara was a monkey-faced dwarf, who barred Ravana a passage to Sharavana, saying that Shiva and Parvati must not be disturbed. Ravana replying contemptuously, the dwarf retorted that a race of monkeys would destroy Ravana who then derisively lifted the mountain. Parvati was alarmed and Shiva pressed down the mountain with his toe crushing the arms of Ravana whom after '1,000' years of propitiation Shiva released, giving him the name Ravana from the cry or rava he had uttered.

7. *Indian Antiquary*. Vol. VIII p. 23 : Vol. X pp. 102-105. Ilvala and Vatapi were twin demon brothers who dwelt in the Dandaka forest and played tricks upon several priests. The sage Agastya is said to have killed these demons.

APPENDIX

PRINCIPAL TABLES

TABLE I

Area and Population by Taluks

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area: Commissioner for Land Records, Survey and Settlement		Area: Survey of India		Population in 1961		
		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.	Sq. miles	Sq. Km	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Badami	531.9	1,377.6	540 00	1,398.59	131,608	24,292	155,900
2.	Bagalkot	351.5	910.4	355.67	921·18	80,486	39,934	120,420
3.	Bagewadi	764 3	1,979.5	761 08	1,971.18	152,119	12,009	164,128
4.	Bijapur	1,027.8	2,662.0	1,022 93	2,649.37	172,053	78,854	250,907
5.	Bilgi	327.4	848.0	300.22	777.56	68,160	..	68,160
6.	Hungund	512.0	1,326 1	524.72	1,359.01	113,195	46,973	160,168
7.	Indi	854.3	2,212.6	854.75	2,213.79	165,474	10,616	176,090
8.	Jamkhandi	448.3	1,161.1	448.29	1,161.06	102,663	65,056	167,719
9.	Muddebihal	570.4	1,477.4	579 67	1,501.33	121,830	12,811	134,641
10.	Mudhol	349.1	904.2	368.84	955.29	76,374	22,861	99,235
11.	Sindgi	829.9	2,149.4	835.38	2,163.62	162,810	..	162,810
	Total ..	6,566.9	17,008.3	6,591.55	17,071.98	1,346,772	313,406	1,660,178

TABLE II

Statement shewing the details regarding survey and settlement of Taluks in Bijapur District

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Total number of villages		Year of Revenue Survey		Year of Revision Survey		Year of Settlement			
								Revenue		First Revision	
		Government	Inam	Government	Inam	Government	Inam	Government	Inam	Government	Inam
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bijapur	101	10	1844	1851–65	1873	1860–96	1844	1920–41	1874	1957
2.	Bagewadi	112	9	1853	1851–64	1874	1852–64	1853	1921–49	1875	1957
3.	Muddebihal	124	32	1844	1853–69	1874	1850–64	1845	1890–99	1875	1957
4.	Sindgi	136	15	1853	1854–61	1872	1855–64	1854	1921–49	1873	1957
5.	Indi	113	11	1841	1859–63	1871	1860–64	1842	1921–49	1873	1957
6.	Bagalkot and Bilgi Petha	126	33	1849	1849–64	1880	1852–65	1850	1921–50	1881	1957
7.	Hungund	148	22	1849	1849–64	1880	1852–64	1851	1921–49	1880	1957
8.	Badami	131	28	1848	1850–62	1879	1955–64	1850	1921–51	1880	1957
9.	Mudhol	81	..	1864	..	1883	..	1865	..	1894	..
10.	Jamkhandi	68	2	1907	1851–52	1876–88	1931–53	1907–18	1921	1876–88	1957

TABLE II—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	*Year of Settlement* — *Second Revision* — Govern-ment	Inam	*Maximum rates of First Revision* — Group No.	Dry Crop (In Rs. As. and Ps.)	Rice (In Rs. As. and Ps.)	Garden (In Rs. As. and Ps.)	*Settlement rates as per Second Revision Settlement** — Group No.	Dry Crop (In Rs. As and Ps.)	Garden (In Rs. As and Ps.)	Rice (In Rs. As and Ps.)
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Bijapur	1907	..	1	1 2 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	1	1 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
				2	1 1 0	..	5 0 0	2	1 0 0	..	..
				3	0 14 0	8 0 0	8 0 0				
				4	0 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0				
				5	0 14 0	..	..				
2.	Bagewadi	1908	..	1	1 2 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	1	1 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
				2	1 0 0	..	5 0 0	2	1 0 0	..	..
				4	0 12 0	..	8 0 0				
3.	Muddebihal	1907	..	1	1 2 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	1	1 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
				2	1 1 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	2	1 1 0	..	..
4.	Sindgi	1907–08	..	1	1 2 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	1	1 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
				2	1 1 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	2	1 1 0	..	..
				3	1 0 0	..	5 0 0				
5.	Indi	1907–08	..	1	1 2 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	1	1 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
				2	1 1 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	2	1 0 0	..	..
6.	Bagalkot and Bilgi Petha ..	1916	..	1	1 10 0	..	..	1	1 13 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
				2	1 6 0	..	..	2	1 8 0	..	..
				3	1 4 0	8 0 0	..	3	1 6 0	..	..
				5	1 0 0	..	..	4	1 4 0	..	..
7.	Hungund	1916	..	1	1 4 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1	1 8 0	..	8 0 0
				2	1 1 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2	1 6 0	8 0 0	..
				3	1 1 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3	1 4 0	..	..

TABLE II—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Year of Settlement — Second Revision: Government	Year of Settlement — Second Revision: Inam	Maximum rates of First Revision: Group No.	Dry Crop	Rice	Garden	Settlement rates as per Second Revision Settlement*: Group No.	Dry Crop	Garden	Rice
					(In Rs. As. Ps.)				(In Rs. As. Ps.)		
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
8.	Badami	1916	..	1	1 4 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1	1 10 0	..	8 0 0
				2	1 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2	1 6 0	8 0	..
				4	1 8 0	..	..	3	1 2 0	..	.
9.	Mudhol . ..	1925–26	..	1	1 8 0	..	..				.
				2	1 6 0	..	..	1	1 8 0	..	.
10.	Jamkhandi	1920	..	3	1 4 0	..	..	2	1 6 0	.	..
				2	2 6 0	..	..	3	1 4 0	..	..
				3	2 4 0	..	..	4	1 4 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
				4	1 14 0	..	..				
				5	1 12 0	..	..				
				6	1 8 0	..	..				

*For latest settlement rates, please see Chapter XI—Revenue Administration.

TABLE III

Working population classified by Industrial Categories (1961 Census)

Sl. No.	Workers	Rural		Urban		Total	
		Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
1.	As cultivator	2,39,500	1,14,285	12,610	5,459	2,52,110	1,19,744
2.	As agricultural labourer	98,211	1,13,796	5,834	5,206	1,04,045	1,19,002
3.	In mining, quarrying,- livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.	7,403	1,235	1,090	289	8,493	1,524
4.	In household industry	28,374	17,534	20,510	18,378	38,884	35,912
5.	In manufacturing other than household industry.	4,439	792	8.149	2,171	12,588	2,963
6.	In construction	3,833	348	2,638	294	6,471	642
7.	In trade and commerce	8,244	3,053	12,863	1,447	21,107	4,500
8.	In transport, storage and communications	1,170	5	3,215	11	4,385	16
9.	In other services	18,746	6,191	16,413	4,209	35,159	10,400
	Total ..	4,09,920	2,57,239	83,322	37,464	4,93,242	2,94,703

Source :—Census of India 1961—Volume XI—Mysore—Part-II-A, General Population Totals, pp. 198-202.

TABLE IV

List of Prominent Shandies in Bijapur District

Sl No.	*Place of Shandy*	*Day when held*	*Name of taluk*	*Daily average attendance*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indi	Tuesday	Indi	1,000
2.	Chadchan	Wednesday	Indi	2,000
3.	Sindgi	Sunday	Sindgi	1,000
4.	Bijapur	Sunday	Bijapur	10,000
5.	Tikota	Thursday	Bijapur	2,000
6.	Bagewadi	Monday	Bagewadi	2,000
7.	Muddebihal	Thursday	Muddebihal	1,000
8.	Talikot	Monday	Muddebihal	2,000
9.	Badami	Monday	Badami	5,000
10.	Guledgud	Wednesday	Badami	10,000
11.	Kerur	Tuesday	Badami	8,000
12.	Bagalkot	Wednesday	Bagalkot	5,000
13.	Ilkal	Thursday	Hungund	1,000
14.	Kamatagi	Friday	Hungund	1,000
15.	Mudhol	Friday	Mudhol	5,000
16.	Mahalingpur	Tuesday	Mudhol	2,000

TABLE V

List of important fairs in Bijapur District

Sl. No.	Name of the Fair	Taluk	Place	Period	Attendance in persons (approximate)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Golgeri fair ..	Sindgi ..	Golgeri ..	Chaitra Shuddha 14 to Chaitra Bahula 5.	10,000
2.	Shri Banashankari fair ..	Badami ..	Cholachgud	Pushya Shuddha 3 to Pushya Bahula 7.	50,000
3.	Shri Sangameshwar fair ..	Hungund ..	Sangam ..	Chaitra Bahula 3 to Vaishakha Shuddha 4.	20,000
4.	Bablad fair ..	Bijapur ..	Bablad ..	Magha Bahula 30 to Phalguna Shuddha 4.	15,000
5.	Shri Siddheshwar fair ..	Bijapur ..	Bijapur ..	Margashira Bahula 15 to Pushya Shuddha 8.	30,000

TABLE VI-A

Livestock population in Bijapur District — Cattle and Buffaloes as per Livestock Census 1961

Sl. No.	Taluk	Cattle			Buffaloes		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Bijapur	19,942	33,977	53,919	2,027	18,764	20,791
2.	Bagewadi	31,821	18,474	50,295	3,786	19,059	22,845
3.	Bagalkot	17,795	11,622	29,417	1,267	12,966	14,233
4.	Badami	27,469	19,633	47,102	1,882	18,845	20,727
5.	Hungund	25,918	14,283	40,201	1,967	16,957	18,924
6.	Muddebihal	25,517	13,980	39,497	2,782	16,448	19,230
7.	Jamkhandi	21,224	18,233	39,457	2,491	16,200	18,691
8.	Mudhol	16,786	10,990	27,776	1,686	12,978	14,664
9.	Indi	39,126	34,588	73,714	4,244	16,755	20,999
10.	Sindgi	38,371	21,487	59,858	3,581	16,432	20,013
11.	Bilgi	16,773	10,317	27,090	1,040	10,182	11,222
	Total	2,80,742	2,07,584	4,88,326	26,753	1,75,586	2,02,339

TABLE VI-B

Livestock population in Bijapur District — Number of other livestock as ascertained by the Census of 1961

Sl. No.	Taluk	Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Pigs
1.	Bijapur	40,456	40,899	772	..	381	725
2.	Bagewadi	14,699	33,014	523	1	312	571
3.	Bagalkot	15,556	20,297	185	..	108	175
4.	Badami	30,566	25,477	247	12	137	179
5.	Hungund	21,740	23,193	135	2	421	549
6.	Muddebihal	18,035	26,823	579	8	170	623
7.	Jamkhandi	18,451	24,782	305	1	528	350
8.	Mudhol	16,664	17,557	219	..	139	261
9.	Indi	27,664	45,248	407	..	163	1,232
10.	Sindgi	22,041	33,852	782	..	369	1,762
11.	Bilgi	14,230	17,925	112	..	115	45
	Total	2,38,108	3,09,067	4,366	24	2,843	6,472

TABLE VI–C

Livestock population in Bijapur District—Poultry (1961 Census)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Fowls				Ducks				Others	Total poultry
		Hens	Cocks	Chicken	Total	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Total		
1.	Bijapur	29,463	2,327	19,340	51,130	94	459	47	600	..	51,730
2.	Bagewadi	15,297	2,941	20,711	38,949	6	15	..	21	..	38,970
3.	Bagalkot	9,218	1,408	9,477	20,103	2	7	4	13	4	20,120
4.	Badami	17,767	2,904	13,675	34,346	112	3	..	115	22	34,483
5.	Hungund	14,972	2,914	17,470	35,456	21	3	..	24	5	35,385
6.	Muddebihal	11,862	2,522	14,215	28,599	2	16	5	23	8	28,630
7.	Jamkhandi	13,454	2,408	12,566	28,428	..	..	..	..	..	28,428
8.	Mudhol	6,986	1,060	5,467	13,513	1	3	..	4	9	13,526
9.	Indi	21,379	4,498	25,135	51,012	34	56	23	113	1	51,126
10.	Sindgi	20,000	6,618	25,815	53,427	56	157	50	263	..	53,690
11.	Bilgi	6,435	937	6,443	13,815	2	2	..	4	..	13,819
	Total ..	1,67,827	30,537	1,70,314	3,68,678	330	721	129	1,180	49	3,69,907

TABLE VII—A

List of Dak Bungalows, Rest Houses including Circuit House and Inspection Bungalows in Bijapur Division, Bijapur District

Sl. No.	Name of the Bungalow and class	Approach road and the distance from the nearest main road and nearest Railway Station	Mileage of the point where the approach road branches off	Facilities available like cook, utensils, furniture, light, water, etc.	No. of Suites	Distance to places of interest nearby	Any other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Travellers' Bungalow at Bijapur (Class I).	Just by the side of Rathnagiri–Kolhapur–Miraj–Hyderabad Road, passing through Bijapur City. One mile, three furlongs from Railway Station.	Mile 195/3 of R.K. M.H. Road	Messman provided, fully furnished. An *acqua-privy*, electricity and tap water provided.	Two	The world famous Gol Gumbaz or the whispering gallery, Bijapur, is situated at a distance of one mile from the Travellers' Bungalow.	
2.	Circuit House at Bijapur (Class I).	do ..	do ..	do ..	One	do	The Circuit House and Travellers' Bungalow form parts of the same building.
3.	Inspection Bungalow in the Compound of Circuit House, Bijapur	do ..	do ..	do ..	Two	do	
4.	Tourist Bungalow, Class I, Bijapur	do ..	do ..	do ..	4 rooms 6 beds	do	
5.	Inspection Bungalow (Anand Mahal) at Bijapur (Class I).	Two furlongs from R.K.M.H. Road passing through Bijapur city. It is one mile, five furlongs from Railway Station.	Mile No. 195/2 R.K.M.H. Road	No messman is provided, only sweeper provided. Partially furnished, utensils, *acqua-privy*, electricity and tap water provided.	One	Gol Gumbaz is about a mile.	
6.	Low-Income Tourist Home, Class II, Bijapur.	do ..	do ..	Messman and sweeper provided	8 double rooms 3 treble rooms 5 single rooms 1 general room of 5 beds (25 beds in all)		

Sl. No.	Name of the Bungalow and class	Approach road and the distance from the nearest main road and nearest Railway Station	Mileage of the point where the approach road branches off	Facilities available like cook, utensils, furniture, light, water, etc.	No. of Suites	Distance to places of interest nearby	Any other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Inspection Bungalow at Kumatgi, Bijapur Taluk (Class II).	Near Ratnagiri-Kolhapur-Miraj-Bijapur-Hyderabad Road; ten miles, six furlongs from Bijapur Railway Station.	Mile No. 207/4 of R.K.M.H. Road.	Messman and sweepers not provided. Partially furnished; utensils provided, Indian type latrine. No well, but arrangements are made to supply water to the travellers.	One	Jalamandir is at a distance of three furlongs	
8.	Inspection Bungalow at Tikota, Taluk Bijapur (Class II).	On the road side, fourteen miles two furlongs from Bijapur Railway Station.	Mile No. 182/5 of R.K.M.H. Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided. Partially furnished, utensils provided. Indian type latrine; well water.	One		
9.	Inspection Bungalow at Honwad, Taluk Bijapur (Class II).	On the road side, 22 miles, two furlongs from Bijapur Railway Station.	Mile No. 175/4 of R.K.M.H. Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided; furnished; utensils, well water, latrine provided.	One		
10.	Inspection Bungalow at Managoli, Taluk Bagewadi (Class II).	Near Bijapur-Bagewadi Road; 16 miles from Bijapur Railway Station.	Near Mile No. 15 of Bijapur-Bagewadi Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided. Partially furnished. No well, but arrangements are made to supply water to the travellers.	Two		
11.	Inspection Bungalow at Bagewadi, Taluk Bagewadi (Class II).	About half a furlong from Bijapur-Bagewadi Road; 12 miles from Telgi Railway Station.	Mile No. 25/6 of Bijapur-Bagewadi Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided. Fully furnished; utensils, *acqua-privy*, well water provided.	Two		

Sl. No.	Name of the Bungalow and class	Approach road and the distance from the nearest main road and nearest Railway Station	Mileage of the point where the approach road branches off	Facilities available like cook, utensils, furniture, light, water, etc.	No. of Suites	Distance to places of interest nearby	Any other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Inspection Bungalow at Sindgi, Taluk Sindgi (Class I).	One mile from R. K. M. H. Road; 34 miles, six furlongs from Bijapur Railway Station.	Mile No. 231/6 of R.K.M.H. Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided. Partially furnished; utensils provided, *acqua-privy* and well water.	Two	Ramanahalli tank at a distance of ten miles.	
13.	Inspection Bungalow at Chadchan, Taluk Indi (Class I).	By the side of Indi–Shirdhon Road in mile No. 18/2 from Indi Railway Station.	Mile No. 18/3 of Indi–Shirdhon Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided; partially furnished; utensils provided, *acqua-privy* and well water.	Two		
14.	Inspection Bungalow at Kolhar, Taluk Bagewadi (Class II).	About half a furlong from the Sholapur–Hubli Road; 11 miles, four furlongs from Telgi Railway Station.	Mile No. 89/8 of Sholapur–Hubli Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided; partially furnished; utensils provided, *acqua-privy* and well water.	One		
15.	Inspection Bungalow at Mulwad, Bijapur Taluk (Class II).	By the side of Sholapur–Hubli Road; two miles from Mulwad Railway Station.	Mile No. 76/2 of Sholapur–Hubli Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided; partially furnished; utensils provided; well water supply.	One		
16.	Inspection Bungalow at Zalki, Taluk Indi (Class II).	Nine miles, eight furlongs from Indi Railway Station.	Mile No. 30/6 of Sholapur–Hubli Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided; partially furnished; utensils provided; *acqua-privy* and well water.	Two		
17.	Inspection Bungalow at Jamkhandi, Taluk Jamkhandi (Class I).	300 feet from the main road; 33 miles, five furlongs from Kudchi Railway Station.	Mile No. 33/5 of Kudchi–Jamkhandi Road.	Messman and sweeper provided; fully furnished; light (electricity), flush type latrines, and tap water.	Four		
18.	Inspection Bungalow at Savalgi, Jamkhandi Taluk (Class II).	One furlong from the main road; 45 miles, six furlongs from Kudchi Railway Station.	Telsang–Savalgi–Jambagi–Jamkhandi Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided; partially furnished; utensils provided, flush type latrine and well water.	Two		

Sl. No.	Name of the Bungalow and class	Approach road and the distance from the nearest main road and nearest Railway Station	Mileage of the point where the approach road branches off	Facilities available like cook, utensils, furniture, light, water, etc.	No. of Suites	Distance to places of interest nearby	Any other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	District Bungalow at Hippargi, Taluk Sindgi (Class II).	By the side of R. K. M. H. road; 22 miles, five furlongs from Bijapur Railway Station.	Mile No. 219/4 of R.K.M.H. Road.	Messman and sweeper not attached. Partially furnished. Utensils provided. Indian type latrine, and well water.	One		
20.	Inspection Bungalow at Muddebihal (Class II).	Just by the side of Almatti–Muddebihal Road in Mile No. 1/1. It is 16 miles from Almatti Railway Station.	Mile No. 1 of Muddebihal–Almatti Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided. *Acqua-privy*, latrine and well water.	One	18 miles from Talikot.	
21.	Inspection Bungalow at Hullur (Class II).	Just by the side of Almatti–Muddebihal Road in Mile No. 10. It is eight miles from Railway Station.	Mile No. 10 of Muddebihal–Almatti Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided. Part-time chowkidar; not furnished.	One	Eight miles from Yelgur.	
22.	Inspection Bungalow at Indi (Class II).	Three miles from Indi Railway Station.	Mile No. 1 of Indi–Bijapur Road.	Messman not provided; *Acqua-privy*, latrine and well water. The bungalow is furnished.	Two		
23.	Inspection Bungalow, Almel (Class II).	22 miles from Indi Railway Station.	Mile No. 18/4 of Indi–Sindgi Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided. The bungalow is furnished.	Two		
24.	Inspection Bungalow at Nad (Class II).	13 miles, seven furlongs from Indi Railway Station.	Mile No. 103 of Indi–Sindgi Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided.	One		
25.	Talikot Inspection Bungalow (Class I).	Mile No. 1 of Talikot Road; 47 miles from Telgi Railway Station.	Mile No. 1 of Talikot–Devar Hippargi Road.	Messman not provided. The Bungalow is fully furnished. Attached latrines; well water supply.	One	47 miles from Telgi Railway Station.	Located in one Bungalow.
26.	Talikot Travellers' Bungalow (Class I).	do do ..	do ..	do do ..	One	do ..	do

TABLE VII—B

List of Dak Bungalows, Rest Houses and Inspection Bungalows in Bagalkot Division (Bijapur District)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bungalow and class	Approach road and the distance from the nearest main road and nearest Railway Station	Mileage of the point where the approach road branches off	Facilities available like cook, utensils, furniture, light, water, etc.	No. of Suites	Distance to places of interest nearby	Any other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Inspection Bungalow at Bagalkot (Class I).	Two furlongs from approach road; one mile three furlongs from Bagalkot Railway Station.	M. No. 164/4 of VBB Road.	Messman and sweeper provided; fully furnished. Electricity and tap water (electrically pumped).	3 Suites	The Bagalkot cement factory is at a distance of one and a half miles.	Converted into 6 suites of which 3 are of I.B. and 3 of T.B.
2.	Travellers' Bungalow at Bagalkot (Class I).	do ..	do ..	do do ..	3 Suites	do ..	
3.	Inspection Bungalow at Kaladgi (Class I).	On the roadside; fourteen miles, three furlongs from Bagalkot Railway Station.	M. No. 150/2 of VBB Road.	Messman and sweeper are not provided; partly furnished. Borewell water.	2 Suites	Kalaakop Tank site at a distance of five miles.	
4.	Inspection Bungalow at Bilgi (Class II).	On roadside; twenty miles from Bagalkot Railway Station.	M. No. 3 of Bilgi–Jamkhandi Road.	Messman and sweeper are not provided; partly furnished; well water.	1 Suite		
5	Tourist Bungalow at Badami (Class II).	On the roadside; four miles from Badami Railway Station.	M. No. 0/4 of Badami–Ramdurg Road.	Messman provided; sweeper not provided. Partially furnished. Well water.	12 Rooms	Badami caves at a distance of one mile; Banashankari temple—three miles; Cholachgud bridge site—three miles and Shivayoga Mandir and Mahakut—five miles.	

Sl. No.	Name of the Bungalow and class	Approach road and the distance from the nearest main road and nearest Railway Station	Mileage of the point where the approach road branches off	Facilities available like cook, utensils, furniture, light, water, etc.	No. of Suites	Distance to places of interest nearby	Any other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Inspection Bungalow at Badami (Class I).	Same as in serial No. 5 above		Messman and sweeper not provided. Partially furnished and well water provided.	1 Suite	Same as in serial No. 5 above	
7.	Travellers' Bungalow at Badami (Class I).	On the roadside, one and a half furlongs from Badami Railway Station.	M. No. 3/1 of Badami–Batkurki Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided. Partially furnished; bore-well water.	2 Suites		
8.	Inspection Bungalow at Kulgeri (Class II).	On the roadside; 15/5 miles from Badami Railway Station.	M. No. 12/5 of Badami–Ramdurg Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided. Partially furnished, well water.	1 Suite		
9.	Inspection Bungalow at Katageri (Class II).	On the roadside; two furlongs from Guledgud Railway Station.	M. No. 1 of Guledgud Railway Station–Agasarkop Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided. Partially furnished and river water nearby.	1 Suite		
10.	Inspection Bungalow at Hungund. (Class II).	On roadside; 31 miles, four furlongs from Bagalkot Railway Station.	M. No. 194/1 of VBB Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided. Partially furnished; utensils provided; aequa-privy and bore-well water.	2 Suites		
11.	Inspection Bungalow at Kamatgi (Class II).	On roadside; 16 miles, four furlongs from Bagalkot Railway Station.	M. No. 179 of VBB Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided. Partially furnished; utensils provided; acqua-privy, arrangement is made to supply water.	1 Suite		
12.	Tourist Bungalow at Aihole (Class II).	On the roadside; 25 miles, four furlongs from Bagalkot Railway Station.	M. No. 5/5 of Amingad–Aihole Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided. Partially furnished; bore-well water.	11 Rooms	Famous Aihole temples are nearby.	
13.	Inspection Bungalow at Mudhol (Class I).	One furlong from main road; 37 miles, six furlongs from Chikodi Railway Station.	M. No. 0/1 of Mudhol–Lokapur Road.	Messman and sweeper not provided; fully furnished; utensils provided; flush type latrine and bore-well water.			

Metric Weights and Measures

Length—

10	millimetres = 1 centimetre
100	centimetres = 1 metre.
1,000	metres = 1 kilometre.
1,852	metres = 1 nautical mile (international).

Area—

100	square millimetres = 1 square centimetre.
10,000	square centimetres = 1 square metre or centiare.
100	square metres = 1 are.
100	ares = 1 hectare.
100	hectares or 1,000,000 square metres = 1 square kilometre.

Volume—

1,000,000	cubic centimetres = 1 cubic metre.

Capacity—

1,000	millilitres = 1 litre.
1,000	litres = 1 kilolitre.

Weights—

1,000	milligrams = 1 gram.
1,000	grams = 1 kilogram.
100	kilograms = 1 quintal.
1,000	kilograms = 1 tonne.
200	milligrams = 1 carat.

Conversion Factors

Length—

1 inch=2.54 centimetres

1 foot=30.48 centimetres

1 yard=91.44 centimetres

1 mile=1.61 kilometres

1 nautical mile (UK)=1853.18 metres

1 nautical mile (international)=1852 metres

Volume—

1 cubic foot=0.028 cubic metre

Area—

1 square foot=0.093 square metre.

1 square yard=0.836 square metre.

1 square mile=2.59 square kilometres.

1 acre=0.405 hectare

Capacity—

1 gallon (Imperial)=4.55 litres

1 seer (80 tolas)=0.937 litre

1 Madras measure=1.77 litres

Temperature—

T° Fahrenheit=9/5 (T° centigrade) + 32

Monetary Conversion Table

Annas	Pies	Paise	Annas	Pies	Paise
0	3	2	8	3	52
0	6	3	8	6	53
0	9	5	8	9	55
1	0	6	9	0	56
1	3	8	9	3	58
1	6	9	9	6	59
1	9	11	9	9	61
2	0	12	10	0	62
2	3	14	10	3	64
2	6	16	10	6	66
2	9	17	10	9	67
3	0	19	11	0	69
3	3	20	11	3	70
3	6	22	11	6	72
3	9	23	11	9	73
4	0	25	12	0	76
4	3	27	12	3	77
4	6	28	12	6	78
4	9	30	12	9	80
5	0	31	13	0	81
5	3	33	13	3	83
5	6	34	13	6	84
5	9	36	13	9	86
6	0	37	14	0	87
6	3	39	14	3	89
6	6	41	14	6	91
6	9	42	14	9	92
7	0	44	15	0	94
7	3	45	15	3	95
7	6	47	15	6	97
7	9	48	15	9	98
8	0	50	16	0	100

Re. 1=Annas 16=Paise 100.
Pies 12=Anna 1.
Annas 16=Rupee 1.

Rupee 1=Paise 100.

Metric Weights and their nearest equivalents in F.P.S. System and in the District of Bijapur

Sl. No.	Weights in Metric System (1 *kg*. = 1,000 *gms*.)		Equivalents in F.P.S. System		Equivalents in the District of Bijapur		
	kg	g.	Lbs.	Oz.	Mds.	Srs.	Tolas
1	50	..	110	3 5/8	1	13	44
2	20	..	44	1 1/2	[illegible]	21	32
3	10	..	22	3/4	0	10	56
4	5	..	11	3/8	0	5	28
5	2	..	4	6 ½	0	2	9 3/5
6	1	..	2	3 ¼	0	1	4 4/5
7		500	1	1 3/5	0	0	43
8		200	0	7	0	0	17
9		100	0	3 1/2	0	0	8 1/2
10		50	0	1 3/4	0	0	4 1/3
11		20	0	7/10	0	0	1 3/4
12		10	0	7/20	0	0	17/20
13		5	0	7/40	0	0	17/40
14		2	0	7/100	0	0	17/100
15		1	0	7/200	0	0	17/200

Measures which were in use in Bijapur District and their equivalents

		Seer	*Pav*	*Chatak*	*Seer*	*Millilitre*
2 litres	..	2	..	2	1	934
1 litre	..	1	..	1	1/2	467
500 ml	..	..	2	1/2	1/4	233
200 ml	..	..	..	3 2/5	1/8	117
100 ml	..	..	..	1 7/10	1/16	58
50 ml	..	..	..	17/20	1/32	29
20 ml	..	..	..	17/50		

Denominations of litre measure in use

20 litres	1 litre	50 ml
10 litres	500 ml	20 ml
5 litres	200 ml	
2 litres	100 ml	

Cylindrical type Aluminium, Brass and Stainless Steel pouring and dipping measures for liquids only.

G. I. Conical measures for kerosene and motor oils only.

1 Gallon = 4.55 litres

1 litre = 1,000 millilitres

Weights in existence in Bijapur District prior to the introduction of Metric Weights, and their equivalents.

Chataks (1 chatak=5 tolas)	Grams (to the nearest gram)	Chataks (1 chatak=5 tolas)	Grams (to the nearest gram)
1	58	9	525
2	117	10	583
3	175	11	642
4	233	12	700
5	292	13	758
6	350	14	816
7	408	15	875
8	467		

Seers (1sr. = 80 tolas).	Kilograms	Grams (to the nearest 10 grams)	Seers (1 sr. = 80 tolas)	Kilograms	Grams (to the nearest 10 grams)
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	..	930	21	19	600
2	1	870	22	20	530
3	2	800	23	21	460
4	3	730	24	22	390
5	4	670	25	23	330
6	5	600	26	24	260
7	6	530	27	25	190
8	7	460	28	26	130
9	8	400	29	27	60
10	9	330	30	27	990
11	10	260	31	28	930
12	11	200	32	29	860
13	12	130	33	30	790
14	13	60	34	31	730
15	14	..	35	32	660
16	14	930	36	33	590
17	15	860	37	34	520
18	16	800	38	35	460
19	17	730	39	36	390
20	18	660			

Maunds (1 maund=40 seers)	Kilograms (to the nearest kilogram)	Maunds (1 maund=40 seers)	Kilograms (to the nearest kilogram)
1	2	1	2
1	37	11	411
2	75	12	448
3	112	13	485
4	149	14	523
5	187	15	560
6	224	16	597
7	261	17	635
8	299	18	672
9	336	19	709
10	373	20	746

Source: Office of the Controller of Weights and Measures, Bangalore

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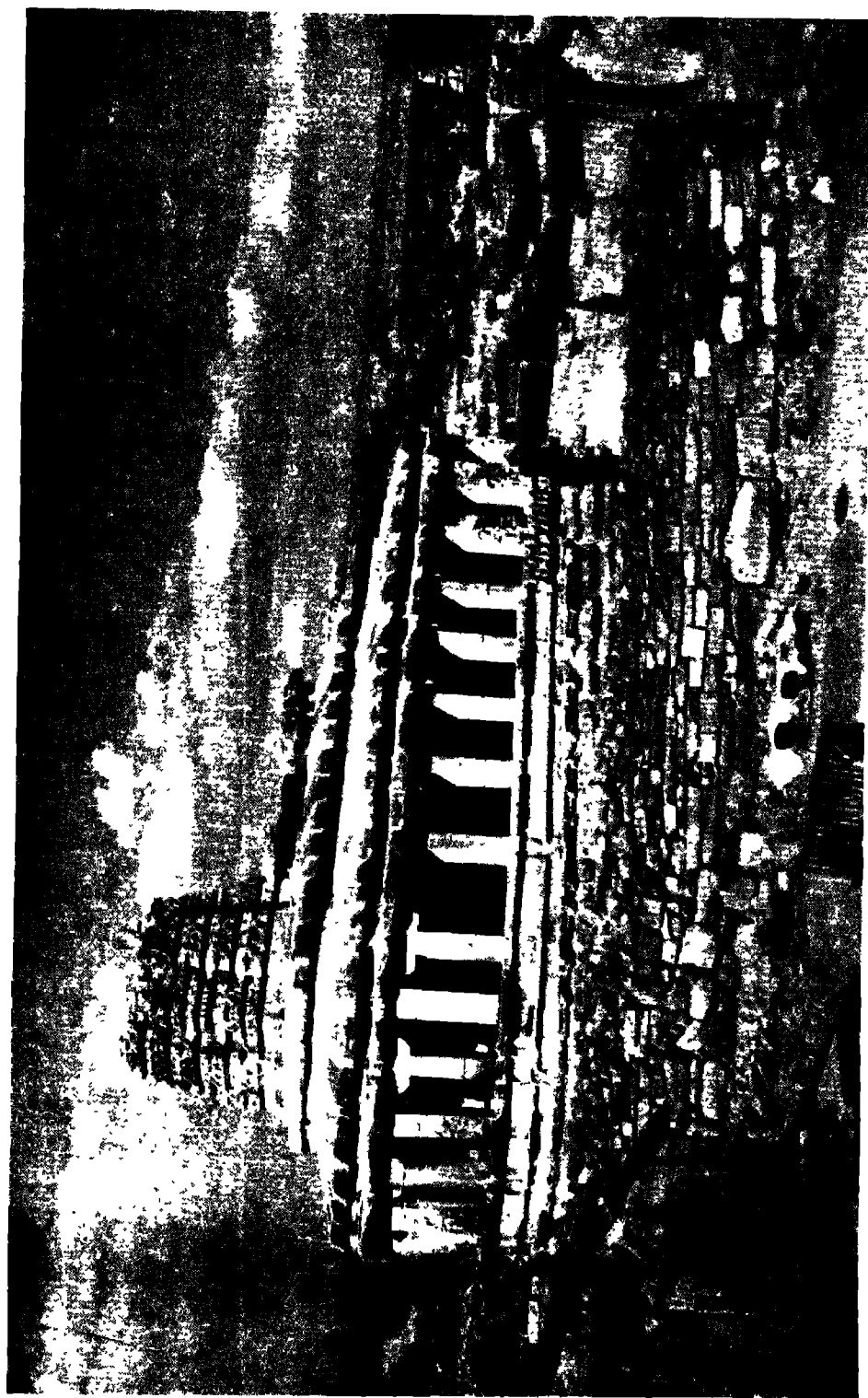
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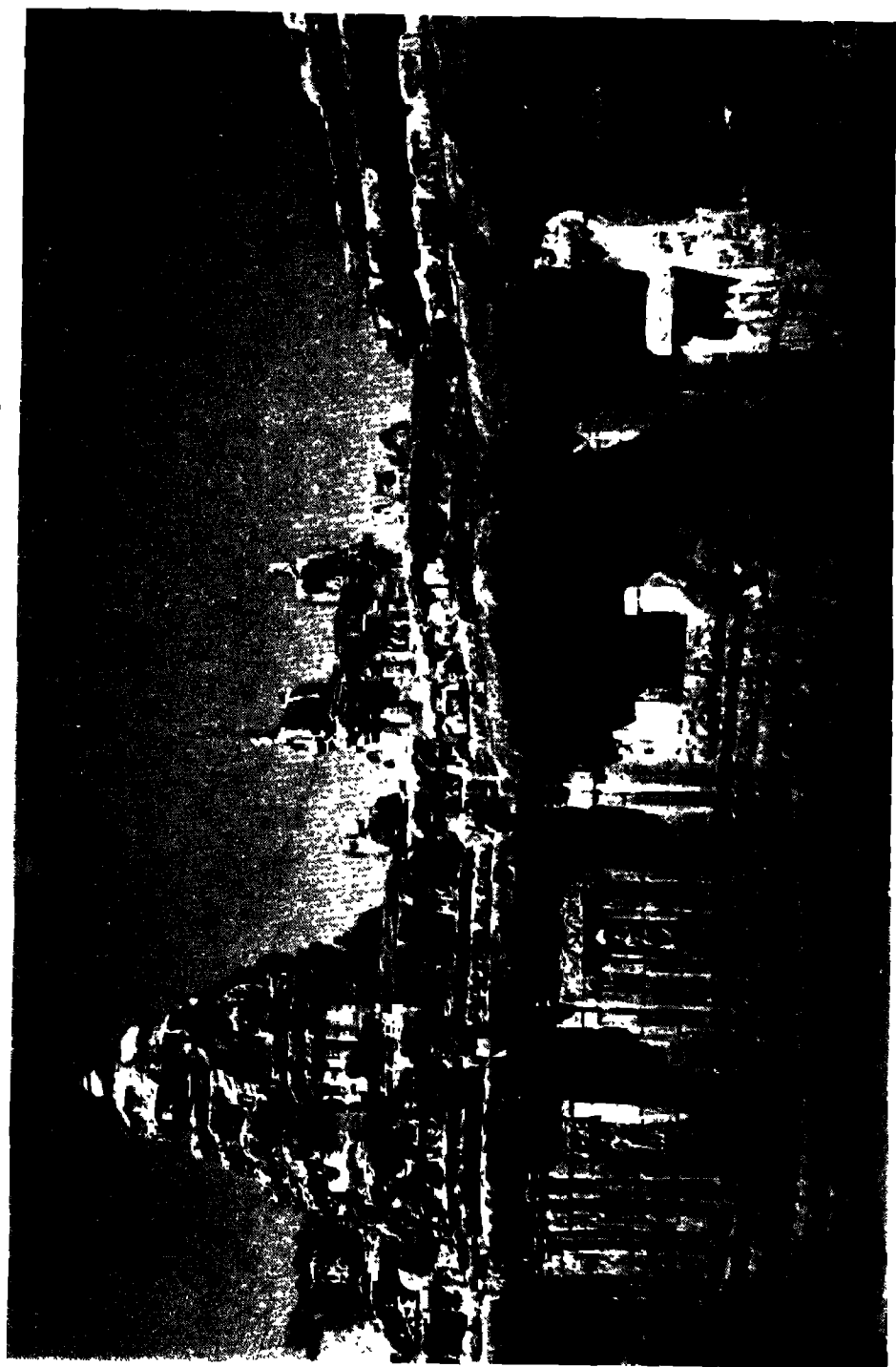
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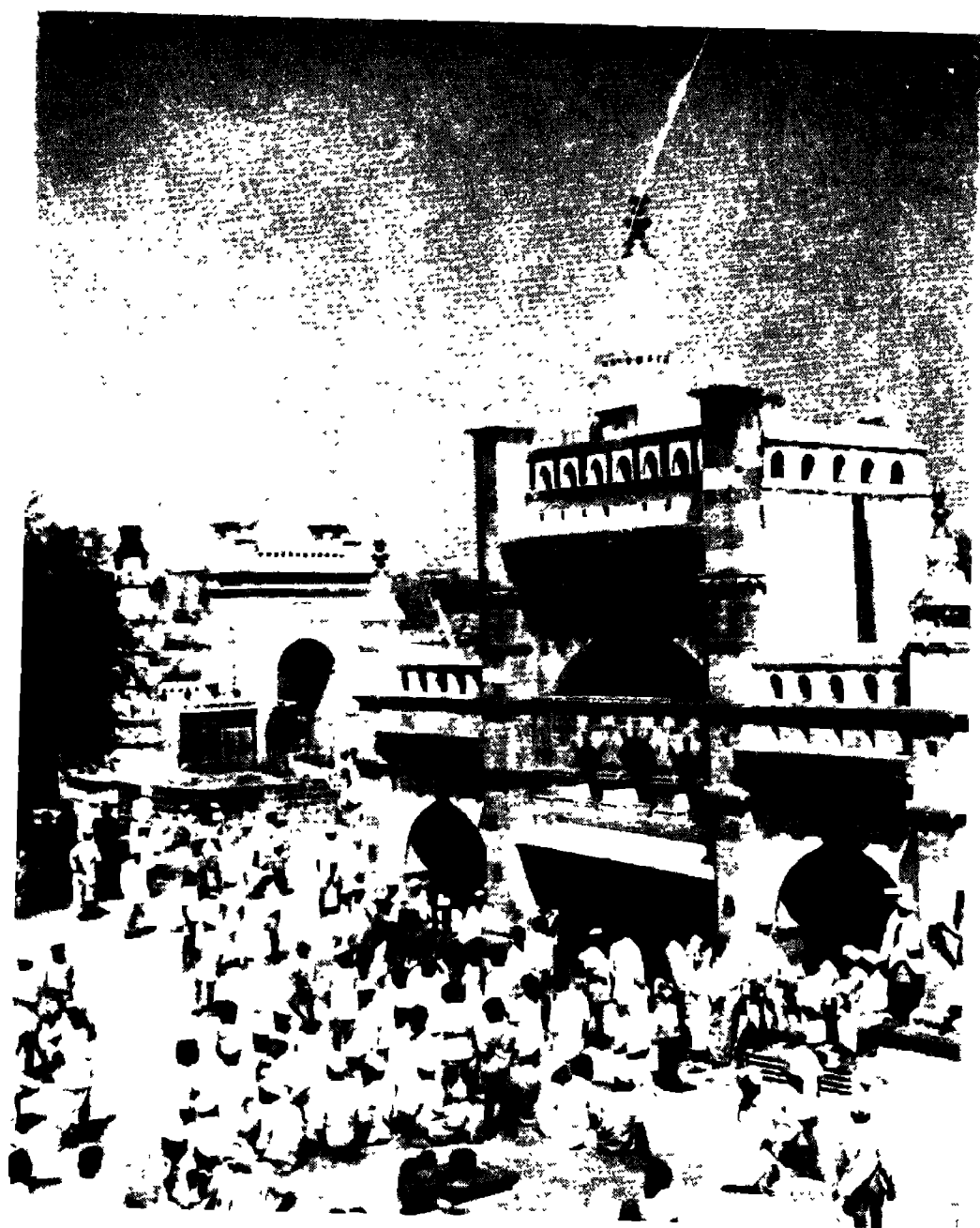
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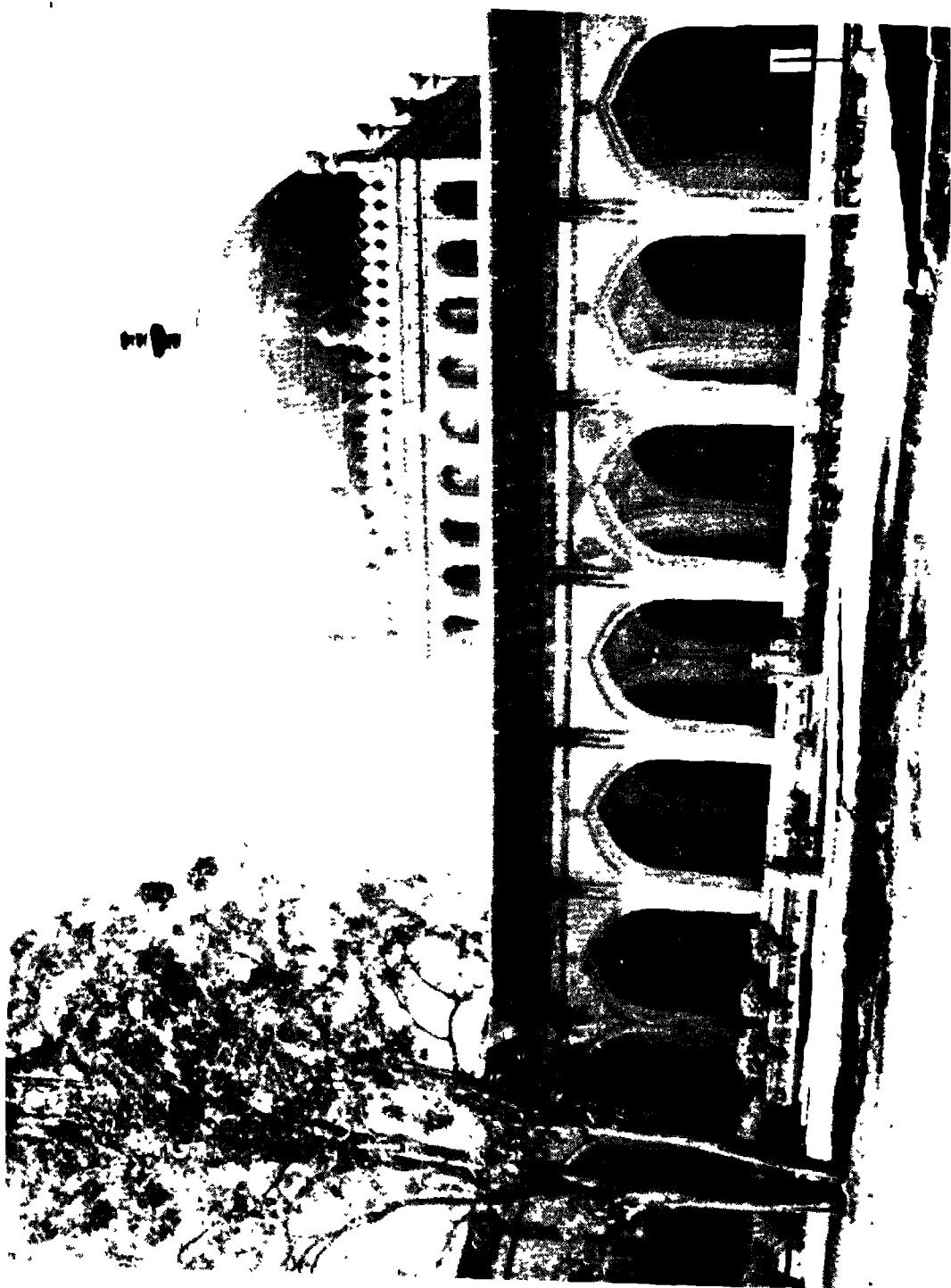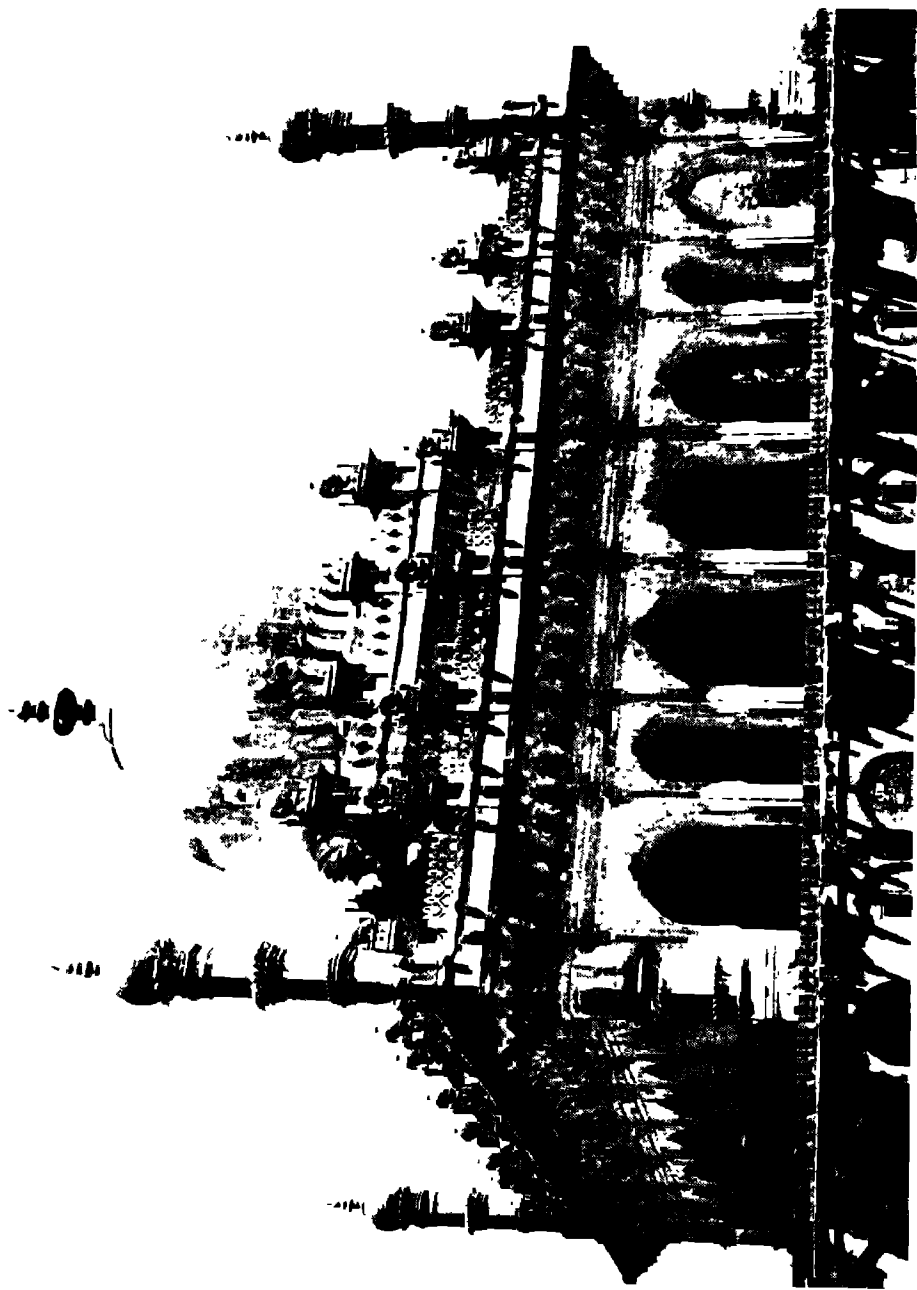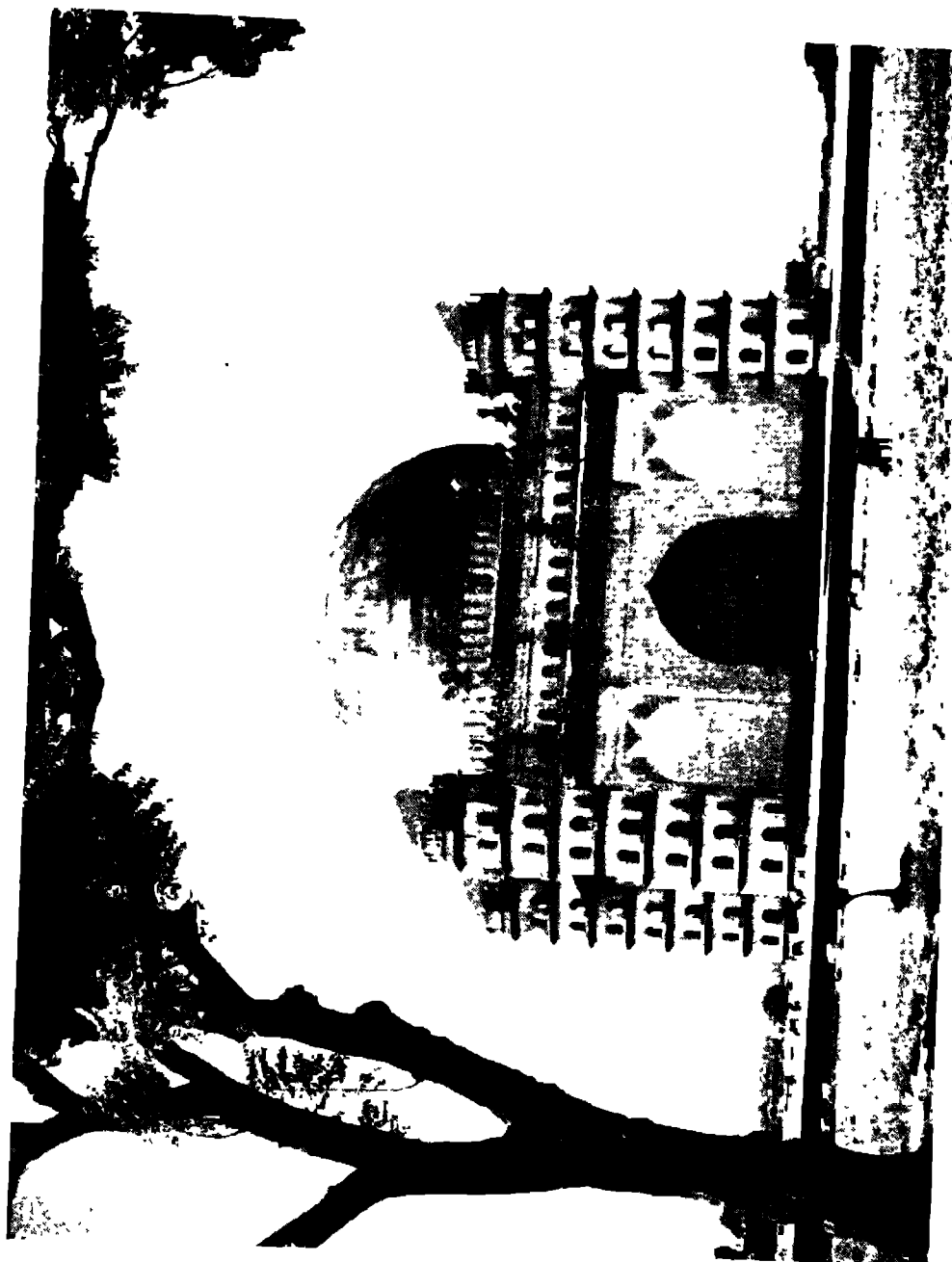
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